

PESTICIDE REPORTS

Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources • Oklahoma State University

<http://pested.okstate.edu>



September, 2015

CHEM

- 1 PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD NOW OPEN FOR EPA'S CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING PROPOSAL
- 2 ODAFF POLLINATOR PLAN PUBLIC HEARINGS
- 2 OKLAHOMA CITY TEST HELP SESSION
- 3 AUSTRALIA'S SEED DESTRUCTOR COULD BE MIDWEST'S NEW TOOL AGAINST WEED RESISTANCE
- 4 US SENATE PANEL OKS BILL TO KILL CWA PESTICIDE PERMIT
- 5 EPA APPROVES RODENTICIDE LABEL AMENDMENT FOR NON-COMMENSAL SPECIES
- 5 US COURT REBUFFS REQUEST TO STAY DOW HERBICIDE APPROVAL
- 6 SINGLE BED BUG AT 911 CENTER COSTS PITTSBURGH COUNTY \$12,000
- 7 US INDUSTRY WANTS COMMENT PERIOD EXTENDED FOR CUMULATIVE RISK GUIDANCE
- 8 CEU MEETINGS
- 9 ONLINE CEU LINKS
- 9 ODAFF TEST SESSION INFORMATION

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD NOW OPEN FOR EPA'S CERTIFICATION AND TRAINING PROPOSAL

The 90-day public comment period has started for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's proposal for pesticide applicators who apply restricted use pesticides. These pesticides are not available for purchase by the general public, require special handling, and may only be applied by a certified applicator or someone working under his or her direct supervision.

The goal of this proposed rule is to reduce the likelihood of harm from the misapplication of toxic pesticides and ensure a consistent level of protection among states. EPA has determined that use of restricted use pesticides would be safer with increased supervision and oversight. EPA is proposing stricter standards for people certified to use restricted use pesticides and to require all people who apply restricted use pesticides to be at least 18 years old. Certifications would be renewed every three years. Additional specialized licensing is also proposed for certain methods of application that can pose greater risks if not conducted properly, such as fumigation and aerial application. Individuals working under the supervision of

certified applicators would now need training on using pesticides safely.

State agencies issue licenses to pesticide applicators who need to demonstrate under an EPA-approved program their ability to use these products safely. Many states already have in place some or many of EPA's proposed changes. The proposed revisions would reduce the burden on applicators and pest control companies that work across state lines. The proposal promotes consistency across state programs by encouraging inter-state recognition of licenses.

Comment on the proposed changes at <http://www.regulations.gov> in docket number [EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0183](http://www.regulations.gov). EPA is accepting comments on the proposal until November 23, 2015.

Learn more about the proposal and certification for pesticide applicators:
<http://www2.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/epa-proposes-stronger-standards-people-applying-riskiest-pesticides>. (EPA August 24, 2015)
http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/updates/2015/ct-proposal.html

The biggest changes in the proposal for Oklahoma would be certification cycles being 3 years instead of 5 years, The plan would also change the amount of CEUs required by ODAFF and addition of a requirement of core material CEUs in addition to category specific CEUs. The final big change would be that private applicators would have to take a closed book exam and would no longer be allowed the take home open book exam to become private applicators. Check out the websites above for more information. Comments are being accepted by EPA until November 23, 2015.

ODAFF POLLINATOR PLAN PUBLIC HEARINGS

ODAFF will be holding 3 more public hearing for its proposed pollinator protection plan. They will be held at these locations at the dates listed below.

Sept. 2 in Lawton at 1 p.m., Great Plains Technology Center, Bldg. 600, Rooms 655 and 656, 4500 W. Lee Blvd.

Sept. 9 in Tulsa at 1 p.m., Tulsa Community College NE Campus, large auditorium, #1470, 3727 E. Apache St.

Sept. 23 in Hugo at 1 p.m., Kiamichi Technology Center, North Seminar Room, 107 S. 15th St.

