



Pest Control News



Information for the Pest Control Professional

December 2009

Quick Updates

Category's that recertify this year are:

Category	CEU's Needed
3a Ornamental & Turf	20
3b Interiorscape	10
3c Nursery/Greenhouse	15
7a General Pest	20
6 Right-of-Way	15

If you are recertifying this year in one of the above categories, you should start retesting now according to Jason Baker of ODAFF.

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EPA Proposes New Pesticide Labeling to Control Spray Drift and Protect Human Health (News Release)

WASHINGTON - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has rolled out proposed guidance for new pesticide labeling to reduce off-target spray and dust drift. The new instructions, when implemented, will improve the clarity and consistency of pesticide labels and help prevent harm from spray drift. The agency is also requesting comment on a petition to evaluate children's exposure to pesticide drift.

"The new label statements will help reduce problems from pesticide drift," said Steve Owens, the assistant administrator for EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances. "The new labels will carry more uniform and specific directions on restricting spray drift while giving pesticide applicators clear and workable instructions."

The new instructions will prohibit drift that could cause adverse health or environmental effects. Also, on a pesticide-by-pesticide basis, EPA will evaluate scientific information on risk and exposure based on individual product use patterns. These assessments will help the agency determine whether no-spray buffer zones or other measures - such as restrictions on droplet or particle size, nozzle height, or weather conditions - are needed to protect people, wildlife, water resources, schools and other sensitive sites from potential harm.

In addition to the draft notice on pesticide-drift labeling, EPA is also seeking comment on a draft pesticide drift labeling interpretation document that provides guidance to state and tribal enforcement officials. A second document

provides background information on pesticide drift, a description of current and planned EPA actions, a reader's guide explaining key terms and concepts, and specific questions on which EPA is seeking input. These documents and further information are available in docket EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0628 at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

More information:

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/spraydrift.htm>

CONTACT: kemery.dale@epa.gov

Bug spray likely killed infant, injured 2 in SC

November 2, 2009

By SEANNA ADCOX

Associated Press Writer

Bug spray that produces a fog to kill insects is likely to blame for the death of a 10-month-old South Carolina boy, and his 2-year-old brother was critically injured by the fumes, authorities said Monday.

Anderson County Deputy Coroner Don McCown said the boys' mother had been using foggers in their single-wide mobile home in Williamston, in the northwest part of the state, because of an insect problem. Elizabeth Whitfield, 25, called 911 on Sunday afternoon to report her youngest son was having trouble breathing.

Paramedics took all three to a hospital, and Jacob Whitfield was pronounced dead. His brother, Kenneth, was flown to another hospital about 20 minutes north to Greenville, where he remained Monday on a respirator, but was starting to stabilize, McCown said.

Elizabeth Whitfield was coated in chemicals when she first arrived to the hospital and had to remove her clothes and take a shower. She was released Sunday, but was re-admitted to the ER on Monday with breathing problems, McCown said.

Investigators found seven fogger containers. She told authorities she set off three when she began renting a month ago, then continued using them when the insects wouldn't die.

"Most people put these foggers in — they do it one time a month or every couple of months. She was using two to three a week," McCown said. "She

said she followed the directions, but you have to wonder. We can't attribute it to anything else." A single fogger is typically used to treat 6,000 cubic feet and can leave an oily residue on furniture and floors. Directions call for residents to cover all furniture, vacate the home for four hours, then open windows and doors for an hour before returning, he said.

While the pesticides appear to be the cause of death, confirmation through toxicology reports could take eight weeks. Other air quality tests turned up nothing. The baby was otherwise healthy with no signs of abuse or neglect, McCown said. He said the home was located in a rural area and "pretty infested with insects, roaches. It was her goal to get rid of all of them."

"The stuff didn't seem to have too much effect on the bugs," he said. "They're still running everywhere."

The scent at the home was so strong authorities called in a hazardous materials team before entering. One deputy complained of headaches, McCown said.

Investigators initially focused on a grease fire, but tests showed that didn't play any role in the illnesses, McCown said.

"Right now, we're just concerned about them.

We're hoping the 2-year-old can make a recovery and hope the mom will be OK," said Sheriff's Sgt. Steve Reeves.

House Passes Controversial Chemical Security Bill

Last Friday, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the Chemical and Water Security Act of 2009 (H.R. 2868), which sets new and stringent security standards for chemical facilities regulated by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). [Click here](#) to see the full results of the vote. The new bill would push agricultural facilities and other chemical facilities to substitute safer products and processes in an alleged attempt to increase security. The sponsors of the legislation used security as a pretext to advance radical environmental policies advocated by groups such as GreenPeace and others anti-chemical groups.

