



Pest Control News



Information for the Pest Control Professional

January 2010

Quick Updates

Category's that recertify this year are:

Category	CEU's Needed
4 Seed Treatment	5
5 Aquatic	5
7c Fumigation	10

NOTE: Oklahoma State University will be closed from December 24th - January 2nd.

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RODENT TRACKER

Bell Laboratories has developed and released DETEX BLOX which is a non-toxic substance that aids in monitoring by making rodent droppings glow under black light.

It is designed to make it easier to monitor rodent movement and identify potential harborage and nesting areas. (Pest Management Professional, October 2009)

NPDES QUESTIONS CONTINUE

EPA is likely to require the use of IPM in as part of the NPDES permit. The big questions are who defines IPM and how will it be enforced/regulated? EPA's response to that is that EPA will figure that out latter. Historically, EPA has developed the regulation and then required the states to enforce the regulation.

NPDES permits, in general, include monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping. They also include technology-based and water quality-based effluent limits.

Technology-based effluent limits in such permits are based on the best available technology that is economically achievable.

But because there are no regulations that would provide information on that in the context of aquatic pesticide applications, permitting authorities will have to apply their best professional judgment as to what constitutes best available technology.

The best available technology EPA has developed in the prototype permit is IPM. "It's not an actual effluent limitation of a certain milligram per liter that's discharged...it's a narrative based on several different IPM measures that we're asking be conducted as part of good practice in applying pesticides," Allison Wiedeman, head of the rural branch in EPA's Office of Wastewater Management said.

“The provisions that we’re working on in the prototype in the „best available technology” section are drawn from our interactions with people who are currently the leaders in doing IPM, Bill Jordan, a senior adviser in EPA’s Office of Pesticide Programs said.

For mosquito control, under the prototype permit, this would include removing standing water, using vegetation management and promoting biological control, for example, aquatic insects, birds and bats, among other steps. For aquatic weed control, it would include mechanical control, when practical, and biological control, among other steps.

There was much discussion whether there would be a formal definition of IPM and how IPM would be enforced and who would approve what is IPM. This applies only to those states that do not have NPDES permitting authority. However, it is though EPA’s general permit would be used as a guideline for states with NPDES permitting authority. (Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, Vol. 37 No 49 October 19, 2009)

FARM BUREAU FILES PETITION

The American Farm Bureau Federation has filed a petition with the U.S. Supreme Court, asking the high court to review a lower court ruling that will otherwise impose Clean Water Act permitting requirements on the application of pesticides on, over or near water.

Responses to the AFBF petition, and the friend-of-the-court briefs in support of the petition, will be due in early December. The Supreme Court is expected to decide whether to hear the case by the end of this year. (Food Industry Environmental Network, November 3, 2009)

CHLORPYRIFOS RISK TO PREGNANT MOTHERS

A new animal study accentuates the risk of ultra-low levels of chlorpyrifos to cause long-lasting birth defects in female mice offspring of exposed mothers. The daughters of mice exhibited learning delays, disturbed brain function and altered thyroid levels.

Significantly, these symptoms resulted from low

toxicity exposure during late gestation-an impact route not part of current regulatory pesticide testing.

Damage at these doses highlights vulnerability during gestation from toxins even at the parts per billion levels.

The study of pregnant female mice exposed to minute levels of chlorpyrifos late in gestation was published in the Reproductive Toxicology journal. (Rodale Institute, November 12, 2009)

NANOSILVER PESTICIDES

Companies seeking to register a nanosilver-based antimicrobial product should count on EPA wanting more data than applicants say are needed, if FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel is any indication of the agency’s future regulatory plans. The applicants have told EPA their products only release silver ions – positively charged silver atoms responsible for the products’ antimicrobial activity. No nanoparticles are leached, they claim, negating the need for extensive new data as the products’ exposure and hazard profiles are the same as currently registered silver-based pesticide products that release silver ions.

