PESTICIDE

Two new phenoxy studies are introduced by NFPA

The National Forest Products Association (NFPA) has introduced two new studies, which they believe document the fact that there is little likelihood of significant exposure to 2,4-D and that products with less than 0.1 part per million of dioxin can be used safely. One of the studies, a follow-up to a 2,4,5-T study, broke the study group up into aviators, mixers, loaders and observers who took no special precautions, referred to as the T1 group, and a second which wore disposable overalls and took other precautions. The second group was referred to as T2.

Quoting NFPA: "It appears then that the 500-1000 fold 'worst case' safety margins announced by EPA in Section IV B.3. of its April 22, 1980, 2,4-D Fact Sheet are quite conservative. The Exposure Study clearly demonstrates that actual field applications without extraordinary precautions (i.e. T1) can substantially exceed the 500 to 1000 fold safety margins EPA found adequate in the April 22 document. Although crew safety factors were substantially improved by the special precautions observed in T2, there seems to be little point in adopting the T2 special precautions in day-to-day field operations since the safety margins in T1 were already substantial.

"Worst case estimates based on 2,4,5-T applicator exposure data collected by Lavy (1978) and independent calculations by a New Zealand group (McQueen, 1977) suggest that there are very substantial safety margins under conditions of proper 2,4,5-T usage. TCDD (dioxin) degrades photochemically in the environment at a fairly rapid rate, which reduces the opportunity for exposure. There is no evidence that TCDD is accumulating in animal tissues nor in vegetation at a rate which would lead to significant human exposure through ingestion.

Meanwhile, EPA has contracted with a company for disposal of about 15,000 to 18,000 tons of dry silvex containing (2,4,5-T) products. These are to be buried in a waste landfill in a rural area of Sumter County, Alabama. The contract was valued at $2.1 million.

REGULATION

FIFRA amendment effect not drastic says EPA

An analysis of the 1980 FIFRA Amendments, which gives Congress veto power, prepared by Robert Wayland III of the EPA Office of Legislation, concludes that there will probably not be a "radical departure" from present agency practice. However, Wayland said, "We must not fail to obtain post hoc Scientific Advisory Panel review of any future emergency suspension."

The amendments now make it mandatory for the Administrator of EPA to submit any action taken to suspend a pesticide to the advisory panel for comment on impact to health and environment. Previously, the Administrator was allowed to waive review by SAP in issuing a cancellation notice if the suspension was based on human health hazards.

PRIVATE CLUBS

Labor depart's final rules on private club fees frozen

The Labor Department's final rules setting guidelines for federal contractors who pay employee dues to private clubs with discriminatory membership policies have been frozen by the Reagan administration.
for further study. Assistant Secretary for Employment Standards Donald Elisburg explains that the regulations would eliminate the unfair job advantage which members of discriminatory organizations have over non-members.

Instead of going into effect February 17, as originally scheduled, the regulation will not become effective until at least mid-April. The National Club Association has launched a major campaign to have the regulation withdrawn completely.

REGULATION

NACA says pesticide regs lack scientific basis

A top spokesman for the agricultural chemicals industry called on federal regulators to begin basing their pesticide policies on scientific rather than political judgments.

In a speech before the 35th Annual Meeting of the Northeastern Weed Science Society, Dr. Jack D. Early, President of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association (NACA), said that the pesticide industry was not adverse to government regulation "as long as the regulators base their decisions on scientific principle instead of political expediency. "Unfortunately," he added, "in the political setting of the recent past, we have found that the latter supersedes the former more often than not."

Thomas A. Rader, Superintendent at Shoreacres in the Chicago area, receives the GOLF BUSINESS Trophy from James R. Brooks, Associate Publisher (right). Rader had a low gross of 163 to win the Superintendent-Golf Professional flight during GCSAA's annual golf tournament held in conjunction with the 52nd International Turfgrass Conference and Show. The tournament was played at Industry Hills CC in Industry Hills, California.

It was everywhere at the GCSAA Anaheim conference and show. I heard it discussed in registration lines, in exhibit booths, in hotel lobbies, restaurants, and hospitality rooms, on the shuttle bus, at the Golf Business Superintendents Advisory Committee meeting, inside and outside educational sessions ... the water shortage and anticipated drought for many sections of the country. The expressions of concern and frequent questions seemed like echoes as I moved from one group to another. "How are you coping with the situation?" "How do you plan to conserve and use less water while trying to maintain adequate playing conditions?" "How will your maintenance program be affected?" "What's your plan?" "Have you heard any good ideas from anyone who has come through a drought?"

Opinions were expressed, suggestions were given, past experiences were outlined ... and then the same questions were tried on another individual or group. Definitive answers are hard to come by. Occasional suggestions of "rain dances" and "prayers" were accepted in the same spirit as they were given; light heartedly.

However, not everyone in the profession had the opportunity to express concern and gather suggestions in Anaheim. Fortunately, there are several local associations and chapter newsletter editors working hard to bring about an exchange of ideas, techniques, and programs that will help all superintendents in their area. I commend the approach that Pat Lucas, editor of Tee To Green Newsletter (Metropolitan GCSA) has taken. Through the newsletter, Pat is asking all members to share their individual ideas on coping with the serious water shortage. Survey cards printed with "my ideas on coping with less water are:" have been enclosed with the latest newsletter. In turn, these ideas will be published in succeeding issues of Tee To Green.

Golf Business wants to join this collective effort of sharing ideas and suggestions for coping with the serious water shortage, by communicating your ideas nationwide among our 17,000 monthly readers. Commencing with the April issue, Golf Business will devote as much editorial space as necessary to communicate the ideas, suggestions and opinions submitted by you, the reader; whether you be superintendents, distributors, suppliers, educators, associations, etc. Additionally, water management will be a regular editorial topic in Golf Business throughout this critical period. With your individual help and input, Golf Business can put these ideas and suggestions to work on a nationwide basis.

Write or call Ron Morris, Managing Editor, with your ideas and suggestions. Ron's address is: 7500 Old Oak Blvd, Middleburg Hts., OH 44130, phone: 216/243-8100, ext. 370. Don't put it off; others are depending on you.

The distributors' role in turf maintenance will continue, with individual interviews presented in the April issue of GOLF BUSINESS