The most controversial new requirement in H.R.

2868 is a provision known as inherently safer technology (IST), which ARA has long opposed. The IST provision remains in the bill despite several efforts by industry and lawmakers to strike the requirements during the committee and House floor votes.

ARA supports a straightforward re-authorization of the current DHS chemical security standards which are being successfully implemented since enacted three years ago. We are grateful to all House members that opposed H.R. 2868 since it will increase regulatory and insurance costs on agricultural facilities, jeopardize the availability of widely used low-cost sources of essential crop nutrient and crop protection products for farmers, and disrupt the cooperative relationship between DHS and industry to improve facility security. ARA appreciates the support of members who contacted their congressman on this important issue. ARA looks forward to working with the Senate on a more risk-based, tiered approach. [Click here](#) for more information on this issue or contact Richard Gupton at (202) 457-0825 or richard@aradc.org.

Illnesses and Injuries Related to Total Release Foggers - Eight States, 2001--2006

Total release foggers (TRFs), sometimes called "bug bombs," are pesticide products designed to fill an area with insecticide and often are used in homes and workplaces to kill cockroaches, fleas, and flying insects. Most TRFs contain pyrethroid, pyrethrin, or both as active ingredients. TRFs also contain flammable aerosol propellants that can cause fires or explosions. The magnitude and range of acute health problems associated with TRF usage has not been described previously. This report summarizes illnesses and injuries that were associated with exposures to TRFs during 2001--2006 in eight states (California, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, New York, Oregon, Texas, and Washington) and were investigated by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR) and state health departments participating in the SENSOR-Pesticides program.* During 2001--2006, a total of 466 TRF-related illnesses or

injuries were identified. These illnesses or injuries often resulted from inability or failure to vacate before the TRF discharged, reentry into the treated space too soon after the TRF was discharged, excessive use of TRFs for the space being treated, and failure to notify others nearby. The findings indicate that TRFs pose a risk for acute, usually temporary health effects among users and bystanders. To reduce the risk for TRF-related health effects, integrated pest management control strategies that prevent pests' access to food, water, and shelter need to be promoted and adopted. In addition, awareness of the hazards and proper use of TRFs need to be better communicated on TRF labels and in public media campaigns.

States participating in the SENSOR-Pesticides program and CDPR conduct surveillance on pesticide poisoning. In addition, the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene through the New York City Poison Control Center (NYCPCC) has access to data on pesticide poisoning. No other states or cities conduct pesticide poisoning surveillance. Cases of acute TRF-related illness or injury consistent with the national case definition for acute pesticide-related illness or injury (1) ([Table 1](#)) and occurring during 2001--2006 (the latest years for which complete surveillance data were available) were provided to CDC by these surveillance programs. Cases of TRF-related illness or injury were classified by the state agencies as definite, probable, possible, or suspicious, according to pesticide exposure and health effects criteria ([Table 1](#)). CDC classified the cases provided by NYCPCC. Data from the state agencies and NYCPCC were compared, and duplicate cases were eliminated. In addition to receiving reports from poison control centers, each surveillance program obtains case reports from several other sources, principally state agencies with jurisdiction over pesticide use (e.g., departments of agriculture) and workers compensation claims (2,3). Some California cases might have been missed because the CDPR contract with the California Poison Control System to receive poisoning reports lapsed after 2002 and was not reestablished until late 2006. Detailed information was collected on each case, including demographic data, signs and symptoms, illness or injury severity,[†] Environmental Protection Agency

(EPA) toxicity category,[§] identity of implicated pesticides, location of the exposure, and information on factors that might have contributed to the exposure. Three recent case reports are provided to illustrate common patterns observed in the surveillance data.

Case Reports

Case 1. In March 2008, a woman aged 38 years from Washington visited an emergency department with headache, shortness of breath, nausea, leg cramps, burning eyes, cough, and weakness after she was exposed to fumes from three TRFs (in 6-ounce cans) deployed nearly simultaneously by a downstairs apartment neighbor. One TRF each was set off in the crawlspace beneath the house, in the neighbor's apartment, and in the hallway. The building was an old house converted into apartments, with a single ventilation system connecting all apartments. The neighbor had orally notified some of the tenants but not the patient. The patient recovered completely within 3 days, and the illness was classified as low severity. The TRF dispensed a toxicity category III pesticide product that contained permethrin and tetramethrin as active ingredients.