“We agree that to the extent there is exposure to silver ions, the hazards will be the same. There may be different levels of exposure, either more or less, but we think we have enough information to assess the hazards of silver ions,” Bill Jordan, senior advisor to the OPP directors, said.

“But the question that keeps coming up for us is whether we have an adequate basis for assessing the potential exposure to the nanosilver particles themselves. And from what we’ve seen from the available leaching data, we can’t tell whether what’s coming off of treated articles are nanosilver particles, nanosilver composites or silver

PAPER STRIP DETECTS PESTICIDES IN FOOD

Scientists from Ontario, Canada’s McMaster University have developed paper strips that can detect trace levels of certain organophosphate and carbamate pesticides in food and beverages.

In less than five minutes, the four inch long strips turn a certain color depending on the amount of pesticides present.

These could be used for testing imported produced. (Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, Vol. 37 No 52, November 9, 2009)

EPA Releases First-Ever Baseline Study of U.S. Lakes

WASHINGTON - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency today released its most comprehensive study of the nation's lakes to date. The draft study, which rated the condition of 56 percent of the lakes in the United States as good and the remainder as fair or poor, marked the first time EPA and its partners used a nationally consistent approach to survey the ecological and water quality of lakes. A total of 1,028 lakes were randomly sampled during 2007 by states, tribes and EPA.

"This survey serves as a first step in evaluating the success of efforts to protect, preserve, and restore the quality of our nation's lakes," said Peter Silva, assistant administrator for EPA's Office of Water. "Future surveys will be able to track changes in lake water quality overtime and advance our understanding of important regional and national patterns in lake water quality."

The National Lakes Assessment reveals that the remaining lakes are in fair or poor condition. Degraded lakeshore habitat, rated "poor" in 36 percent of lakes, was the most significant of the problems assessed. Removal of trees and shrubs and construction of docks, marinas, homes and other structures along shorelines all contribute to degraded lakeshore habitat.

Nitrogen and phosphorous are found at high levels in 20 percent of lakes. Excess levels of these nutrients contribute to algae blooms, weed growth, reduced water clarity, and other lake problems. EPA is very concerned about the adverse impacts of nutrients on aquatic life, drinking water and recreation. The agency will continue to work with states to address water quality issues through effective nutrient management.

The survey included a comparison to a subset of

lakes with wastewater impacts that were sampled in the 1970s. It finds that 75 percent show either improvements or no change in phosphorus levels. This suggests that the nation's investments in wastewater treatment and other pollution control activities are working despite population increases across the country.

The results of this study describe the target population of the nation's lakes as a whole and are not applicable to a particular lake.

Sampling for the National Rivers and Streams Assessment is underway, and results from this two-year study are expected to be available in 2011.

The draft study: <http://www.epa.gov/lakesurvey>

EPA Seeks to Disclose Pesticide Inert Ingredients

WASHINGTON - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is requesting public comment on options for disclosing inert ingredients in pesticides. In this anticipated rulemaking, EPA is seeking ideas for greater disclosure of inert ingredient identities. Inert ingredients are part of the end use product formulation and are not active ingredients.

Revealing inert ingredients will help consumers make informed decisions and will better protect public health and the environment.

"Consumers deserve to know the identities of ingredients in pesticide formulations, including inert ingredients," said Steve Owens, assistant administrator for EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances. "Disclosing inert ingredients in pesticide products, especially those considered to be hazardous, will empower consumers and pesticide users to make more informed choices."

EPA believes public disclosure is one way to discourage the use of hazardous inert ingredients in pesticide formulations. The agency is inviting comment on various regulatory and voluntary steps to achieve this broader disclosure.

Pesticide manufacturers usually disclose their inert

ingredients only to EPA. Currently, EPA evaluates the safety of all ingredients in a product's formulation when determining whether the pesticide should be registered.

On October 1, 2009, EPA responded to two petitions (one by Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides, and a second by several state attorneys general), that designated more than 350 inert pesticide ingredients as hazardous. The petitioners asked EPA to require that these ingredients be identified on the labels of products that include them in their formulations.

