

# PESTICIDE REPORTS

Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources • Oklahoma State University  
<http://pested.okstate.edu>



## January, 2013

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### OSU PSEP TEST HELP SESSIONS

The OSU Pesticide Safety Education Program will conduct the first two test help sessions for 2013. The first will be January 31<sup>st</sup> in Tulsa. The meetings will be held at the Tulsa County Extension Center 4116 E. 15<sup>th</sup>. The next test help will be at the Oklahoma County Extension Center on February 13<sup>th</sup>.

This testing session will focus on information covered in the core/service tech test. OSU PSEP will answer any questions over other category tests during this session.

Cost of registration is \$30 if received by January 24<sup>th</sup> for Tulsa and February 6<sup>th</sup> for OKC. Registration will increase to \$50 January 24<sup>th</sup> for Tulsa and \$50 after February 6<sup>th</sup> for OKC.

**ODAFF Testing fees are not included in the registration fee and must be paid separately.**

Register online at the Pesticide Safety Education Program (PSEP) website at <http://pested.okstate.edu/practical.htm>. Registration forms can also be downloaded from the website.

Registration will start at 8:45 and the program will run from 9:00 am to 12:30 pm for both locations. Testing will begin at 1:30 pm for both locations.

**NO CEU's will be given for this program!**

### NEWSLETTER RENEWAL

It is time to renew your subscription to the *Pesticide Reports* newsletter. To do so, complete the instructions at the end of this edition. Either e-mail or mail your renewal to us. If you do not respond we will have to drop you from the mailing list.

**OSU Extension personnel do not have to renew.**

## HEAD OF EPA TO STEP DOWN

Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Lisa Jackson has announced she will step down from the post at the end of her term.

In a statement from Jackson released by EPA, Jackson thanked President Obama the appointment four years ago. "I will leave the EPA confident the ship is sailing in the right direction, and ready in my own life for new challenges, time with my family and new opportunities to make a difference," she said.

NBC News reports that Jackson's tenure was marked with clashes on policy with GOP lawmakers and the energy industry:

*"The administration abandoned an attempt early in President Barack Obama's first term to pass cap-and-trade legislation to address global climate change. That legislation failed to pass the Senate, and the EPA moved instead on a series of regulatory efforts including successful implementation of emissions standards for new cars and small trucks."*

At the beginning of her term, Jackson set out to address climate change, air pollution, toxic chemicals and children's health issues, according to the statement. (PCT Online December 27, 2012)

<http://www.pctonline.com/epa-head-to-step-down.aspx>

## BED BUG RESURGENCE, INSECT PROBLEMS PROMPT EPA TO CONSIDER NEW PESTICIDE EFFICACY DATA REQUIREMENTS

EPA plans to soon develop new product performance data requirements for pesticides making claims against bed bugs, ticks, mosquitoes, wood-destroying insects and other invertebrate pests that pose a threat to public health or are causing significant economic damage.

In a *Federal Register* [notice](#) published Dec. 28, EPA says it will convene its FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel, in Arlington, Va., March 19-21, to consider the scientific issues that might come up as EPA develops product performance data requirements for three categories of invertebrate pests. EPA explains that recent trends with invertebrate pests have prompted it to take a closer look at product performance data.

"Recent developments in vector-borne diseases, such as the spread of the West Nile virus, outbreaks of dengue in Florida, and epidemic Rocky Mountain spotted fever on Indian Lands, together with the re-emergence of bed bugs in public housing and multifamily dwellings, have signaled the need to assess more carefully the threat of invertebrate pests to public health," EPA says in the notice.

The agency adds that it is also concerned about the economic problems caused by wood-destroying insects such as the Emerald Ash Borer and the Asian long-horned beetle.

EPA says these regulations will give the regulated community a "better understanding" of what type of data will be required to support pesticides registrations for three categories of pests: (1) insects of significant public health importance, such as ticks, bed bugs and mosquitoes; (2) wood-destroying insects considered to be of significant economic importance; and (3) invasive invertebrate species considered to be of economic importance.