Case 2. In September 2007, a man aged 34 years who worked as a maintenance worker at an apartment complex in Michigan forgot to disarm the smoke detector before activating a TRF. Because the building elevator shuts down if a smoke detector is triggered, the maintenance worker (without respiratory protection) reentered the mist-filled apartment to disarm the detector. He had onset of cough and upper airway irritation approximately 1 hour after exposure, contacted a poison control center, and did not seek additional medical care. His symptoms resolved within 24 hours, and his TRF-related illness was classified as low severity. He was exposed to a toxicity category III pesticide product with pyrethrins, cyfluthrin, and piperonyl butoxide as active ingredients.

Case 3. In August 2007, a man aged 54 years in California simultaneously set off nine TRFs in his small 700 square foot (6,000 cubic foot) home. Each 1.5-ounce TRF can was designed to treat

5,000 cubic feet of unobstructed space and released a toxicity category III pesticide product containing cypermethrin. When the man returned 6 hours later, a strong odor prompted him to open the doors and windows and to vacate. Entering a second time 4 hours later, the man had onset of headache, dizziness, nausea, and vomiting. He visited an emergency department, where he was treated symptomatically for TRF-related illness with a nebulized anticholinergic bronchodilator, intravenous hydration, and intravenous medication for headache, nausea, and bradycardia. He completely recovered after 36 hours, and his illness was classified as moderate severity.

Surveillance Data

A total of 466 cases of acute, pesticide-related illness or injury associated with exposure to TRFs during 2001--2006 were identified. SENSOR-Pesticides reported 368 cases, CDPH reported 40 cases, and NYCPCC reported 58 cases. Median age of affected persons was 35 years (range: 0--90 years); 255 (57%) were female, and 55 (13%) were exposed while at work. Race information was available for 137 patients, of whom 101 (74%) were white, 17 (12%) were black, and 19 (14%) were of other races. Ethnicity information was available for 158 patients, of whom 31 (20%) were Hispanic. Three cases occurred among pregnant women, and approximately 44 cases occurred among persons with asthma.

A total of 372 (80%) cases were classified as low severity, 84 (18%) cases were moderate severity, and nine (2%) were high severity. One death was classified by the Washington State Department of Health as suspicious. (This death occurred in a female infant aged 10 months who was put to bed the evening of the day her apartment was treated with three TRFs. The infant was found dead the next morning.) Twenty-one persons were hospitalized for 1 or more days (range: 1--35 days), and 43 persons lost time from work or other usual activities because of their illness or injury. A total of 394 (85%) TRF exposures occurred in private residences ([Table 2](#)). Among the 388 cases for which information was available regarding who activated the TRF, 197 (51%) of the illnesses involved the person who activated the TRF. Among the 463 cases for which information on the implicated TRF product was available, 449 (97%)

occurred in persons who were exposed to products with pyrethrin, pyrethroid, or both as active ingredients ([Table 3](#)). Health effects most commonly involved the respiratory system (in 358 [77%] cases) ([Table 2](#)). The most common factors contributing to exposure included an inability or failure to vacate before the TRF discharged, early reentry, excessive use of TRFs for the space being treated, unintentional discharge of a TRF, and failure to notify others nearby ([Table 2](#)).

Reported by: *K Wheeler, MPH, D Kass, MSPH, New York City Dept of Health and Mental Hygiene; RS Hoffman, MD, New York City Poison Control Center. M Lackovic, MPH, Louisiana Dept of Health and Hospitals. Y Mitchell, MS, New York State Dept of Health. R Barrett, MPH, Florida Dept of Health. B Morrissey, MS, Washington State Dept of Health. L Mehler, MD, California Dept of Pesticide Regulation. B Diebolt-Brown, MA, Texas Dept of State Health Svcs. J Waltz, MPH, Oregon Dept of Human Svcs. A Schwartz, Michigan Dept of Community Health. GM Calvert, MD, Div of Surveillance, Hazard Evaluations, and Field Studies, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; SE Luckhaupt, MD, EIS Officer, CDC.*

Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry to lose two Pesticide Field Inspectors.

Chris Townsley and Josh Branch have left ODAFF to pursue other interests. Chris Townsley's last day was November 1st, and Josh Branch's last day will be December 4th. We wish them well in their endeavors.

Oklahoma Pesticide Applicator Testing Sessions, 2010

RESERVATIONS ARE NOT REQUIRED FOR THESE TEST SESSIONS; they are all open to anyone wishing to test for certification. Tests are \$50.00 each; please bring check, money order, credit card, or the exact amount of cash needed for testing, along with a form of photo ID.

