GCSAA Examines Possible Human Exposure Study

GCSAA is examining the possibility of undertaking a major human pesticide exposure study.

If the association opts to conduct the study-a decision that will be made yet this year-it hopes to answer lingering questions about possible effects of chronic pesticide exposure.

Pat Jones, GCSAA director of development, is in charge of the association's study. Jones planned to call together a respected group of pesticide experts to discuss the scope of the proposed study and to finalize its methodology.

The group was to meet at GCSAA headquarters in Lawrence, Kan., and was to consist of federal regulators, a noted epidemiologist, industry officials, health experts and key GCSAA staff.

The study would examine the mortality records of GCSAA-member superintendents and compare them with statistics from the general population to determine if there are any unusual patterns.

"No independent group has ever sponsored as comprehensive a study as this," Jones says. "We are willing to accept an independent evaluation."

Jones also says that it makes sense to study chemical applicators because they come into more contact with pesticides than anyone else.

"Our main concern is for the health of members and employees who have primary exposure to undiluted pesticides," he explains. "This study of primary exposure should alleviate any concerns about golfers' health. The superintendent is the 'canary in the coal mine' who would be affected long before the golfer or golf course neighbor.

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EPA Plans Review of Inert Ingredients With Unknown Toxicity

Pesticide registrants would be required to submit to EPA data on inert ingredients with unknown toxicity that are used in pesticides, if the Office of Management and Budget approves an EPA request.

About 400 pesticide registrants would be affected by the measure.

Under FIFRA, registrants must report to EPA and keep records of data from studies conducted on registered pesticides. EPA then keeps four lists of inert ingredients ranging from greatest to least toxicological concern and collects data on List 1 and List 2 inerts.

Under the request pending with OMB. registrants would submit to EPA and keep records of any information on pesticides that contain List 3 inerts.

"The agency uses the information to assess whether the inert ingredients contained in pesticides may cause an unreasonable adverse effect on human health and the environment, and to determine whether to maintain the registration of a pesticide," the agency says.