The SAP will be tasked with identifying the invertebrate pests in which performance data is needed, pests groupings and selection of surrogate species for efficacy testing, the adequacy of performance standards, how to create consistency in submitted performance studies, and ensuring that EPA-registered products "will perform as expected."

A background paper, charge questions, agenda and supporting materials will be posted online in mid-February on [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), EPA says.

(Pesticide & Chemical Policy January 2, 2013)

## **CROP COALITION PETITIONS EPA TO AMEND GENERIC 2, 4-D LABELS**

Specialty crop growers, food processors and farm interests, organized under the Save Our Crops Coalition (SOCC), are petitioning EPA to prohibit the use of generic forms of 2,4-D on crops that are genetically engineered to tolerate the herbicide.

The petition to EPA comes about three months after SOCC and Dow AgroSciences came to terms on what kinds of label restrictions and management practices should accompany Dow's 2,4-D-tolerant Enlist soybean, corn and cotton, pending USDA deregulation. As part of those discussions, Dow confirmed that its grower agreements would only permit Enlist Duo herbicide, which contains a 2,4-D choline salt the company says is ultra-low volatility, on Enlist crops. While those grower agreements have the force of a contract, however, they lack the punch that comes with a FIFRA label, noncompliance with which constitutes the violation of a federal law.

The SOCC sent its 10-page petition ([bit.ly/SiekmG](http://bit.ly/SiekmG)) to EPA on Dec. 7, aiming to bring label language on generic 2,4-D formulations in line with Dow's promised ban on generic 2,4-D on Enlist crops.

"To avoid confusion and accidental violations of the law, the labels need to clearly tell applicators what the legal restrictions are," Steve Smith, SOCC

chairman and director of agriculture at the Indian-based food processor Red Gold, says in a Dec. 7 press release. "Illegally using a generic 2,4-D formulation could easily result in wiping out neighboring crops."

EPA is planning to open the registration review docket for 2,4-D, according to a *Federal Register* notice published Friday.

The SOCC petition says the group is "satisfied that Dow had adopted substantial measures" to protect sensitive crops from non-target damage caused by 2,4-D, an older herbicide known by specialty crops growers because of its propensity to drift and volatilize. But despite these assurances from Dow, SOCC says it is still concerned.

"Despite Dow's best efforts, SOCC believes that an economic incentive might still exist to use generic 2,4-D on 2,4-D tolerant crops, and thus, there may be considerable pressure to abuse the label requirements established by EPA and systems put in place by Dow," the petition reads.

The request seeks to amend the label language for a long list of generic formulations of 2,4-D, including such trade names of Aqua-Kleen, Savage, Weedone, Lawn-Keep, Estone, Crotolin, Farmco, Miracle, Vergemaster and Salvo, the petition says.

As SOCC explains in the petition, Dow's costs of developing the low-volatility Enlist Duo herbicide will likely be passed on to consumers, offering an incentive for the use of cheaper and older 2,4-D formulations.

The group is particularly concerned that while seed purchasers are signing Dow's technology use agreement prohibiting the use of generic 2,4-D on Enlist crops, pesticide applicators "may not have the actual notice," causing confusion and the potential for non-compliance. The requested new label would say the pesticide is not labeled for use on crops genetically modified for tolerance to 2,4-D, and that such a use would be prohibited.

The SOCC isn't just concerned about 2,4-D. The coalition has been mounting a similar petition and

publicity campaign against Monsanto and BASF, which are partnering on a cropping system that is tolerant of dicamba, an herbicide also known to have off-target problems.

The use of both herbicides are projected to increase greatly across the U.S. as 2,4-D- and dicamba-tolerant crops are deregulated by USDA and are adopted by farmers struggling with glyphosate-resistant weeds.

(Pesticide & Chemical Policy, December 14 2012, Volume: 40 Issue: 52)

## **NO PROJECTED TIMEFRAME FOR FINALIZING SPRAY DRIFT PR NOTICE, EPA SAYS**

Don't expect EPA to act anytime soon on finalizing a controversial three-year-old draft Pesticide Registration (PR) Notice on spray drift.

In a handout (*1.usa.gov/TXurFb*) EPA provided late last month, at a meeting of the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC), the agency says "currently, there is no projected timeframe for moving the Notice forward."