EPA will accept comments on the advance notice of proposed rulemaking for 60 days after it has been published in the Federal Register.

More information:

<http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/inerts/index.htm>

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

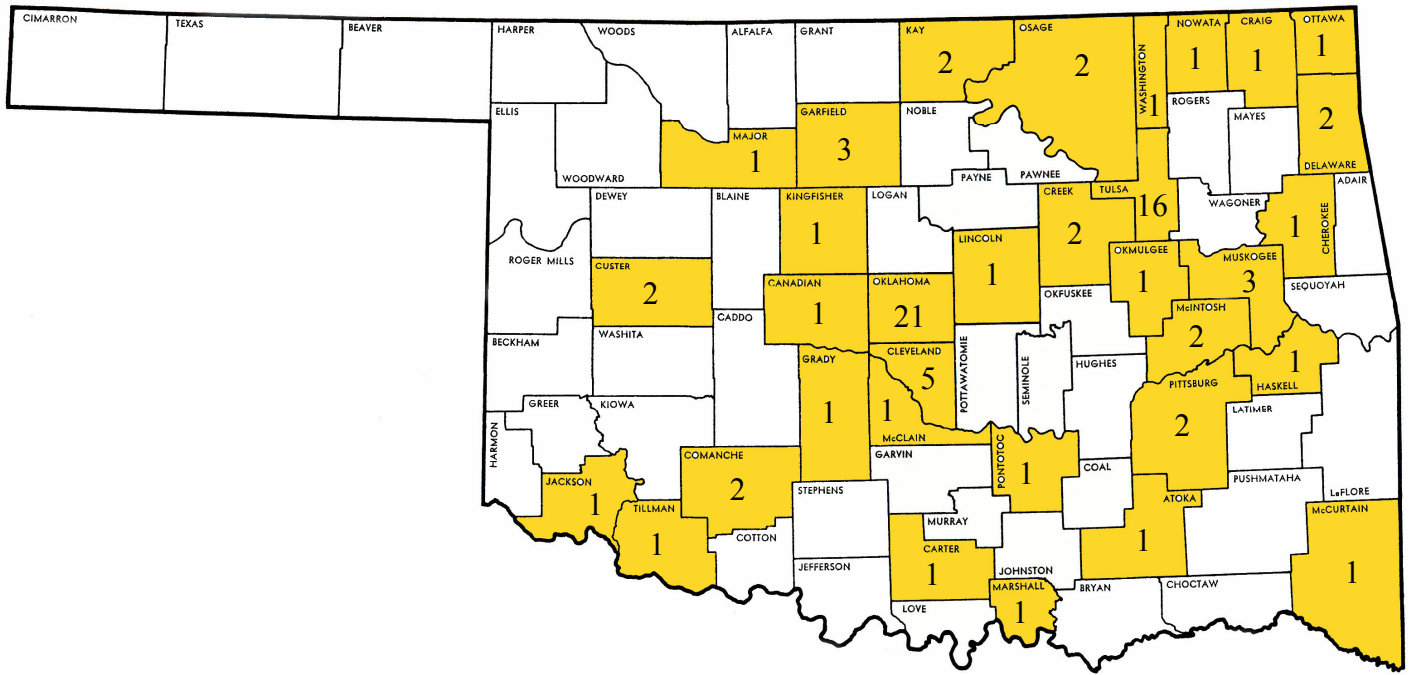
If you have any questions, please call (405) 522-5950 or email eva.landeros@oda.state.ok.us