The draft plan can be found at ODAFF's webpage at www.ag.ok.gov.

Time will be given for comments from the public on the pollinator plan. Comments can also be submitted to Blayne Arthur Deputy Commissioner at ODAFF. ODAFF will finalize the plan after the hearing and the Oklahoma State Board of Agriculture will adopt it at a later date.
<http://www.oda.state.ok.us/index.htm>

OKLAHOMA CITY TEST HELP SESSION

The OSU Pesticide Safety Education Program will conduct the next test help sessions for Oklahoma City on October 2nd.

The OKC test help session will be held at OSU-OKC Agriculture Resource Center (ARC) 400 N Portland.

The help sessions will focus on information covered in the core and service tech tests. OSU PSEP will answer any questions over other category tests during this session.

Applicators should acquire and study the manuals before coming to the help session for optimum success. Study manuals can be purchased by using the manual order form available at our website <http://pested.okstate.edu/pdf/order.pdf> or by calling University Mailing at 405-744-5385.

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/html/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. Testing is scheduled to begin at 1:30 pm.

NO CEU's will be given for this program!

The next Tulsa test help session will be held October 27th. Please go to the website below for more 2015 dates.

<http://pested.okstate.edu/html/practical.htm>

AUSTRALIA'S SEED DESTRUCTOR COULD BE MIDWEST'S NEW TOOL AGAINST WEED RESISTANCE

It's a piece of equipment that probably isn't on many Midwest farmers' radars at this time, but could eventually be a new tool against the growing herbicide-resistant weed problem, reports Stephanie Henry on the University of Illinois Extension Website.

With the effectiveness of many herbicide options being compromised due to the evolution of weed resistance and no new products on the immediate horizon, University of Illinois crop scientist Aaron Hager said now is the time to look at non-chemical

tactics that can be integrated into a management system.

Hager and Adam Davis, a crop scientist at the U of I and the USDA, were recently awarded funding from the USDA to bring the Harrington Seed Destructor, which was developed and is used in Australia, to the U of I South Farms. The seed destructor is a portable mill that attaches to the combine. As the combine collects the chaff at harvest, the pull-behind mill pulverizes the weed seeds, preventing them from growing into new plants the following spring.

The idea is to control the weeds at harvest.

The seed destructor will be on display at this year's Department of Crop Sciences' annual Agronomy Day on Thursday, August 20, on the U of I South Farms. Hager and Davis will be on hand to answer questions about the machine.

Hager said while Australia's problem weed species are different than those in central Illinois, producers in that country have seen similar resistance evolution problems, particularly with ryegrass. However, Australian farmers using the seed destructor are seeing some success. The company that manufactures the machine reports that the seed destructor destroys at least 95% of annual weed seeds.

"Their most problematic species in Australia is ryegrass. Here we talk about multiple resistance of waterhemp, but truth be told, theirs is worse," Hager said. "Based on the success that they've seen in Australia, we would be confident in saying that, on some of our larger-seeded species, it would be effective. We need to get a better feel of how it will work on these smaller-seeded species."

Davis has designed a research project at Urbana to evaluate the impact the machine could have on herbicide evolution in waterhemp. Davis said they hope to find out if they can control herbicide-resistant waterhemp populations in a given year, and if they can reduce the increase of herbicide resistance genotypes in a field over time.

“It’s not Palmer amaranth, but waterhemp is certainly a problematic species that we have. It is similar in seed size to Palmer amaranth,” Hager explained.

Hager said he expects the project could take 2 to 3 years before they have the needed data and an understanding of how effective the seed destructor will be in reducing seed return to the soil. The experiment will also look at how to integrate the machine into a system with other management practices.

“We’ll continue to need herbicides,” Hager said. “Hopefully this will be something that adds another tool by using a technique that we haven’t used much before.”