The spray drift guidance, draft PR Notice 2009-X, would require statements on pesticide labels directing applicators not to apply products "in a manner that results in spray [or dust] drift that could cause an adverse effect to people, or any other non-target organism or site."

It was the "could cause" language that set off alarms among pesticide registrants, pesticide applicators and growers, who have argued the language would equate to a no-drift policy, given that any drift could cause an adverse effect.

Industry strongly opposed the draft PR Notice, first released in November 2009, and more than 800 comments were received during the four-month comment period. EPA has since indicated it could

revise the language, though the draft PR Notice has remained in limbo.

In the PPDC handout, EPA explains that since releasing the PR Notice in 2009 and receiving stakeholder feedback, the agency has "tentatively settled on changes to the proposed drift statement similar to those in current state drift regulations." Since then, EPA says it has solicited feedback from the Association of American Pesticide Control Officials, SFIREG, CropLife America and NGOs. EPA says it is reviewing this feedback as part of an internal review.

Drift petitions also in limbo

EPA's lack of a timeframe on finalizing the PR Notice also will have an impact on two unresolved petitions the agency received on spray drift in 2009 and 2010.

The first petition, filed by Earthjustice on behalf of advocacy groups in December 2009, requested the agency to evaluate children's exposure to pesticide drift and prohibit certain pesticides near homes, schools and other places children gather. The second petition was filed in January 2010 by a citizens group requesting spray drift buffers in an area of Oregon.

In the handout, EPA says it will set a timeframe to respond to both petitions "once the agency identifies the timeframe for completing the spray drift PR Notice."

Earthjustice staff attorney Janette Brimmer, who helped file the 2009 petition, takes EPA's update on spray drift to mean that, "in other words, we're not going to do anything on either" the petitions or finalizing the PR Notice.

Earthjustice and its clients want to give a "reasonable amount of time" for EPA to accept comments and review the spray drift petition, Brimmer tells *Pesticide & Chemical Policy*, but she notes that it's been more than two years since the public comment period on the petition closed.

“At some point you get tired of waiting and you go to court, and you say that the delay [in response] is unreasonable,” Brimmer says. “An agency action can’t be unreasonably delayed, and it’s up to the courts to decide what that is.”

Brimmer says there aren’t definitive plans to sue EPA over its failure to respond to its 2009 petition, but she adds that she would continue to talk to clients about the issue. She called for EPA to respond to Earthjustice’s petition and protect children from pesticide spray drift.

“Let’s protect kids at least as much as we’re protecting fish,” Brimmer says, referencing stream buffer zones for endangered species. “That’s just insane to me that we’ve got buffers for that and not for children.”

While the draft PR Notice remains without a completion timeframe, the agency is exploring other ways to tackle spray drift. On Nov. 21, EPA proposed a plan to voluntarily collect information from farm equipment companies and pesticide registrants on technology that could “significantly reduce” spray drift.

Rather than prompting label changes through a PR Notice, the voluntarily approach offers pesticide registrants an incentive by reducing buffer zones and other restrictions on products that require technologies that reduce spray drift.

(Pesticide & Chemical Policy, December 14 2012, Volume: 40 Issue: 52)

## **MORE PESTICIDE REGISTRATION REVIEWS START**

The EPA has issued preliminary work plans for another batch of pesticides entering the registration review process. Public dockets have been opened for: the herbicides 2,4-D, chlorsulfuron, clodinafop-propargyl, foramsulfuron and sulfometuron methyl; the plant growth regulator prohexadione-calcium; and the fungicides, folpet and kresoxim-methyl.

The reviews are due to be completed in 2017 or 2018.

EPA also has opened dockets for the acaricide bifenazate, the insecticide hydramethylnon, and the fungicide iprodione.

The herbicide 2,4-D, is registered for many agricultural and non-agricultural use sites, including corn, soybeans, small-grain cereals, citrus fruit, grapevines, turf and ornamentals. The technical registrants are listed as Dow AgroSciences, Nufarm, Agro Gor and PBI Gordon, with more than 625 registrations between them. The EPA expects to carry out a comprehensive ecological risk assessment, including an endangered species assessment, for all uses of 2,4-D. It also anticipates the need to conduct revised dietary, residential and occupational risk assessments.

