



The Pesticide Label

*Key to Pesticide
Safety and
Education*

July–September 2004

Department of Plant and Environmental Protection Sciences

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Staff's Notes

We thank you for your continuing interest in our newsletter and in our training program in general. About 350 of you sent us a request to continue receiving this newsletter via the US Mail and another 50 of you asked to be sent an email alert about new issues we post at our web site. If you know someone who wants to get either, please refer them to us. We would appreciate your help. Mahalo.

Aloha,

Charles Nagamine, Instructor
Pesticide Risk Reduction Education Program

THIS NEWSLETTER IS SUPPORTED IN PART BY THE STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Regulatory Updates

We listed *Special Local Need (SLN)* labeling in previous issues of this newsletter. Here is an update.

You may use the items in this article to update the leaflet *List of Special Local Need Labelings for Pesticides in Hawaii as of Nov. 1, 2002*. The leaflet is available from the Internet at <http://pesticides.hawaii.edu>.

EXPIRED OR EXPIRING SOON

For growers of pineapple—use of the product **Clean Crop Diazinon 50W** (Platte Chemical Company; EPA Reg. No. 100-460-34704)—permitted by the labeling **HI-770010**—is not allowed on or after the expiration date 7/31/2004.

For growers of pineapple—use of the product **DZN Diazinon 50W** (Pineapple Growers Association of HI; EPA Reg. No. 100-460)—permitted by the labeling **HI-770010**—is not allowed on or after the expiration date 7/31/2004.

For growers of macadamia nut orchards—use of the product **Ethrel Pineapple Growth Regulator** (Aventis CropScience USA; EPA Reg. No. 264-257)—permitted by the labeling **HI-840004**—is not allowed on or after the expiration date 8/8/2004.

For managers of nonfood/noncrop aquatic sites that harbor mosquitoes and midges—use of the product **Dimlin 25W Insect Growth Regulator** (Hawaii State Department of Health; EPA Reg. No. 37100-8-400)—permitted by the labeling **HI-940003**—is not allowed on or after the expiration date 7/25/2004.

For growers of macadamia—use of the product **Goal 2X Herbicide** (Dow AgroSciences LLC; EPA Reg. No. 707-243)—permitted by the labeling **HI-960010**—is not allowed on or after the expiration date 7/26/2004.

For growers of pineapple—use of the product **Diazinon 50W** (Micro Flo Company; EPA Reg. No. 51036-108)—permitted by the labeling **HI-970005**—is not allowed on or after the expiration date 7/31/2004.

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Hawaiian Place Names

Kaupoa. Former land section, 'Ilio Pt. qd., west coast of Moloka'i. The bay here was given this name by Mr. and Mrs. George P. Cooke who had their beach home on the bay. It is now a rainfall station.

From Place Names of Hawaii, a book by Mary Kawena Pukui, Samuel H. Elbert, and Ester T. Mookini. 1974. The University of Hawaii Press.

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EPA Seeks Comments on Revisions to the Emergency Exemption Process

EPA announced its intention to revise the regulatory process it applies to emergency exemption (“section 18”) uses of pesticides. The summary and full announcement appeared in the Federal Register on September 3, 2004. The one-paragraph summary reads as follows.

EPA is proposing several revisions to its regulations governing emergency exemptions that allow unregistered uses of pesticides to address emergency pest conditions for a limited time. The first significant change would allow applicants for certain repeat exemptions a simple way to recertify that the

emergency conditions that initially qualified for an exemption continue to exist in the second and third years. The second significant proposal would re-define significant economic loss and adjust the data requirements for documenting the loss. These proposed revisions would streamline and improve the application and review process by reducing the burden to both applicants and the EPA, allowing for quicker decisions by the Agency, and providing for more consistently equitable determinations of “significant economic loss” as the basis for an emergency. These two proposals are currently being employed in limited pilot programs. In addition, EPA is proposing several minor revisions to the regulations to clarify that quarantine exemptions may be used for control of invasive species, and to update or revise certain administrative aspects of the regulations. All of these proposed revisions can be accomplished without compromising protections for human health and the environment.

Comments must be received on or before November 2, 2004. Instructions for submitting comments are posted at this EPA web page: www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2004/September/Day-03/p20038.htm

Source: US Environmental Protection Agency, 4/2/04, “Federal Register Environmental Documents”, www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-PEST/2004/September/Day-03/p20038.htm as viewed on 9/14/04.

