

# University of Idaho Pest Management Center *Newsletter*



## **Pesticide and Pest management News Update**

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**In this Issue:**

- **Diazinon Cancelled for Indoor and Home Outdoor Use.**
- **Recent Section 18, 24(c), and Federal Labels Approved for Use in Idaho.**
- **EPA List of Pesticides for Review in 2001.**
- **Searchable Pesticide Databases online.**
- **EPA Draft for Pesticides Meeting the Requirements of the National Organic Program.**
- **EPA Tolerance Assessments.**

**Diazinon Cancelled Information**

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/op/diazinon/agreement.pdf>

The following table is a FINAL LIST of CANCELLED INDOOR and HOME OUTDOOR uses for DIAZINON.

Provisions of Diazinon Agreement and Associated EPA Actions

<u>Site Mitigation</u>	<u>Measures</u>	<u>Effective Dates</u>
<p><b>Indoor Uses</b>                      All uses inside any structure, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or enclosed area and/or on any contents therein (except mushroom houses), including residences, food/feed handling establishments, schools, museums, stores, hospitals, sports facilities, warehouses, and greenhouses.  <b>All indoor pet uses</b> including pet collars.</p>	<p>Product registrations are being canceled or amended to delete indoor uses from end use product labels (except use in mushroom houses).</p> <p>EPA’s Federal Register notice of January 10, 2001, proposed to delete these uses.</p>	<p>Cancellations become effective after the 30-day public comment period, upon issuance of a cancellation order in February 2001.</p> <p>As of March 1, 2001, manufacturing use products may no longer be used to formulate end use products for indoor uses.</p> <p>Retailers stop sale December 31, 2002.</p>
<p><b>Outdoor Non-Agricultural Uses</b>                      Home lawn, garden, and any other outdoor residential or outdoor non-agricultural uses.</p>	<p>Production will phase down.</p> <p>Uses will be phased out.</p> <p>Technical registrants will buy back existing products from retailers.</p> <p>Product registrations will (expire) be canceled, with no provision for existing stocks.</p>	<p>Technical registrants reduce amount of diazinon produced by 50% or more by 2003.</p> <p>Stop formulation of products June 30, 2003.                      Stop sale to retailers August 31, 2003.</p> <p>Commencing December 31, 2004.</p> <p>December 31, 2004.</p>

**Recent Approved Section 18 and 24(c) Labels for Use in Idaho.**

Details of section 18 and 24(c) labels can be found at:

<http://www.agri.state.id.us/agresource/section.htm>. For more information contact George Robinson, Agriculture Program Manager (Pesticide Registration), Idaho Dept. of Agriculture. (208) 332-8593.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Expiration Date</b>	<b>Crop</b>	<b>Pest</b>
<b>Aim® 40DF</b> - carfentrazone-ethyl Section 18	9/22/01	Hops	Powdery mildew
<b>Discover®</b> - clodinafop-propargyl Section 24(c)		Spring Wheat	Grass weeds
<b>Distinct®</b> - diflufenzopyr plus dicamba, Section 18.		Sweet corn	Weeds
<b>Folicur® 3.6F</b> – tebuconazole Section 18	9/22/01	Hops	Powdery mildew
<b>Laredo® 2EC</b> - myclobutanil Section 18	9/15/01	Sugar beets	Powdery mildew
<b>Moncut® 50W</b> - benizamide Revised label. Change includes rotational restriction inadvertently left off original label			
<b>Rally® 40W</b> – mycolbutanil Section 18	9/22/01.	Hops	Powdery mildew
<b>Raptor®</b> - Imazamox, Section 18	7/15/01	Imazamox -resistant canola	Wild mustards
<b>Stinger®</b> - clopyralid, Section 18		Canola	Canadian thistle
<b>Tough® 5EC</b> – pyridate, Section 24(c)		Mint	Broadleaf weeds
<b>Starane®</b> - fluroxypyr, Section 18	08/1/01	Field corn, Sweet corn	Volunteer potatoes
<b>Warrior T®</b> - lambda-cyhalothrin, Section 18	07/30/01	Barley	Russian wheat aphid
<b>Zinc Phosphide</b> , Section 18	10/01/01	Potatoes, Sugarbeets, Wheat, Barley	Meadow voles, Field mice

## **Addition and Deletion of Crops to Federal Pesticide Labels**

**Disulfoton (Di-Syston®)** (Bayer) will delete corn from the label.

**Everest® - flucarbazone-sodium** ((Bayer) has received conditional registration for postemergence control of wild oats and green foxtail in spring and winter wheat.

**Leverage® - imidacloprid** (Bayer) has received EPA registration for use on potatoes to control insects including the green peach aphid and Colorado potato beetle.

**Intrepid® 2E - methoxyfenozide** (Rohm & Hass) has received EPA registration for use on pome fruits. It is an insect growth regulator that affects only Lepidoptera species.

**Dow** has agreed to purchase the agricultural chemicals division of Rohm & Hass.

## **Pesticide Labels and Searchable Databases available online**

Several searchable databases are available online that provide pesticide label information for products registered in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

**PICOL:** A searchable database that provides pesticide labels registered for use on a crop, pest, etc., and other label information. Maintained for pesticides registered in Washington and Oregon.