Chlorsulfuron is a sulfonylurea herbicide for use on small-grain cereals, turf and other non-crop areas. The registrants are DuPont and Cheminova with 34 product approvals. The department expects to conduct a comprehensive ecological risk assessment and revised dietary, residential and occupational risk assessments for all uses.

Syngenta's clodinafop-propargyl is registered for the control of grass weeds in wheat. The EPA expects to conduct a comprehensive ecological risk assessment and an occupational risk assessment during the registration review.

Bayer CropScience's foramsulfuron is approved for use on corn and non-agricultural sites, such as golf

courses and residential lawns. There are five registered foramsulfuron-based products, but Tribute Solo WB32 is undergoing voluntary cancellation. The EPA expects to conduct a comprehensive ecological risk assessment for all uses. Due to a lack of observed toxicity, the EPA will not need to update human health risk assessments. However, an occupational handler assessment may be needed, pending the results of an immunotoxicity study.

Sulfometuron-methyl is a sulfonylurea herbicide for use in non-agricultural applications, such as forestry and industrial sites. The listed registrants are Celsius Property, DuPont and Nufarm with a total of 19 products. The EPA expects to carry out a comprehensive ecological risk assessment for all uses, however, it does not expect to revise the dietary, residential or occupational risk assessments.

BASF's plant growth regulator prohexadione-calcium is registered for use on fruit crops, peanuts and turf. The department expects to conduct a comprehensive ecological risk assessment for all uses. It also expects to conduct revised residential and occupational risk assessments.

ChemChina subsidiary Makhteshim-Agan Industries' fungicide folpet is registered for use on avocados in Florida and on hops. There are several important tolerances for food crops treated outside the U.S. There are also antimicrobial use registrations, including a wood preservative. The EPA expects to conduct a comprehensive ecological risk assessment for all uses and revised residential and occupational risk assessments.

BASF's fungicide kresoxim-methyl is for use on pome fruit, cucurbits, grapevines, pecans, and greenhouse and nursery applications. The EPA expects to conduct a comprehensive ecological risk assessment for all uses. A revised dietary risk assessment is anticipated as all future drinking water estimates will be based on separate assessments for kresoxim-methyl and its degradate, BF 490-1, in accordance with new EPA policy. (Pesticide & Chemical Policy, December 27, 2012 )

## In-State CEU Meetings

Date: January 9, 2013

Title: Arkansas-Oklahoma Turfgrass Shortcourse

Location: Little Rock AR

Contact: Dennis Martin (405)-744-5419

Course #: OK-12-133

[www.turf.okstate.edu](http://www.turf.okstate.edu)

CEU's:	Category(s):
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6	3A
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6	10
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Date: January 21-23, 2013

Title: OAAA Annual Conference 2012

Location: Reed Conference Center

Midwest City OK

Contact: Sandy Wells (341)-3548-5419

Course #: OK-12-150

<http://www.okaaa.org/>

CEU's:	Category(s):
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5	A
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5	1A
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5	10
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Date: January 24, 2013

Title: South Central Oklahoma Turf & Landscape Maintenance Program

Location: Southern Oklahoma Technology Center

Ardmore OK

Contact: Dennis Martin (405)-744-5419

Course #: OK-12-154

[www.turf.okstate.edu](http://www.turf.okstate.edu)

CEU's:	Category(s):
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7	3A
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5	3C
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1	6
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7	10
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Date: January 29, 2013