* * *

Consult Pesticide Education Specialists

*by Education Specialists, Pesticides
Branch, State of Hawaii Department of
Agriculture*

Have you ever found yourself needing clarification on some pesticide regulation or was completely puzzled with the directions of a pesticide label? The Hawaii Department of Agriculture, Pesticides Branch has a Certification/Education section that can provide you with educational assistance. In most cases, your questions may be easily answered by telephone.

Need help with the Federal Worker Protection Standard (WPS), USDA Private Applicator Record Keeping Requirements or on handling pesticides? We invite you to take advantage of our consultative services. Arrangements can be made to visit your establishment or jobsite to offer guidance on how to implement these regulations or simply review whether your applications are being made according to label directions.

Need help with earning recertification credits or wanted to learn what areas of the certification exams you made errors on? Certified applicators are given the opportunity to earn recertification credits through The Pesticide Label newsletter. Arrangements can be made to take these open-book quizzes at our office. Exam applicants who are interested in learning where mistakes were made on the certification exam can simply contact an education staff for that information. Your exam will be reviewed and areas you would need to review will be identified and offered to you in general terms.

Lastly, did you know that the Education staff operates independently from the Pesticide Branch's Enforcement Section? Any information gathered during the visit is confidential and will not be shared with the

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Enforcement staff. However, there may be situations where there is a potential for adverse effects to occur in humans and animals as well, or the environment. Unfortunately, in these situations, referral to the appropriate agency or agencies may be necessary, which may or may not result in enforcement action.

If you would like to take advantage of any of these services being offered, please contact your education specialist on your island. Big Island (974-4143), Maui (873-3960) and Kauai and Oahu (973-9409 or 973-9424).

* * *

RECERTIFICATION CREDITS may be earned by certified applicators (except those in *commercial* categories 8 and 10) who take advantage of any "recertification topic" article in this newsletter.

To earn credit(s) for an article, an applicator must correctly answer at least 70% of the evaluation questions prepared by the Hawaii Department of Agriculture staff. For more information, telephone one of these HDOA offices: Kauai 274-3069, Oahu 973-9401, Maui 873-3555, Hawaii 974-4143. The area code for all offices is 808.

Label References to Other Documents (Recertification Topic)

Some pesticide labels refer you to booklets, manuals, or other documents that are not attached to the pesticide containers. These supplemental documents give instructions or restrictions for handling the pesticides properly. Most explain transport, storage, application, and disposal in detail.

Be sure you heed any of these instructions or restrictions that apply to your pesticide handling operation. These statements tell how to make efficient use of the products and how to lessen the risk of pollution and injury or illness. Also remember that the do's and don't's in these documents are more than suggestions. The Hawaii Department of Agriculture considers them to be enforceable and its inspectors may check for compliance during inspections or investigations of complaints.

These supplemental documents may be grouped as follows:

1. Manufacturers' guides

Example, from the Meth-O-Gas® Q [fumigant] label, which refers to a 21-page booklet "GLK 398A": *You must carefully read and understand the accompanying use directions, GLK 398A in order to use Meth-O-Gas® Q. Observe all safety and precautionary statements as set forth in the accompanying use directions, GLK 398A. All fumigation directions, including dosage rates, exposure times and aeration periods are given in the accompanying use directions, GLK 398A.*

2. Association or industry guides

Example, from the Wolmanac Concentrate 60% [wood preservative] label: [Pressure treatment] *procedures must rigidly adhere to the current specifications by Hickson Corporation and/or those of the American Wood Preservers Association.*

3. Government regulations

Example, from labels of all pesticides labeled for treating agricultural plantings: *Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and*

"CFR" stands for the "Code of Federal Regulations" The CFR is a series of short thick books in some libraries on the government documents shelves. These books contain the regulations issued by the Federal government. Text of the CFR may also be viewed at the U.S. Government Printing Office's website: <http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/cfr-table-search.html>.

with the **Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170**. [Instead of referring to "40 CFR part 170," you may refer to the EPA's 'How to Comply' manual. For more information about the Worker Protection Standard, contact one of the pesticide education specialists at the Pesticides Branch, Hawaii Department of Agriculture: Oahu 973-9401, Maui 873-3555, Hawaii 974-4143. The area code for all offices is 808.]

Example, from the Telone® II [fumigant] label: *In-tank cleaning of bulk tanks must be performed only by persons who have been specifically trained for this activity. Refer to **OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910.146** and Telone User's Guide section on Storage Tanks.* ["OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910.146" discusses protection from hazards of entering certain kinds of confined spaces.]