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

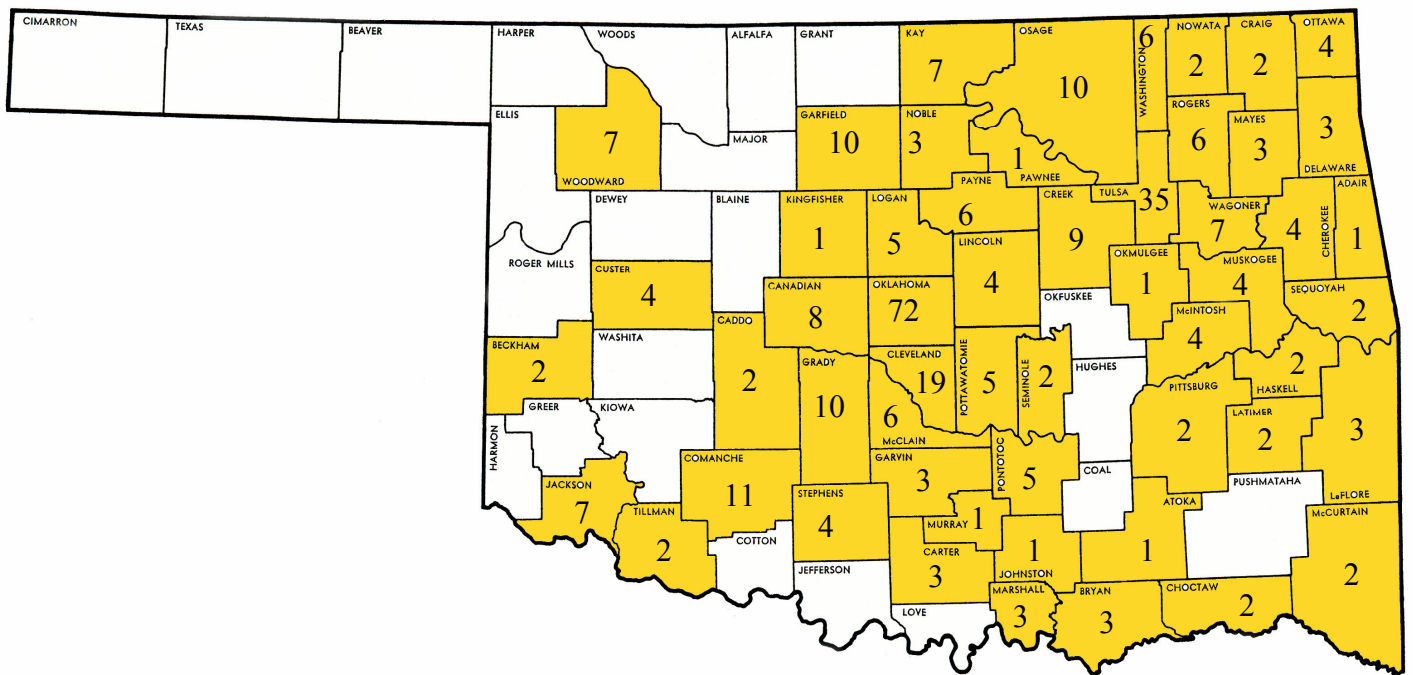
ALL TESTS MUST BE COMPLETED BY 1 PM

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

2009 Oklahoma Pest Control Association Membership Distribution



2010 Oklahoma Structural Pest Control Companies by County



Educational Events

January - February

OSU General Pest Practical
January 12th, Stillwater

In-State CEU Meetings

Date	Title	Location	Contact	Courses#
May 11th	Public Health Equip & Supply	Broken Arrow, OK	Charles Reeves (800) 284-0106	OK-09-127
CEU		Category		
3 ea		8- Public Health & 10- Demo & Research		

February 17th, Oklahoma City B&G 40th Annual Pest Management Conference and Expo

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

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



I realize that this edition is a little early, but since we will be closed the last week in December, I need to get this out today. I hope everybody had a prosperous 2009 and is looking forward to a good 2010 business year.

Kevin



ODAFF Information

Testing Dates and Locations

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

January		February	
12	OKC	8	OKC
14	Tulsa	10	Lawton
25	McAlester	11	Tulsa
25	OKC	23	OKC
28	Tulsa	25	Tulsa
		25	Enid

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