There is no fee for government employees in the discharge of their official duties.

Unless otherwise noted, sessions are located as follows:

ALTUS	WESTERN OK STATE COLLEGE 2801 N Main Street, Room A23
ENID	GARFIELD CO. EXT OFFICE 316 E Oxford
GOODWELL	OKLA PANHANDLE RESEARCH & EXT CENTER Rt 1 Box 86M
HOBART	KIOWA CO. FAIRGROUNDS Exhibit Building
LAWTON	GREAT PLAINS COLISEUM Annex Rm 920 S Sheridan Rd
MCALESTER	KIAMICHI TECH CENTER on Hwy 270 W of Hwy 69
OKC	OKLA CO. EXT 930 N. Portland, Auditorium- <u>Park on North side & enter North door</u>
TULSA	NE CAMPUS OF TCC 3727 E. Apache (Apache & Harvard) Engineering Tech Rm 127

If you have any questions, please call (405) 522-5950 or email eva.landeros@oda.state.ok.us

Testing will begin at 9:00 am. NO NEW APPLICANTS WILL BE ACCEPTED AFTER 11 AM

ALL TESTS MUST BE COMPLETED BY 1 PM

JANUARY		MAY		SEPTEMBER	
12	OKC	6	TULSA	1	ALTUS
14	TULSA	10	OKC	2	ENID
25	MCALESTER	20	ENID	9	TULSA
25	OKC	24	OKC	13	OKC
28	TULSA	27	TULSA	27	OKC
				30	TULSA
FEBRUARY		JUNE		OCTOBER	
8	OKC	1	GOODWELL	4	OKC
10	LAWTON	7	OKC	6	HOBART
11	TULSA	10	TULSA	13	ALTUS
23	OKC	24	TULSA	14	TULSA
25	TULSA			25	OKC
25	ENID			28	TULSA
MARCH		JULY		NOVEMBER	
2	GOODWELL	8	TULSA	2	GOODWELL
4	TULSA	12	OKC	4	TULSA
10	OKC	22	TULSA	8	OKC
22	MCALESTER	26	OKC	10	HOBART
24	OKC			18	TULSA
25	TULSA			22	OKC
APRIL		AUGUST		DECEMBER	
8	TULSA	9	OKC	1	LAWTON
12	OKC	12	TULSA	2	TULSA
14	LAWTON	23	OKC	7	GOODWELL
22	TULSA	26	TULSA	9	ENID
26	OKC			13	OKC
				16	TULSA
				28	OKC

Christmas Quiz

- After hearing a clatter, "I" ran to the window. What did I do first?
 - Pulled open the curtains
 - Tore open the shutters
 - Unlatched the latch
 - Flipped up the shade
- How many reindeer were pulling the Sleigh?
 - Eight
 - Nine
 - Seven
 - Eleven
- What reindeer's name did St. Nick call out first?
 - Dasher
 - Comet
 - Dancer
 - Prancer
- What was St. Nick's nose compared to?
_____ (one word, a fruit)
- Did St. Nick smoke?
 - Yes
 - No
- What was St. Nick dressed in?
 - satin
 - leather
 - fur
 - suede
- "He spoke not a word but went straight to his work..." What work did St. Nick do?
 - fill the stockings
 - put presents under the tree
 - eat the cookies
 - decorate the tree
- How did St. Nick go back up the chimney?
 - He wiggled his nose
 - He winked
 - He nodded
 - He climbed
- Did the children wake up during any of this?
 - Yes
 - No
- As he drove off, St. Nick exclaimed "Merry Christmas to all, and to all a good night!"
 - True
 - False
- When was the first Christmas celebrated on December 25th?
 - Around 4 AD
 - 17th Century
 - 15th Century
 - 4th Century
- In what country did the Christmas tree tradition originate?
 - France
 - Israel
 - Germany
 - New England
- What is the country of origin for the word XMAS?
 - Germany
 - Spain
 - France
 - Greece
- How did the tradition of kissing under the mistletoe start?
 - Eating it makes your mouth pucker
 - it was associated with the Scandinavian love goddess
 - The druids used it in marriage ceremonies
 - it was used to make love potions in ancient times
- What country did poinsettias originally come from?
 - Brazil
 - United States
 - Mexico
 - Cuba
- What state was it, at one time, illegal to celebrate Christmas?
 - Indiana
 - Delaware
 - Ohio
 - Massachusetts
- Who sang the song "Rudolph the Red Nose Reindeer" in 1949?
_____ (Think Cowboy)
- What is the first word in the English version of 'Stille Nacht'?
_____ (One Word)
- What is the first word of 'Winter Wonderland'?
_____ (One Word)
- Joseph was from
 - Bethlehem
 - Jerusalem
 - Nazareth
 - Egypt
- A manger is a..
 - Stable
 - Hay storage bin
 - Feeding trough
 - Barn

Answers on back page.