Example of reference to an NPDES water discharge permit, from the label of a commercial-size container of liquid disinfectant: *Do not discharge effluent containing this product in to lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless this product is specifically identified and addressed in an **NPDES permit**.* ["NPDES" stands for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.] *Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.* [NPDES permit statements like this are required by EPA to appear in the ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS section of labels of pesticides that may be discharged into the waters of the U.S. or to municipal sewer systems. Such pesticides include those packaged in containers equal to or greater than 5 gallons (liquid) or 50 pounds (solid, dry weight), and registered for industrial preservative, water treatment, other industrial processing uses (such as cooling tower water systems, pulp and paper mill water systems, secondary oil recovery injection water systems, food processing operations, leather tanning, wood protection, and textile treatment) and commercial and institutional uses (such as hospitals, hotels/motels, office buildings, and prisons). EPA requires the statements in order to remind operators of facilities which may use and discharge these kinds of pesticides of their obligations under the Clean Water Act or to local "publicly owned treatment works." EPA believes that they may already be aware of their obligations via other mechanisms at the state and local level.]

4. Government guides

Example of reference to endangered species county bulletins, from the label of Dimethoate 400, an insecticide: *Before using this pesticide on corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, cotton in the counties listed below* [None of Hawaii's counties are listed.], *you must obtain the **PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES** for the county in which the product is to be used. The bulletin is available from your County Extension Agent, State Fish and Game Office, or your pesticide dealer. Use of this product in a manner inconsistent with the **PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES** is a violation of Federal laws.* [This example does not apply in Hawaii, and right now it's rare to find pesticide labels referring you to endangered species county bulletins. But in the future,

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if your pesticide's label refers you to such a bulletin for a county where you apply the pesticide, you would be obligated to follow its instructions and restrictions.]

Example of reference to well head protection guidelines, from a termiticide label: *Consult state and local specifications for recommended distance of well from treated areas, or if such regulations do not exist, refer to Federal Housing Administration Specifications (H.U.D.) for guidance.*

Also present on some pesticide labels are statements that give **options** for safety gear required by the label. Here's an example from the label of an emulsifiable concentrate herbicide:

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)—Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. [The list includes “chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or nitrile rubber or neoprene rubber or Viton.”] If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category E on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart. [You may view the chart at this EPA web page: www.epa.gov/oppfead1/safety/workers/equip.htm.]

* * *

Hawaiian Place Names

Leina-a-ka-'uhane. Land section near Ka-'ena Point, O'ahu, from which ghosts were thought to leap to the nether world. Similar places are reported on every island. Lit., leaping place of ghosts.

From Place Names of Hawaii, a book by Mary Kawena Pukui, Samuel H. Elbert, and Ester T. Mookini. 1974. The University of Hawaii Press.

* * *

Protect Pets from Pesticide Poisoning (Recertification Topic)

The following case profile of an accidental dog poisoning reminds us that pesticide poisoning can happen not just to wildlife and people, but to our very own pets too.

“Get Rid of Slugs & Snails, Not Puppy Tails!”, a case profile presented by the National Pesticide Information Center.

While pulling weeds in the garden one morning, Maria discovered several plants with irregular-shaped holes in the leaves. Upon closer inspection, Maria also found trails of slime and realized slugs paid a visit to her garden the night before. She figured the slugs were hiding out nearby and would continue to make nightly visits to the garden. Maria went to a nearby garden center where the salesperson recommended she use a slug and snail bait, containing the active ingredient, *metaldehyde*. Later that afternoon, Maria sprinkled the bait around her garden and then moved on to other yard work. While pruning a rosebush, Maria noticed Cody, her 6-month old golden retriever, licking the ground where she applied the slug bait. Within a few hours, the dog was having trouble walking and began shaking. Maria called her vet immediately when Cody started to vomit on the rug.

Maria called NPIC [the National Pesticide Information Center] to report that her dog was poisoned by a slug and snail bait. She learned to become an informed consumer, and she learned about the product's potential hazard to pets and how she could protect her dog in the future.