For now, Hager said they are on a wait-and-see basis to determine how the machine will work against Midwest weed species. Hager, Davis, and their crew are still working to retrofit the seed destructor to a combine to begin the planned research trials.

“For us, it’s new,” he said. “We’re running out of effective herbicide options, and what we see now with resistance may not be the same in 5 or 6 years. It could be much worse. For years, we’ve said that we need to stop controlling weeds and learn how to manage them. This falls into the management idea. Based on what the data will tell us, it could be something very effective.

“Hopefully we’ll get that established, and it will be something that the industry will take from there,” he added.

For more information about this year’s Agronomy Day where visitors can learn more about the seed destructor, visit

<http://agronomyday.cropsci.illinois.edu/>.

(CropLife.com August 17, 2015)

<http://www.croplife.com/crop-inputs/herbicides/australias-seed-destructor-could-be-midwests-new-tool-against-weed-resistance/>

US SENATE PANEL OKS BILL TO KILL CWA PESTICIDE PERMIT

Legislation intended to eliminate a controversial requirement that some US pesticide users obtain Clean Water Act (CWA) permits was approved on Wednesday by the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee. The Republican-controlled panel passed the bill unanimously without any support from Democrats, who walked out on the vote in protest.

Senator Barbara Boxer, a Democrat from California, led her colleagues out of the mark up. She criticized committee chair James Inhofe, a Republican from Oklahoma, for trying to vote the measure out of the panel without holding a hearing on the bill. “We haven’t had a single hearing, not one,” Ms Boxer said. “And you are marking up today. It’s not right.”

The legislation (S1500) in question is called the “Sensible Environmental Protection Act” and was introduced by a bipartisan group of senators in June. The bill would reverse a 2009 court ruling that required the US EPA to develop a CWA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for pesticide applications over or near water. The EPA finalized the NPDES permit requirements in October 2011.

Agency officials say that the NPDES permit has not caused any problems for farmers or pesticide applicators, but critics say that it is unnecessary and costly. The court ruling created an “unnecessary and burdensome and expensive and duplicate regulation”, said Senator Mike Crapo, a Republican from Idaho and lead author of the bill.

The bill does not “eliminate” the regulation of pesticides that are applied near or to waters, Mr Crapo added. “It simplifies it to one system.” Both Mr Crapo and Mr Inhofe said that the EPA favors eliminating the permit. “We are siding with the EPA on this one,” Mr Inhofe told colleagues.

Critics of the bill say that it is a solution in search of a problem. The permitting program “has been in

place since 2011 and hasn't caused any problems to my knowledge", said Ms Boxer, who argued that federal pesticide law is inadequate for ensuring that waters are protected from pesticides. "The whole notion that EPA is behind this doesn't make any sense to me," she added. "They haven't told me that in any manner, shape or form"

Ms Boxer said that she expects "strong opposition" if the bill comes up in front of the full Senate. The House Agriculture Committee approved a similar bill in March, but the full House has yet to vote on the measure. (Pesticide & Chemical Policy/AGROW, August 7, 2015)

EPA APPROVES RODENTICIDE LABEL AMENDMENT FOR NON-COMMENSAL SPECIES

In late September 2014 the Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials (ASPCRO) asked EPA to expand language to include non-commensal rodents on product labels. Last week the National Pest Management Association was notified that EPA has agreed to accept the three pack rat species listed below for inclusion on rodenticide labels as clarified in a June 5, 2015 response from ASPCRO to the agency.