Educational Events

December - January

OSU General Pest Practical
January 12th
Stillwater

In-State CEU Meetings

DECEMBER 9, 2009

CATEGORY: ALL
CEU'S: 2
CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TUF
CEU'S: 4
CATEGORY: 3b – INTERIORSCAPE
CEU'S: 4
CATEGORY: 3c – NURSERY/GREENHOUSE
CEU'S: 4
CATEGORY: 6 – RIGHT-OF-WAY
CEU'S: 4
CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: 4
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION &
RESEARCH
CEU'S: 4
SPONSOR: OSU PESTICIDE SAFETY
EDUCATION PROGRAM
TOPIC: RECERTIFICATION PROGRAM
PLACE: CLARION CONVENTION CENTER
737 S MERIDIAN
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK
CONTACT: JIM CRISWELL FOR PROGRAM
INFORMATION
405.744.5531
AG CONFERENCE FOR REGISTRATION
INFORMATION
405.744.6489
FEE: YES

DECEMBER 17, 2009

CATEGORY: ALL
CEU'S: 2
CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TUF
CEU'S: 4

CATEGORY: 3b – INTERIORSCAPE
CEU'S: 4
CATEGORY: 3c – NURSERY/GREENHOUSE
CEU'S: 4
CATEGORY: 6 – RIGHT-OF-WAY
CEU'S: 4
CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: 4
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION &
RESEARCH
CEU'S: 4
SPONSOR: OSU PESTICIDE SAFETY
EDUCATION PROGRAM
TOPIC: RECERTIFICATION PROGRAM
PLACE: MARRIOTT SOUTHERN HILLS
1902 EAST 71ST
TULSA, OK
CONTACT: JIM CRISWELL FOR PROGRAM
INFORMATION
405.744.5531
AG CONFERENCE FOR REGISTRATION
INFORMATION
405.744.6489
FEE: YES

For an updated list of CEU meetings, click on this link:

<http://www.state.ok.us/~okag/cps-ceuhome.htm>



To all the dedicated readers of this newsletter, I wish you a Merry Christmas, Happy Hanukkah and a very prosperous New Year.

Kevin Shelton

Answers to Quiz.

1. Tore open the shutters
"After tearing open the shutters, he threw up the sash"
2. Eight
"he was astonished to see "a miniature sleigh and eight tiny reindeer"
3. Dasher
"He whistled, and shouted and called them by name;
'Now Dasher! Now, Dancer! Now Prancer and Vixen!
On Comet! On, Cupid! On, Donder and Blitzen."
4. Cherry
"his cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry..."
5. Yes
He smoked a pipe and the smoke circled his head like a wreath.
6. Fur
"He was dressed all in fur, from his head to his foot..."
7. Fill the stockings
All he did was fill the stocking before leaving. There is no mention of him putting gifts under the tree.
8. He nodded
He put a finger next to his nose, gave a nod, and up the chimney he went.
9. No
They stayed snug in their beds, dreaming of sugarplums.
10. False
Sorry if this one was tricky, but he actually said "Happy Christmas to all and to all a good night!", at least in the original story.
11. 4th Century. It was first celebrated in the fourth Century.
The Catholic Church wanted to have a celebration on the same day as a pagan holiday.
12. It was in the 16th Century in Germany.
13. Greece. The word for Christ in Greek is Xristos (Christos).
14. The druids use it in marriage ceremonies. It was associated with the Scandinavian love goddess.
15. Mexico. John Poinsett brought the plants to America in 1928.
16. Massachusetts.
17. Gene Autry
18. Silent. The first line in English is 'Silent night, holy night'.
19. Over. 'Over the ground lies a mantle of white'.
20. Nazareth.
21. Feeding trough.



ODAFF Information

Testing Dates and Locations

Pesticide applicator test sessions for Dec. / Jan. 2009/2010 are as follows:

December		January	
3	Tulsa	12	OKC
7	OKC	14	Tulsa
8	Goodwell	25	McAlester
10	Enid	25	OKC
17	Tulsa	28	Tulsa
17	McAlester		
28	OKC		

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.

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

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

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

Kevin Shelton
Extension Coordinator
OSU Pesticide Safety Education Program