Take Home Message

Maria's dog would not have been poisoned if she had read and followed label directions. The NPIC specialist discussed with Maria the importance of *always* reading the entire product label, including the directions and precautionary statements, *before* any pesticide application. Precautionary statements (1) inform you of a product's potential to cause harm, (2) identify what precautions will reduce your risk, and (3) may provide extra information about protecting pets. The specialist reminded Maria *not* to rely on others (e.g., salespeople) to address possible risks associated with pesticide products. Maria learned metaldehyde slug and snail baits may poison pets, if eaten in large enough amounts, and may contain ingredients attractive to dogs or other animals. Therefore, the following statement is required on metaldehyde slug and snail baits: "This pesticide may be fatal to children, and dogs or other pets if eaten. Keep children and pets out of treated area". Always check the label for additional precautions and for how long pets need to be kept away from pesticide application sites (e.g., product labels for liquid baits may instruct users to keep pets off treated areas until the product is dry). Don't forget to store metaldehyde slug and snail baits, and other pesticide products, in areas *not accessible* to pets. Pets are at risk of being poisoned if allowed access to treated areas and if packages are left within their reach. If you suspect your pet has eaten slug bait, consider seeking veterinary care as soon as possible. According to the National Animal Poison Control Center (at the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals - ASPCA), signs of poisoning may occur within a "few minutes or up to 3 hours after ingestion", so timely treatment could save your pet's life. You can also call the ASPCA National Animal Poison Control Center for assistance at 1-800-426-4435 (a consultation fee of \$50 per case may apply, which can be charged to a credit card).

Source: National Pesticide Information Center web page "NPIC Case Profiles" <http://npic.orst.edu/capro/index.html>, as viewed on 9/17/04. NPIC is a cooperative effort between Oregon State University and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Contact NPIC if You Have Questions or Want to Learn More. "Real answers to real questions from real people in real time!" 1.800.858.7378 or npic.orst.edu.

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Engineering Controls for Pesticide Exposure (Recertification Topic)

How toxic is a pesticide to people who apply pesticides or to people who live or work nearby? You can get an idea of a pesticide's toxicity by identifying the signal word on the pesticide's label. The signal word *Danger* appears on labels of pesticides with high toxicity ratings. *Warning* indicates moderate toxicity and *Caution* indicates low toxicity. These ratings refer only to short-term exposure to a pesticide when compared to other pesticides. And because wild animals and our pets and

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livestock can react differently than humans, it is *not* safe to assume that the signal words also apply to them.

But toxicity is only part of the story. One must consider *exposure* to a pesticide too. For example: How many often are the exposures? How serious are the exposures? Is exposure by way of absorption through the skin; by breathing spray or dust particles or vapors; by swallowing; or by getting pesticide in the eyes?

No matter how you answer these questions, you should think about strategies for *reducing exposure*. Safety experts look at three types. One is forming good work *habits*, such as washing with soap and water after handling a pesticide. A second is choosing and wearing proper *personal protective equipment* (PPE) such as gloves, goggles, or a respirator. PPE may be required by a pesticide's label and, if so, must be used. A third is *engineering controls*. These are devices or other built things that make a process less hazardous.

Engineering Controls

Some engineering controls are “built-in” to the product. For example, water-soluble “containers” (actually, packaging) reduces the chance that dust would be inhaled by the person who measures, loads, and mixes the powdered pesticide.

Others, like an enclosed operator's cab for tractor sprayers, is an option described by the labeling of some pesticides (mostly agricultural-use pesticides covered by EPA's regulation, the Worker Protection Standard).

Liquid transfers systems allow the pesticide mixer-loader to do less opening and closing of the container while getting the liquid pesticide from its container to the sprayer tank. The simpler ones attach to the container and are manually pumped. More complex transfers systems are stand-alone machines into which a metal container of liquid pesticide is placed. The machine automatically drains the container, transfers the liquid to the sprayer tank, and pressure-rinses and crushes the container.

Shields for spray booms—in the form of fabric curtains, air curtains, and air foils (shaped like airplane wings)—or for single nozzles reduce spray drift which in turn reduces applicators' exposure to spray mist.

Generally, you should not count on a single strategy alone to get adequate protection from pesticide exposure.

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EPA Seeks Comments on Plans to Apply New Global System to Pesticide Labels

Through a Federal Register notice (3pgs., 78 KB, PDF) published on August 25, 2004, EPA is providing the public 60 days to review and comment on a white paper that outlines EPA's current thinking on how to implement a new international system for classifying and labeling chemical hazards for pesticide labels. For a long time countries have used different systems for informing workers and consumers about physical, health, and/or environmental hazards associated with the use of chemicals. More uniform and harmonized labels will improve communication regard-

ing chemical safety for consumers and workers, and reduce barriers for companies engaged in international trade. After working for more than a decade with national and international partners and stakeholders to create a globally harmonized system, EPA and other U.S. agencies that regulate chemicals are preparing for adoption of the new classification criteria and label elements.