- *Neotoma albigula*
- *Neotoma micropus*
- *Neotoma mexicanus*

In addition to the three pack rat species, EPA has agreed to allow the following non-commensal rodents to be included on rodenticide labels as target pests:

- Cotton mouse (*Peromyscus gossypinus*)
- Cotton rat *Sigmodon* spp. (excluding *S. hispidus insulicola*)
- Eastern cotton rat (*Sigmodon hispidus hispidus*)
- Deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*)

- Eastern harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys humuli*)
- Golden mouse (*Ochrotomys nuttalli*)
- Polynesian rat (*Rattus exulans*)
- Meadow vole (*Microtus pennsylvanicus*)
- White footed mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*)

This decision applies to new registrations and to amendments of existing registered products. NPMA feels this change is beneficial for registrants and pest professionals to target non-commensal rodents which previously were not permitted to be listed on product labels. (PCT Online, July 28, 2015) <http://www.pctonline.com/article/EPA-rodenticide-label-amendment>

US COURT REBUFFS REQUEST TO STAY DOW HERBICIDE APPROVAL

The US Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit has rejected a bid by environmentalist groups to temporarily block commercialization of Dow AgroSciences' herbicide, Enlist Duo (2,4-D choline + glyphosate). At issue are two lawsuits filed by environmentalists challenging the US EPA's registration of the Dow pesticide. The two cases have been consolidated before the 9th Circuit.

The EPA approved Enlist last October, allowing use of the herbicides in six Midwestern states (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin). The herbicide is intended for use on new genetically modified maize and soybean lines with tolerance to glyphosate and 2, 4-D. In April, the EPA expanded its approval to nine additional states: Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, Oklahoma and North Dakota.

Dow, along with US farm groups, says that the new crops and herbicide are needed to help combat growing weed resistance to glyphosate and other widely-used herbicides.

But environmentalist groups argue that the EPA had not fully analyzed the environmental and public health risks from the new pesticide. A complaint filed last autumn by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) contends that the Agency had failed to consider the impacts of increased glyphosate use on monarch butterflies and had not fully assessed the potential human health effects from the 2,4-D component of the pesticide.

A coalition of six environmentalist groups, led by the Center for Food Safety (CFS), filed a similar suit, also alleging that the EPA had violated the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The CFS plaintiffs argued that a stay was justified because of concerns for endangered species, specifically the potential for harm to the whooping crane and the Indiana bat from the new pesticide. Both species are protected under the ESA.

The NRDC, in a separate motion for a stay, argued that allowing use of the pesticide while the case is pending "will cause irreparable harm to monarchs and vulnerable populations".

The EPA and Dow urged the Court to reject the stay requests, calling them unwarranted. "For years now, glyphosate and 2,4-D have been used, and are still being used, in numerous herbicides registered pursuant to FIFRA's legal requirements," the Agency told the Court. "Delaying Enlist Duo's entry into the market would not halt these herbicides' present and common use."

The Court agreed and denied both motions without additional comment. The plaintiffs have been told to file their opening briefs by September 15th. Oral arguments in the case have not yet been scheduled. (Pesticide & Chemical Policy/AGROW, August 13, 2015)

SINGLE BED BUG AT 911 CENTER COSTS PITTSBURGH COUNTY \$12,000

On Aug. 14, a dispatcher found one bed bug Friday at Allegheny County's 911 dispatch center and the county shelled out \$12,000 to Terminix to set 140 traps during the weekend but caught no additional bugs, the Pittsburgh Tribune-Review reported (<http://bit.ly/1foSBpu>).

The county relocated dispatchers to three backup locations Tuesday so crews could treat the building and clean workstations. That cleaning costs \$33,000 but was budgeted and originally scheduled for later this year. (PCT Online, August 27, 2015) <http://www.pctonline.com/article/bed-bug-costs-Allegheny-dispatch-center>

US INDUSTRY WANTS COMMENT PERIOD EXTENDED FOR CUMULATIVE RISK GUIDANCE

The US industry association, CropLife America (CLA), and the American Chemistry Council (ACC) have called on the US EPA to give stakeholders more time to comment on new draft guidance for how the agency will screen pesticides for cumulative risk assessments (CRAs). The EPA published the proposal on July 29th, suggesting that the new guidance would help it more efficiently prioritize and refine CRAs for pesticides. The current deadline for comments is August 28th.