Title: Target Specialty Products 2013 Oklahoma Seminar

Location: Meridian Convention Center  
Oklahoma City OK

Contact: Jennifer Gonzalez (800)-352-3870

Course #: OK-12-152

www.target-specialty.com

CEU's:	Category(s):
1	All
2	3A
3	7A
2	7B
5	10

Date: March 5-6, 2013

Title: OKVMA Spring Training and Trade Show

Location: Meridian Convention Center  
Oklahoma City OK

Contact: Kathy Markham (918)-256-9302

Course #: OK-12-132

www.okvma.com

CEU's:	Category(s):
4	A
4	6
4	10
2	3a
2	5

Date: January 29, 2013

Title: Target Specialty Products 2013 Oklahoma Seminar

Location: Meridian Convention Center  
Oklahoma City OK

Contact: Jennifer Gonzalez (800)-352-3870

Course #: OK-12-153

www.target-specialty.com

CEU's:	Category(s):
1	All
4	3A
2	7A
4	10

Date: February 28, 2013

Title: Univar's 2013 Annual CEU Training

Location: Clarion Hotel  
Broken Arrow OK

Contact: Deb Chamber (918)-630-3222

Course #: OK-12-127

www.pestweb.com

CEU's:	Category(s):
3	3A
3	7A
1	7b
1	8
6	10

## ODAFF Approved Online CEU Course Links

Technical Learning College  
<http://www.abctlc.com/>

Green Applicator Training  
<http://www.greenapplicator.com/training.asp>

All Star Pro Training  
[www.allstarce.com](http://www.allstarce.com)

Wood Destroying Organism Inspection Course  
[www.nachi.org/wdocourse.htm](http://www.nachi.org/wdocourse.htm)

CTN Educational Services Inc  
[http://www.ctnedu.com/oklahoma\\_applicator.html](http://www.ctnedu.com/oklahoma_applicator.html)

Pest Network  
<http://www.pestnetwork.com/>

Univar USA  
<http://www.pestweb.com/>

Southwest Farm Press Spray Drift Mgmt  
<http://www.pentonag.com/nationalsdm>

SW Farm Press Weed Resistance Mgmt in Cotton  
<http://www.pentonag.com/CottonWRM>

Western Farm Press ABC's of MRLs  
<http://www.pentonag.com/mrl>

Western Farm Press Biopesticides Effective Use in Pest Management Programs  
<http://www.pentonag.com/biopesticides>

Western Farm Press Principles & Efficient Chemigation  
<http://www.pentonag.com/Valmont>

For more information and an updated list of CEU meetings, click on this link:  
<http://www.state.ok.us/~okag/cps-ceuhome.htm>

## ODAFF Test Information

Pesticide applicator test sessions dates and locations for January/February 2013 are as follows:

January 2013		February 2013	
7	McAlester	4	OKC
7	OKC	14	Tulsa
9	Lawton	19	OKC
10	Tulsa	21	Enid
22	OKC	28	Tulsa
24	Tulsa		

Altus: Western OK State College  
 2801 N Main, Room A23

Enid: Garfield County Extension Office,  
 316 E. Oxford.

Goodwell: Okla. Panhandle Research &  
 Extension Center, Rt. 1 Box 86M

Hobart: Kiowa County Extension Center  
 Courthouse Annex, 302 N. Lincoln

Lawton: Great Plains Coliseum, Annex Rm.  
 920 S. Sheridan Road.

OKC: Oklahoma County Extension Office,  
 930 N. Portland.

Tulsa: NE Campus of Tulsa Community  
 College, (Apache & Harvard)  
 Large Auditorium

McAlester: Kiamichi Tech Center on  
 Highway 270 W of HWY 69



**RENEWAL FORM TO REMAIN ON OR BE ADDED TO  
*PESTICIDE REPORT's* MAILING LIST**

**PLEASE PRINT - THANK YOU!**

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Company/Business Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address** \_\_\_\_\_

**City** \_\_\_\_\_ **State** \_\_\_\_\_ **Zip Code** \_\_\_\_\_

**E-Mail** \_\_\_\_\_

**Please send to:** Charles Luper or Kevin Shelton  
Pesticide Safety Education Program  
127 NRC  
Oklahoma State University  
Stillwater, OK 74078-3033

or E-mail us at: [Sharon.hillock@okstate.edu](mailto:Sharon.hillock@okstate.edu). Please type Pesticide Report in the subject box.

**If this is not returned your name will be removed from the *Pesticide Report's* mailing list.**

**Oklahoma State University EXTENSION personnel ARE NOT TO RETURN this form.**