Called the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, or GHS, the new system sets out criteria for classifying chemical hazards and communicating those hazards on labels and safety data sheets. EPA is requesting comments on a white paper that describes the various options the Agency is considering for implementing the new system for pesticide labels. In issuing the white paper, the Agency is particularly interested in receiving feedback on the following:

- regulations that may warrant review or possible revision;
- the use of a pilot project before the final rules are in place;
- the timing and sequencing of implementation;
- coordination of implementation planning efforts with other groups to make the process more efficient; and
- recommendations for conducting outreach and education activities.

EPA recognizes that significant effort and time may be required to implement the GHS label changes and conduct effective outreach and education activities. EPA foresees this process occurring in multiple stages over several years. The white paper and a side-by-side comparison of the GHS with EPA's current pesticide labeling policies are available for review and comment on EPA's Web site at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/pesticides/comments.cfm>. The comment period closes October 25, 2004. People may also contact May Frances Lowe, Field and External Affairs Division, at 703-305-5689 for more information about EPA's GHS implementation planning efforts.

Source: US Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Pesticide Programs, "EPA Seeks Comments on Plans to Apply New Global System to Pesticide Labels" web page <http://cfpub.epa.gov/pesticides/comments.cfm>, last viewed 8/25/04.

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Aquatic Pest Management Manual on the Internet

Aquatic Pest Management, Extension Bulletin E-2437 December 1998, 150 pages, Michigan State University Extension, www.pested.msu.edu/BullSlideNews/bulletins/E2437.html.

This guide covers principles of managing aquatic pests (including proper use of pesticides labeled for aquatic sites) in Michigan. Though some of the pests and wildlife described by the guide are not in Hawaii, the pest management principles and pesticide application techniques could be useful anywhere with similar sites. Some topics listed in the table of contents are:

- Laws and Regulations
- Integrated Pest Management
- Components of an IPM Program
- Conditions for Aquatic Plant Growth
- Aquatic Plant Identification and Management
- Nonchemical Aquatic Vegetation Management Techniques
- Herbicide Technology and Application

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Considerations • Aquatic Herbicide Application Equipment and Techniques • Calibration: Applying the Right Amount of Herbicide • Fish Management • Vertebrates [as pests] • Public Relations and Risk Communications.

A printed copy (\$10) contains color photos and descriptions of aquatic plants, but the on-line version (free, 17 pdf files) does not.

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Three New Pest Management Publications

Identifying the Little Fire Ant, a New Invasive Species on Kauai (May 2004, 2 pages, www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/oc/freepubs/pdf/IP-16.pdf)—The authors ask Kauai residents for help locating infestations of a small biting ant, the *little fire ant*, in the Kalihiwai area of Kauai. Invasive species managers found one infestation there and want to locate other possible infestations. To aid identification, they present a written description and color photos of the little fire ant, as well as the tropical fire ant (often called the “red ant” by long-time residents), a bigger ant already established in Hawaii. Both ants bite and both are colored orange to red but the little fire ant is slow moving and only about 1/16-inch long. The tropical fire ant is about twice that length. On page 2, the authors tell how to use a chopstick and a little bit of peanut butter to safely catch some of the ants for identification by Hawaii Department of Agriculture personnel. People who believe their property has the little fire ant should *not* apply poison baits or sprays until the infestation has been positively identified and mapped. (Poisoning will suppress ant activity and make mapping difficult.) They should report the infestation to the Hawaii Department of Agriculture in Lihue (ph. 274-3069).

Mangosteen caterpillar (January 2004, 3 pages, www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/oc/freepubs/pdf/IP-14.pdf)—The mangosteen caterpillar is the immature, worm-like stage of a brown moth. Mainly at night but also during early to mid-morning, it eats the new leaves and shoot tips of mangosteen, mammee apple, kamani, and the autograph tree. The authors presents color photos of the caterpillar, the pupa, the moth, and leaf and shoot damage.

Identifying Anthurium Flower Injuries (April 2004, 7 pages, www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/oc/freepubs/pdf/PD-25.pdf)—This is a heavily illustrated leaflet. The authors give a brief introduction to the reasons flower shippers rejected about 50% of harvested anthurium flowers. The last six pages are filled with 23 close-up color photos and well-written captions showing flower damage caused by mechanical means and by insects, diseases, and environmental stresses.

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Hawaiian Place Names

Ka-hola-loa. Former reef, Honolulu Harbor. An island accumulated here; it was enlarged by dredging and is now Sand Island. Lit., the long extension. From Place Names of Hawaii, a book by Mary Kawena Pukui, Samuel H. Elbert, and Ester T. Mookini. 1974. The University of Hawaii Press.

