

CHANGES IN THE PESTICIDE WORKER SAFETY REGULATIONS - Bob Livesey

Only those items that pertain to golf course or park usage are being published. These items are excerpts from a letter received from the Department of Food and Agriculture.

1. The pesticide worker safety regulations provide that employees of agriculture pest control operators shall not hand pour liquid pesticides displaying the signal word "DANGER" on the label after April 1, 1977. Employees of growers, governmental agencies, golf courses and others shall not hand pour such liquid pesticides after July 1, 1977. Extensions of these dates may be granted up to December 31, 1977, if the employer has written evidence that a closed system is being built or has been ordered.
2. Federal law states that no person shall apply restricted use pesticides after October 21, 1977 unless that person is certified or is supervised by a certified applicator. Refer to next article for information on certification requirements.

CERTIFICATION FOR APPLICATORS OF RESTRICTED MATERIALS

In 1972, the United States Congress amended the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The two key provisions are: (1) the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) must classify all pesticide products for either "general" or restricted" use, and (2) restricted use pesticides may be used only by, or under direct supervision of, certified applicators.

General use pesticides are those that will not ordinarily cause unreasonable adverse effects to the user or the environment when used in accordance with their registered labeling instructions. Such products will be available to the public without further restrictions other than those specified in the labeling.

Restricted use pesticides are those which may cause adverse effects to the environment or the applicator unless applied by competent persons who have demonstrated their ability to use these products safely and effectively. Such persons will be identified through an applicator certification program.

California currently has a list of restricted materials (pesticides). However, California intends to add any pesticide which EPA designates as being a restricted use pesticide to California's list of restricted materials.

FIFRA provides for two types of applicators:

- (1) Private applicators--farmers, ranchers, orchardists, or other applicators who use or supervise the use of restricted materials to produce an agricultural commodity on property they own or rent.

- (2) Commercial applicators - those who apply or supervise the use of restricted materials on any property other than as provided by the definition of "private applicator."

Although EPA was given responsibility for developing and publishing standards of competency, FIFRA reflects Congressional intent that states assume primary responsibility for certification of applicators. State certification plans must be reviewed and approved by EPA.

Under California's State Plan, private applicators will be certified by the oral interview between the County Agricultural Commissioner and the private applicator when the applicator applies for a restricted materials permit.

Currently, other than for some specific exceptions, anyone in California desiring to use or possess a restricted material must obtain a permit from the County Agricultural Commissioner of the county in which the restricted material is to be used or possessed. Applicants for a restricted material permit are currently interviewed by the Commissioner prior to issuance of the permit and are subject to pesticide use surveillance when the restricted material is used.

In addition, the State Plan identifies four groups of commercial applicators: (1) agricultural pest control operators, (2) technicians employed by local public health vector control agencies, (3) structural pest control operators, and (4) all other commercial applicators.

The first group is currently licensed by the Department of Food and Agriculture to conduct agricultural pest control work for hire after passing written examinations. These examinations meet EPA competency standards.

The second group is currently certified by the Vector and Waste Management Section of the Department of Health. Their training and examination program meets EPA competency standards.

The third group is currently licensed by the Structural Pest Control Board of the Department of Consumer Affairs to conduct structural pest control for hire after passing written examinations. These examinations will be modified to meet EPA competency standards.

The fourth group is comprised of persons who fit the commercial applicator definition and are not currently examined and licensed by any State agency. Under the State Plan, this nonlicensed commercial applicator group will be certified by the Department of Food and Agriculture after passing examinations designed to meet EPA competency standards.

The following categories of pest control will be utilized for this fourth group of commercial applicators

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| 1. Forest | 5. Right-of-way |
| 2. Ornamental and Turf | 6. Industrial and Institutional |
| 3. Seed Treatment | 7. Regulatory |
| 4. Aquatic | 8. Demonstration and Research |

The examination process for the fourth group will commence sometime after April 1, 1977. Study material will be available from the University of California and the Department of Food and Agriculture. For further information contact:

California Department of Food and Agriculture
 Agricultural Chemicals and Feed
 Pesticide Use Enforcement and Licensing
 1220 N Street
 Sacramento, California 95814 (916) 322-4647

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MR. BILL BENGUEYFIELD, United States Golf Association Green Section, Western Director sent this information in

The EPA has placed 45 pesticides on a list for review and possible cancellation of manufacture this year. If your Association and individual members believe any of these materials are important management tools in the care of turf for golf courses, they should individually write as soon as possible to MR. JOHNSON, PESTICIDE PROGRAMS, EPA, WM-567, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

These materials are up for Rebuttable Presumption Against Registration which is the first step in determining if a product warrants keeping on the market. These 45 pesticides have been selected because they may be too dangerous for continued use. They are subject to cancellation due to cancer, embryo toxicity or population reduction of non-target organisms. Anyone who has need for any of these pesticides should write to the EPA.

Endrin, Toxaphene, Strobane, Compound 1080, Strychine, Lindane, Kepone, Cadmium, DBCP, Dimethoate (Cygon), Di-allate, Tri-allate, Chlorobenzilate, Ethylene dibromide, Trichlorfon (Dylox), Lead acetate, CNB, Paraquat, Ethylene oxide, Carbon Tetrachloride, EPN, Carbaryl (Sevin), Arsenicals, Aramite, PCP, Creosote, Chloranil, Monuron, Benomyl, 2,4,5-Trichlorophenol, DDVP(Vapona), Maleic Hydrazide, (SST) DEF, Piperonyl butoxide, Rotenone, Perthane, Safrole, 2,4,5-T and related compounds, Pronamide, Merphos, Sperm oil and EBDC (Maneb and Zineb).