



Pest Control News



Information for the Pest Control Professional

July 2009

Quick Updates

The 60th Annual Oklahoma Pest Control Association Conference is September 24-25. Don't wait too long to register. Contact Rosa Fisk, 405-685-2036

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

Inside This Issue

- 1 Quick Updates
- 1 EPA rejects state concerns
- 1 Arsenicals
- 2 School IPM bill still alive
- 2 Do You Remember
- 3 Insecticide use on airplanes
- 3 Imidacloprid incident reports
- 3 Fla. Wants more enforcement on PCO's
- 3 Bed Bug Summit
- 4 Hotel can be sued
- 4 HUD approves new forms
- 5 Educational Events
- 5 In-state CEU meetings
- 6 2009 Oklahoma House & Senate Bills
- 6 ODAFF testing dates

EPA REJECTS STATE CONCERNS

At a recent SFIREG POM meeting, state pesticide regulatory agencies strongly objected to proposed label wording on pyrethroid insecticides used for termite pretreatments. The proposed wording was "The applicator must insure the treatment site is covered. The applicator can cover the soil him/herself or notify the contractor on the site that: 1) if the concrete slab cannot be poured over the treated soil within 24 hours of application the treated soil should be covered with a waterproof covering (such as polyethylene sheeting), and 2) that the contractor should cover the treated soil if precipitation occurs before the concrete slab is poured." The state regulatory agencies said this was unenforceable. EPA replied that due to a court decision this was enforceable language and that the proposed wording would be on all pyrethroid Pretreat termiticides. Another proposed wording was also opposed by the state regulatory agencies. This wording was "Do not apply within 10 feet of storm drains. Do not apply within 25 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams; marshes or natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish ponds)." This wording includes applications where French drains exist or other types of drains or where these drains empty within 10 feet of a storm drain. This also includes applications to commercial sites. For both of these proposed statements EPA informed the states that the statements would be on all pyrethroid termite pretreatment labels. (OSU PSEP)

ARSENICALS

EPA has finalized its decision on the arsenicals (MSMA, DSMA, CAMA, and cacodylic acid). For cotton, applications are: Limited to 1 postemergent application at 2 lbs ai/A with a second application at 2 lbs ai/A only if needed as a salvage operation (i.e. if pigweed escapes the

first application)

A 50-foot buffer zone must be maintained around permanent water bodies, such as rivers, streams and lakes

Pre-plant cotton use must be deleted

Uses on golf courses, sod farms and highway rights-of-way will be canceled December 31, 2012, with the use of existing stocks allowed until December 31, 2013. The labels must have the following:

Golf course use is limited to spot treatments only (100 square feet per spot), not to exceed 25% of total golf course acreage per year. One broadcast application is allowed for newly constructed golf courses only.

Sod farm use is limited to 1-2 broadcast applications per season. A 25-foot buffer zone must be maintained around permanent water bodies.

Two broadcast applications per year are allowed for use on highway rights-of-way only. A 100-foot buffer zone must be maintained around permanent water bodies. Other rights-of-way uses must be deleted.

All other uses of MSMA and currently registered uses of DSMA, CAMA, DMA (cacodylic acid and its sodium salt) must be deleted effective December 31, 2009. In addition, MSMA product registrations must be amended to delete the following uses:

Residential turf

Forestry

Non-bearing fruit and nuts

Citrus, bearing and non-bearing

Bluegrass, fescue and ryegrass grown for seed

Drainage ditch banks, railroad, pipeline, and utility rights-of-way, fence rows, storage yard and similar non-crop areas.

Existing stocks of these uses may be used until December 31, 2010. After the end dates for existing stocks, uses of these products will be illegal. (EPA May 6, 2009; OSU PSEP)

SCHOOL IPM BILL STILL ALIVE

The Pest Management in School bill (H.R. 3290 by Holt (D-NJ) is still alive in Congress. Gene Harrington with the National Pest Management Association said this topic "probably got more legs than it's had in several years." "I

think it's a more viable prospect. A bill passing on school pest management is a very good possibility." The bill's findings state that childhood cancer is continuing to increase at the alarming rate of 1% per year; approximately 6,500,000 children in the U.S. under the age of 16 have asthma; children are more susceptible to hazardous impacts from pesticide than adults; numerous scientific studies have linked both cancer and asthma to pesticide exposure; and that EPA has recommended the use of an integrated pest management system. The bill defines IPM as "promotes non-chemical" methods of pest prevention and management using least toxic pesticides after all other methods have been exhausted; and requires a notification process by which each student, parent, guardian, staff member, and teacher shall be notified of a pesticide application. The bill does mention that pest identification, monitoring and evaluation of control techniques part of IPM.