The two industry groups appear keen for the Agency to move forward with the revamped effort, but say that they need additional time to provide meaningful comments. Both groups want the EPA to extend the deadline for comments by 45 days.

The CLA's members are "very interested in approaches to cumulative risk assessment and screening analysis for pesticides", wrote Janet Collins, the organization's senior vice-president for science and regulatory affairs. "Unfortunately, the current comment period does not provide CLA sufficient opportunity to analyze this proposal carefully, solicit input from its members and prepare thorough, constructive comments."

The ACC echoed those comments, noting that "without advance notice, and due to summer vacation schedules, the comment period does not provide sufficient time for us to co-ordinate and receive feedback from all our members who are very interested in approaches to cumulative risk assessment and screening analysis".

The draft guidance stems from language in the 1996 Food Quality Protection Act that requires the EPA to consider cumulative exposures to pesticides that have common mechanisms of toxicity. The Agency has already issued two guidance documents intended to help it tackle the issue of cumulative effects. A 1999 document details how the Agency establishes common mechanism groups and

guidance issued in 2002 lays out its process for conducting CRAs.

The EPA says that the process described in those two documents results in "highly refined" CRAs but requires an "extensive amount of resources, large amounts of toxicology and exposure data, and may involve sophisticated modeling". The "level of refinement" provided by its current approach "is not necessary or even feasible for all existing pesticide classes", according to the EPA.

The new two-step framework would supplement the existing regime, outlining how the EPA would screen groups of pesticides by first evaluating available toxicological information. If necessary, the Agency says it would then conduct a risk-based screening approach that "may lead to more refined CRAs".(Pesticide & Chemical Policy/AGROW, August 19, 2015)

CEU Meetings

Date: September 10, 2015

Title: Rose Rosette Disease Workshop

Location: OSU-OKC, Oklahoma City

Contact: Jenifer Olson (405) 744-9961

Course #: OK-15-079

CEU's:	Category(s):
2	3A
2	3C
2	10

Date: September 18, 2015

Title: OSU-OKC Pesticide Application Workshop

Location: OSU-OKC Oklahoma City

Contact: David Gerken (405) 945-3382

www.osuokc.edu/turf

Course #: OK-15-083

CEU's:	Category(s):
4	3A
4	10

Date: September 24-25, 2015

Title: 2015 ONLA Annual Convention & Trade Show

Location: Cox Convention Center, Oklahoma City

Contact: Becky Sellers (405) 945-6737

www.onla.org

Course #: OK-15-

CEU's:	Category(s):
1	3A
1	3C
1	10

Date: October 7-8, 2015

Title: OKVMA Fall Conference

Location: Hard Rock Hotel Catoosa OK

Contact: Kathy Markham (918) 256-9380

www.okvma.com

Course #: OK-15-084

CEU's:	Category(s):
6	A
5	3A
7	6
6	5
7	10

Date: January 20-21, 2016

Title: Red River Crops Conference

Location: Southwest Technology Center Altus, OK

Contact: Gary Strickland (580) 482-0823

Course #: OK-15-

CEU's:	Category(s):
4	1A
4	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

Wood Destroying Organism Inspection Course
www.nachi.org/wdocourse.htm

CTN Educational Services Inc
http://ctnedu.com/oklahoma_applicator_enroll.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 September/October 2015 are as follows:

September		October	
2	Altus	5	Atoka
10	Tulsa	8	Tulsa
11	OKC	9	OKC
24	Tulsa	22	Tulsa
25	OKC	23	OKC
		28	Altus
		30	OKC

Altus: SW Research & Extension Center
16721 US HWY 283

Atoka: KIAMICHI TECH CENTER 1301
W Liberty Rd, Seminar Center

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,
920 S. Sheridan Road.

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

OKC: OSU OKC Room ARC 196,
400 N. Portland. (New Location)

Tulsa: NE Campus of Tulsa Community

**Pesticide Safety
Education Program**