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Correction

In the last issue of this newsletter, we referred to the mongoose as a “carnivorous member of the weasel family.” An alert reader pointed out that biologists don’t classify mongooses as a kind of weasel. Instead, biologists have for a long time grouped the mongooses with the civets and genets (though recently, in a family of their own), but not with the weasels. Weasels are grouped in family of animals that includes the ferrets, minks, ermines, badgers, skunks, and otters. Classification of these three families of carnivores is neatly laid out at this web page: <http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/site/accounts/classification/Carnivora.html#Carnivora>.

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EPA Seeking \$341,000 Penalty from Hawaii Company

SAN FRANCISCO—The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is seeking penalties of up to \$341,000 from Pang & Son, a company in Honolulu, HI, for allegedly selling and distributing unregistered and misbranded pet products, a violation of federal pesticide law.

The EPA is also seeking penalties of up to \$357,000 against Rizing Sun, LLC located in Peoria, AZ. The EPA and Tidalwave Distribution, Inc., of Torrance, Calif., also have recently settled an enforcement action for \$50,000.

The total penalty of the three enforcement cases amounts to \$748,000 in fines against sellers of counterfeit, mislabeled, and unregistered pet products in the three states.

The EPA fined each company for illegally selling and distributing unregistered versions of “Frontline” and/or “Advantage,” popular flea and tick control products used on dogs and cats. The counterfeit pesticides appear to have been unlawfully imported and packaged in retail cartons designed to look similar to legitimately registered pesticides sold in the United States.

State and federal inspectors discovered the illegal products at various retail stores in Hawaii, Pennsylvania, Georgia, California and Oregon and traced the products back to the three companies.

“We are keeping a close watch throughout the Western U.S. and beyond to penalize companies that are producing and selling illegal pesticides,” said Enrique Manzanilla, director of the EPA’s cross media division for the Pacific Southwest region. “These products can endanger pets and their owners and undercut legitimate businesses that have registered their products and included the proper safety labeling. The EPA will continue to pursue those trafficking in illegal pesticides.”

Earlier this year, the EPA ordered 56 companies in seven states to stop selling unregistered pesticide pet products. “Stop Sale” orders were issued to retailers and distributors in California, Hawaii, Washington, Oregon, Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma.

The EPA’s pesticide regulations require registration and approved labels on all pesticide products before they are sold in the United States. Pesticides registered with the agency have an EPA registration number on the label.

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This newsletter is published by the Extension Pesticide Programs. For information on pesticide programs, please contact:

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Mention of a trademark, company, or proprietary name in this newsletter does not constitute an endorsement, guarantee, or warranty by the University of Hawaii Cooperative Extension Service or its employees and does not imply recommendation to the exclusion of other suitable products or companies.

Caution: Pesticide use is governed by state and federal regulations. Pesticides and pesticides uses mentioned in this newsletter may not be approved for Hawaii, and their mention is for information purposes only, and should not be considered a recommendation. Read the pesticide's labeling to ensure that the intended use is included on it, and follow all labeling directions.

EPA Seeking \$341,000 Penalty from Hawaii Company, continued from page 11

The EPA will not register a pesticide without information that shows it will not pose an unreasonable risk when used according to the directions. The agency ensures that pesticide labels provide consumers with the information they need to use the products safely.

For more information, visit the EPA's web sites on illegal pesticides and illegal pet products, at either of these two web pages:

www.epa.gov/pesticides/health/illegalproducts/

www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/petproduct.htm

Source: US EPA's "usepar9news" listserv (an email news distribution service), September 30, 2004.

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Sale of Diazinon Outdoor Residential-use Products to End

One of EPA's web pages reminds retailers and home gardeners of its "stop sale" order to be applied on December 31, 2004 to diazinon products labeled for *outdoor, non-agricultural* uses in the United States. View the entire announcement on the Internet at this web page: www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/chemicals/diazinon-factsheet.htm. The first paragraph reads as follows:

What action is EPA taking regarding home and garden use of diazinon? As part of an agreement between EPA and diazinon registrants to phase out and eliminate all residential uses of the insecticide diazinon, as of December 31, 2004, it will be unlawful to sell diazinon outdoor, non-agricultural products in the United States. EPA is issuing a reminder notice to hardware stores and home and garden retailers to inform them of the December 31, 2004, stop sale date for all outdoor diazinon home, lawn, and garden products.

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