The bill describes least toxic as: boric acid; silica gels; diatomaceous earth; non-volatile insect and rodent baits in tamper resistant container or for crack and crevice treatment only; microbe-based insecticides; botanical insecticides without toxic synergists; biological, living control agents; and material for which the inert ingredients are non-toxic and disclosed. Least toxic does not include a pesticide that is determined by EPA to be an acutely or moderately toxic pesticide, carcinogen, mutagen, teratogen, reproductive toxin, developmental neurotoxin, endocrine disrupter, or immune system toxin, and any application of the pesticide using a broadcast spray, dust, tenting, fogging, or baseboard spray application. Each local educational agency of a school district shall designate a contact person for carrying out an integrated pest management system in schools in the school district. This is to be funded through fines issued for non-compliance. States will be funded by the proportion of the funds generated in their state. Only 6% of the total funds generated each year will be available for distribution to the states to operate this program. (PCT February 2009 and H.R. 2390)

INSECTICIDE USE ON AIRPLANES

A bill has been introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives (H.R. 2881) by Oberstar (D-MN) that would not allow insecticide treatments to airplanes. The exact wording is “No air carrier, foreign air carrier, or ticket agent may sell in the United States a ticket for air transportation for a flight on which an insecticide has been applied in the aircraft within the last 60 days or on which an insecticide is planned to be used in the aircraft while passengers are on board the aircraft unless the air carrier, foreign air carrier, or ticket agent selling the ticket first informs the person purchasing the ticket of the application, or planned use of the insecticide, including the name of the insecticide.” Gene Harrington with NPMA says the bill “has tremendous support” from key members of the House. The airline industry and travel agent industry are very much against this legislation. (U.S. House of Representatives. & PCT, February 2009)

IMIDACLOPRID INCIDENT REPORTS

EPA has released data on incident exposures to imidacloprid from 2000 to 2007. This data is from OPP’s Incident Data System. This includes reports from various sources, including mandatory FIFRA Section 6(a)(2) reports from registrants, other federal and state health and environmental agencies and individual consumers. It does not include data from the American Association of Poison Control Centers Toxic Exposure Surveillance System, the California Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program, and the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health’s Sentinel Event Notification System for Occupational Risks.

Of 436 incident reported, 313 involved the pet product Advantage. This is the spot on application for flea and tick control for cats and dogs. The labels do not require any personal protective equipment for application such as gloves. This group represents 72% of all reported incidents. Other products involved included Premise (9%) and lawn and tree products (14%).

The average age of those exposed was 40 years with a range from two (2) months to 87 years of age. (EPA Memorandum August 27, 2008)

FL WANTS MORE ENFORCEMENT ON PCOS

According to the *Sun-Sentinel*, officials from the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services are pressing the state legislature to pass a law that would allow state officials to more readily take action against pest control company owners that defraud their customers by having staff apply diluted chemicals and file paperwork certifying treatment when it wasn’t done.

(Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, Vol. 37 No 20, March 23, 2009)

BED BUG SUMMIT

Kevin Shelton with the Pesticide Safety Education Program attended EPA’s Bed Bug Summit held in Washington, D.C.

EPA hosted the summit that was attended by federal, state and local governments, Pest Management Professionals, industry, property owners and advocacy groups. Over 250 people attended.

Representative G.K. Butterfield (D- NC) has filed legislation (HR 6068) to provide grants to eligible states to assist the state in carrying out inspections of lodging facilities.

The grants would also provide for training inspection personnel and educating proprietors and staff of lodging establishments about methods to prevent and eradicate *Cimex lectularius*.

The grants would be administered through the Secretary of Commerce.

The attendees discussed research; the role of government (all levels); consumer education and communication; PMP education and training; and the role of property owners/managers.

The group developed the following themes for further discussion:

- A greater need for Center for Disease Control involvement, including CDC declaring bed bugs a public health pest
- EPA should offer incentives to encourage new technology development for control because tools available are not working.
- EPA was also encouraged to reassess older chemicals that are not available now.

- The need for either an accreditation or credentialing program or licensing category for those who treat for bed bugs.

Discussion revolved around most of these with the federal government providing increased research funding.

CDC has not declared bed bugs a public health pest because bed bugs do not transmit diseases. Therefore, CDC cannot provide research or outreach dollars for bed bug efforts.

The discussion on certification/licensing had supporters and non-supporters. Some thought anyone doing bed bug control or overseeing bed bug control (landlords) must be certified/licensed. Others questioned why PMPs, who are already certified, must have another certification to do bed bug work. Another thought was to have specific education on bed bugs for those already certified/licensed.

It does appear that EPA and others will be moving ahead on some type of program(s) for bed bugs. What that is, is yet to be seen. (Kevin Shelton and PCT online, April 15, 2009)

HOTEL CAN BE SUED

A federal appeals court has ruled that a lawsuit against Marriott Hotel Services and a cleaning and pest-control company should go to trial, reversing a lower court ruling.

The women who filed the negligence suit allege that a pesticide sprayed in their Maui hotel room – after they reported a dead cockroach – made them sick.

“A jury reasonably could find that defendants were negligent in inundating an occupied hotel room with pesticide spray in the absence of any warnings to the occupants,” the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit said.

Michiganers Elizabeth Gass and Deborah Dejonge said they felt sick a short time after coming back to their room to find exterminators there. Six weeks later they were still reporting symptoms to their doctors back in Michigan.