<http://picol.cahe.wsu.edu/>

**Kelly Solutions:** A searchable database offered by Idaho Department of Agriculture providing site and pest information, etc., for pesticides registered in Idaho. This database is not complete. Follow these links:

<http://www.agri.state.id.us/default.htm>

Near the bottom of the page click on: "Search For Idaho Pesticide Registration Information, (courtesy of

Kelly Solutions):

<http://www.kellysolutions.com/ID/>

**CDMS:** Pesticide labels online for many chemical and ornamental companies:

<http://www.cdms.net/pfa/LUpdateMsg.asp>

**Greenbook and Bluebook:** Pesticide labels, supplemental labels, and MSDSs.

<http://www.greenbook.net/>

<http://www.bluebooktor.com/>

## **Pesticide Label Identification for Pesticide Products Meeting the Requirements of the National Organic Program**

This notice describes how registrants can obtain Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approval of label language indicating that all ingredients (active and inert) in a pesticide product and all uses of that pesticide meet the criteria defined in the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Organic Program (NOP) Rule. The information on the pesticide label will assist organic growers and those persons certifying organic production methods in knowing which pesticide products meet the requirements of the NOP Rule for use in organic agriculture. Label language on a pesticide product stating that the pesticide meets the NOP Rule criteria is not required for an organic producer to utilize a pesticide product which the producer ascertains meets the requirements of the NOP:

[http://www.epa.gov/oppmsd1/PR\\_Notices/draftnatlorganic.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/oppmsd1/PR_Notices/draftnatlorganic.pdf)

## **Pesticide Candidates for Reregistration Decisions in FY2001**

For more information on EPA's pesticide regulatory program, visit OPP's web site at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/candidates.htm#reds>, or call 703-305-5017.

Through the reregistration and tolerance reassessment programs, EPA plans to make risk

management decisions from the following list of pesticides during FY 2001.

These decisions may take the form of [REDS](#), [IREDs](#), or [TREDs](#). The dynamic nature of the review process may result in identification of the need for additional data or other issues may surface that result in changed priorities during the year. Therefore, the lists presented below may change.

### **REDS (Reregistration Eligibility Decisions)**

When EPA completes the review and risk management decision for a pesticide that is subject to reregistration (that is, one initially registered before November 1984), the Agency generally issues a reregistration eligibility decision or RED document. The RED summarizes the risk assessment conclusions and outlines any risk reduction measures necessary for the **pesticide to continue to be registered** in the U.S.

- Cacodylic Acid
- Endosulfan
- Ethion
- Methanearsonic Acid
- Molinate
- Propargite
- Thiabendazole
- Thiram

### **IREDs (Interim Reregistration Eligibility Decisions)**

EPA issues an IRED for a pesticide that is undergoing reregistration, requires a reregistration eligibility decision, and also needs a cumulative assessment under FQPA. The IRED, issued after the completion of the individual chemical's aggregate risk assessment, may include taking risk reduction measures, for example, reducing risks to workers or eliminating uses that the registrant no longer wishes to maintain, to gain the benefits of these changes before the final RED can be issued after the cumulative assessment.

#### ***Carbamates***

- Formetanate HC1

#### ***Organophosphates (Ops)***

- Acephate
- Malathion

- Azinphos-Methyl
- Chlorpyrifos
- DDVP (Dichlorvos)
- Diazinon
- Dicrotophos
- Dimethoate
- Disulfoton
- Ethoprop
- Fenamiphos
- Methamidophos
- Methidathion
- Methyl Parathion
- Naled
- Oxydemeton-methyl
- Phosmet
- Pirimiphos-methyl
- Terbufos

### **TREDs (Reports on FQPA Tolerance Reassessment Progress and Interim Risk Management Decisions)**

EPA issues a TRED for a pesticide that requires tolerance reassessment decisions, but is not subject to reregistration at present because:

- it was initially registered after Nov. 1, 1984, the date that triggered the reregistration program;
- EPA completed a RED for the pesticide before passage of the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA); or

the pesticide is not registered for use in the U.S. but tolerances are established that allow crops treated with the pesticide to be imported from other countries. Like IREDs, some TREDs do not become final until EPA completes a cumulative assessment and risk management decision addressing all the pesticides in the cumulative group.

#### ***Organophosphates (OPs)***

- Chlorpyrifos-methyl
- Phosalone
- Tetrachlorvinphos
- Trichlorfon

#### ***Other Pesticides***

- Butylate
- Citric Acid
- Limonene
- Sodium Diacetate
- Sodium Hypochlorite
- Sulfur
- Tridiphane

### **Status of EPA's Tolerance Reassessment Program**

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/tolerance/>

By 2006, under Federal law, EPA must review the safety all existing tolerances (maximum residue limits) that were in effect as of August 1996. Tolerance reassessment is being accomplished through the pesticide reregistration program, by review of all existing uses of a pesticide when a new use is proposed, and by revoking tolerances (170 KB, PDF) for pesticide uses that have been canceled. The law requires EPA to place the highest priority for tolerance reassessment on pesticides that appear to pose the greatest risk.

On August 4, 1997, EPA published a Federal Register notice that placed all pesticides into one of three priority groups. These priority groups do not constitute a schedule, but instead show the general priority for actions. For example, in meeting the first deadline of reassessing 33% of tolerances by August 3, 1999, 66% of the reassessed tolerances came from Priority Group 1.

EPA continues to make progress towards the completion of this mandate. The tables and graphics that follow demonstrate this progress. For more details of tolerance reassessment

actions, we have created a series of reports in PDF files.

These can be viewed at:

[http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/tolerance/tolerance\\_reports.htm](http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/tolerance/tolerance_reports.htm)

