

Look What's Out There

in

Integrated Pest Management

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Issue 9– Sept. 2005
<http://www.wvu.edu/~agexten/>

Reregistration of the pesticide 2,4-D

On August 8, 2005, the Environmental protection Agency (EPA) issued its Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) of the herbicide 2,4-D. EPA's 2,4-D decision concluded that 2,4-D does not present risks of concern to human health when users follow 2,4-D product instructions as outlined in the RED. Under the EPA's reregistration program of older pesticides, the RED is a comprehensive environmental and human health assessment of the compound.

EPA's findings are consistent with decisions by the World Health Organization, Health Canada, European Commission and recent studies by the U.S. National Cancer Institute. The Agency's assessment of the scientific data reinforces an extraordinary number of regulatory decisions and expert reviews that conclude the use of 2,4-D according to product instructions does not present an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment.

In reaching this conclusion, the Agency determined that acute and short-term margins of exposure for homeowner applications of 2,4-D to lawns were "not of concern". The Margins of Exposure (MOE) for various residential applications scenarios ranged from 1,800 for hose-end sprayers to 29,000 for fertilizer/herbicide granular mixtures. An MOE exceeding 1,000 is "not of concern".

Using data from Task Force Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) studies, EPA and the Task Force worked together to develop a master label for 2,4-D that includes all uses, rates and other application information. While total annual application rates were slightly reduced in certain instances, all existing uses were maintained and three new crops were added.

The statement on human carcinogenicity potential is unequivocal: "The Agency has twice recently reviewed epidemiological studies linking cancer to 2,4-D. In the first review, completed January 14, 2004, EPA concluded there is no additional evidence that would implicate 2,4-D as a cause of cancer (EPA, 2004). The second review of available epidemiological studies occurred in response to comments received during the Phase 3 Public Comment Period for the 2,4-D RED. EPA's report, dated December 8, 2004 and authored by EPA Scientist Jerry Blondell, Ph.D., found that none of the more recent epidemiological studies definitively linked human cancer cases to 2,4-D." 2,4-D, one of the most widely used herbicides in the U.S. and worldwide, is applied to crops such as wheat, corn, rice, soybeans, potatoes, sugar cane, pome fruits, stone fruits and nuts. It controls invasive species in aquatic areas and federally protected areas and broadleaf weeds in turf grass and is also used as a fungicide and a plant growth regulator. Currently over 600 end-use

products are registered for use on over 300 distinct sites.

In 2004, The Henry Ford organization in Dearborn, Michigan declared 2,4-D as one of the 75 most important innovations in the previous 75 years. Few scientific innovations have done as much to increase food production throughout the world.

Additional information may be obtained at <http://www.24d.org> or 1-800-345-5109.

New Test New Tests to Detect Previously Undetectable Bacteria in Wastewater

New test methods proposed today by the Environmental Protection Agency will lead to the detection of four types of bacteria in wastewater and sewage sludge. EPA's proposal centers on culture-based approaches to detecting enterococci and Escherichia coli (E. coli) in wastewater. Additional tests will identify salmonella and fecal coliform bacteria in sewage sludge. The bacteria are seen as "health indicators" that point to possible contamination and the need for further investigation and treatment. Until now, no EPA-approved tests were available to detect these bacteria in wastewater. The new tests will yield results within 24 hours and provide treatment facilities with an indication of the effectiveness of their treatment techniques. "These tools have proved reliable through extensive testing and verification. They will increase our confidence in test results that detect bacteria in waste water and sewage sludge," said EPA Assistant Administrator Ben Grumbles. "Once these procedures are in place, they will better protect the public, particularly children who are often more vulnerable to bacteria-caused illnesses in water." (EPA-News, Aug. 10, 2005)

Information about this and other water analytical methods are available at:

<http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/methods>

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- Twenty-six unregulated contaminants will be monitored by many U.S. drinking water suppliers under a new rule proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency. This second cycle of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 2) also proposes the use of nine analytical methods to detect the contaminants. All public water systems serving more than 10,000 people and a sample of 800 systems serving 10,000 people or fewer will monitor those contaminants on the assessment list for 12 months during July 2007 through June 2010. Additionally, 322 systems serving more than 100,000 people and 800 serving 100,000 or fewer will conduct the screening surveys during a 12-month period from July 2007 through June 2009 (EPA-News, Aug. 12, 2005). For general information on UCMR 2, visit the EPA Safewater website at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2> or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

- On June 17, the FDACS conditionally registered the insecticide clothianidin (Arena® 0.5G) for control of a broad spectrum of insects in turfgrass. The EPA registration number for the Arvesta Corporation product is 66330-53. (FDACS PREC Agenda, 7/7/05, via Chemically Speaking UFL).
- On June 17, the FDACS conditionally registered the insecticide clothianidin (Belay® 16WSG) for use on tobacco for control of fleabeetles and aphids. The EPA registration number for the Arvesta Corporation product is 66330-52. (FDACS PREC Agenda, 7/7/05, via Chemically Speaking UFL).

Did You Know That

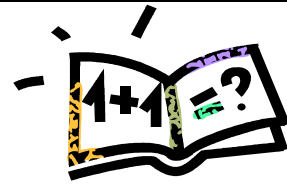


The most economically important insect pests in corn production in West Virginia

Are

European corn borer, root worms, aphids, black cutworm, and Japanese beetle. Other insect pests that invade corn plants and cause noticeable damage include army worms, wireworms and seed corn maggots.

Events



September 20-22, 2005

Annual West Virginia Pest Control Association Conference. Ramada Inn, Morgantown, WV. For more information, please visit:

<http://www.wvu.edu/~agexten/temp/05PCOA.pdf>

October 5-7, 2005

Northeast Division APS Meeting, Geneva, NY

November 6-9, 2005

ESA Annual Meeting, Fort Lauderdale, FL

November 15-16, 2005

APS Soybean Rust Symposium, Nashville, TN