The U.S. District Court for the Western District of Michigan found no direct connection between the pesticide and the women’s symptoms.

The Sixth Circuit ruling sends the case back to district court for a trial or settlement. Gass and

Dejonge are seeking more than \$50,000. (Pesticide & Toxic chemical News, Vol. 37 No18, March 9, 2009)

HUD APPROVES NEW FORMS

U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) has approved the new HUD-NPMA-99A and HUD-NPMA-99B. The use of the forms is authorized immediately and existing stocks of the previous forms, NPCA-99a and NPCA-99b, may be used until supplies are exhausted; however, some lenders may require the new forms immediately. The new forms expire February 20, 2012.

The HUD-NPMA-99A, called the Subterranean Termite Protection Builder’s Guarantee, is completed by the builder and specifies whether the work was done by the pest control company or the builder (in the rare case of using extensive pressure treated lumber as termite prevention). The form clearly delineates the responsibilities of the builder and the builder must guarantee that any work done complies with the building code.

The HUD-NPMA-99B, now called the New Construction Subterranean Termite Service Record, is completed by the pest control company and now includes all code-accepted methods into one service record. The code-accepted methods include Soil Applied Liquid Termiticide, Wood Applied Liquid Termiticide, Bait System Installed, and Physical Barrier System Installed.

Samples of the new forms can be viewed at www.npmapestworld.org/HUD.asp

The new forms may be purchased online from NPMA (National Pest Management Association) at www.bugsotre.org or by calling the Resource Center directly at 703.352.6267. (PCT Online, March 5, 2009)

Note: Pretreat and post construction treatments still require applicators to meet ODAFF minimum standards.

Educational Events

July - August

Lawn Care Workshop
Oklahoma City, Okla. County Extension Office
July 14

Lawn Care Workshop
Tulsa, Marriott Southern Hills
July 21

General Pest Practical
Stillwater, Pinkston Education Facility
July 28th

September - October

Structural Pest Practical
Stillwater, Pinkston Education Facility
September 15th - 17th

General Pest Practical
Stillwater, Pinkston Education Facility
September 22nd

Oklahoma Pest Control Annual Conference
Downtown Doubletree Hotel
Tulsa Oklahoma
September 24th - 25th

In-State CEU Meetings

JULY 14, 2009
CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: 3
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 3
SPONSOR: OSU PSEP
TOPIC: LAWN CARE MANAGEMENT
PLACE: OKLAHOMA COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE
930 N. PORTLAND
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK
CONTACT: CHARLES LUPER FOR PROGRAM
INFORMATION
405.744.5531
AGRICULTURE CONFERENCES FOR REGISTRATION
405.744.6489
FEE: YES

JULY 21, 2009

CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: 3
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 3
SPONSOR: OSU PSEP
TOPIC: LAWN CARE MANAGEMENT
PLACE: MARRIOTT SOUTHERN HILLS
1902 E. 71ST
TULSA, OK
CONTACT: CHARLES LUPER FOR PROGRAM
INFORMATION
405.744.5531
AGRICULTURE CONFERENCES FOR REGISTRATION
405.744.6489
FEE: YES

SEPTEMBER 24-25, 2009

CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 7b – STRUCTURAL
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: PENDING
SPONSOR: OPCA
TOPIC: URBAN PEST MANAGEMENT
PLACE: DOUBLETREE HOTEL DOWNTOWN
616 WEST 7TH STREET
TULSA, OK
CONTACT: ROSA FISK
405.685.2036
FEE: YES

Oklahoma House and Senate Bills, 2009

SB 451 Schulz Requires certain license for certain treatments in the structural pest category; authorizes fees; provides for rules by the State Board of Agriculture.

Bill History: 01-30-09 S Referred to Senate Committee Senate Business & Labor
02-02-09 S First Reading
02-09-09 S Meeting set for 2:00 p.m., Room 511A, State Capitol, Senate Business & Labor
02-09-09 S Not heard in committee Senate Business & Labor
02-20-09 S Dormant pursuant to the rules



I hope you enjoyed reading the Pest Control Newsletter. It will be a monthly publication for the members of the Oklahoma Pest Control Association organization. It is my intention that this will be an electronic newsletter to keep postage costs down, but we will have a hard copy list for those who do not currently have an e-mail address. If you would like to submit a story or article, please address it to me:



Kevin Shelton
Oklahoma State University
Department of Entomology & Plant Path.
Stillwater, OK 74078-3033
kevin.shelton@okstate.edu

ODAFF Information

Testing Dates and Locations
Pesticide applicator test sessions for July/August 2009 are as follows:

July		August	
6	OKC	10	OKC
9	Tulsa	13	Tulsa
20	OKC	27	Tulsa
23	Tulsa	27	Enid
		31	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 Fairgrounds Exhibit Building

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, E. Apache (Apache & Harvard) Engineering Tech Room 127.

Kevin Shelton
Extension Coordinator
OSU Pesticide Safety Education Program