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The Illinois Pesticide Review



News About Pesticides and Regulations



Vol. 1, No. 3

December 1987 *Bay*

The Illinois Pesticide Review is sent monthly to county Extension advisers, Extension specialists, and others who are interested in the safe and effective use of pesticides. Its primary purpose is to provide concise information on legislation, regulations, and other developments that directly impact on the use of pesticides in Illinois.

The information given herein is provided for educational purposes only. Reference to pesticide trade names does not imply endorsement by the University of Illinois, nor is discrimination intended against any product.

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SOME USES OF CHLORDANE AND HEPTACHLOR LEGAL UNTIL APRIL 15, 1988

As reported in an earlier issue of this newsletter (Vol. 1, No. 1, p. 3), Velsicol entered into an agreement on August 11, 1987 with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to voluntarily remove chlordane and heptachlor from the market. Although this agreement only affects Velsicol, they produce almost all of the chlordane and heptachlor used in the United States. This agreement was largely based on these pesticides being detectable in the air of homes treated for termites.

Under the agreement, exterminators and other pest control operators (PCO's) have been able to use existing stocks of chlordane and heptachlor, according to label directions through November 30, 1987. From December 1, 1987 until April 15, 1988, PCO's may continue to use existing stocks of these chemicals only in certain situations. After April 15, 1987, these pesticides will no longer be legal to use.

Restrictions on chlordane and heptachlor from December 1, 1987 until April 15, 1988 are as follows. Sale of these pesticides is restricted to PCO's who are certified applicators or those under their direct supervision. Use of these pesticides within a structure and application of these pesticides inside or underneath a structure is prohibited. Treatment of voids within a structure is also prohibited. Treatment of soil alongside structures is allowed but only at low (less than 25 psi) or no gravity flow pressure. Preconstruction treatment is also allowed except for slab-constructed buildings that will contain air ducts within or beneath the slab or plenum air spaces beneath the slab. (Phil Nixon, *Extension Entomologist*)

TERMITE CONTROL RECOMMENDATIONS

Cancellation of chlordane has caused changes in our recommendations for termite control. Chlorpyrifos will continue to be recommended for termite control, particularly as Dursban T.C., which is a 42 percent emulsifiable concentrate (E.C.). This formulation is available only to commercial applicators, such as exterminators and other pest control operators (PCO's). Ortho's Ortho-Klor Soil Insect and Termite Killer (12.6 percent chlorpyrifos) is available to homeowners for do-it-yourself termite control (other homeowner labels are probably also available).

Permethrin is available to PCO's as Dagnet (36.8 percent E.C.) and Torpedo (25.6 percent E.C.). Fenvalerate will soon be available to PCO's from Velsicol for termite control as Tribute (24.5 percent E.C.). Isofenphos is another PCO-only product under the name Pryfon 6, a 65 percent material.

Chlorpyrifos and isofenphos have shown good longevity (over ten years) in termite control through United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) tests. Permethrin will last for about five years. No longevity information on fenvalerate is available. In the past, isofenphos has had longevity problems in Illinois soils as Amaze and Oftanol; it is also the most toxic of the above chemicals. For these reasons, the use of isofenphos for termite control is not recommended at this time. However, chlorpyrifos, permethrin, and fenvalerate are recommended for termite control.

Because proper termite control almost always involves specialized equipment and expertise, we recommend that homeowners hire PCO's to treat for termites. They should get bids from at least three companies, and a five-year guarantee of termite control. (Phil Nixon, *Extension Entomologist*)

WELL SURVEYS FIND PESTICIDES

Low levels of pesticides (mainly the herbicide atrazine) showed up in 27 percent of the water supplies sampled in a recent Minnesota Department of Health pesticide survey. The study sampled a total of 625 wells (225 private and 400 public water supplies). Of the 625 wells, 230 showed at least one pesticide in at least one sampling. Overall, the survey found a total of 13 compounds. Almost all affected wells (95 percent) contained the herbicide atrazine at less than 1 part per billion (ppb), well under the recommended drinking water level of 17 ppb. The highest level found in a well was 31 ppb. Of the 400 public wells, 114 contained at least one pesticide in at least one sampling. Of the 225 private wells, 52 percent contained at least one pesticide.

Although the frequency of pesticide contamination was higher than expected, investigators caution that the findings may be skewed because they oversampled areas thought to be susceptible to pesticide contamination. A separate health department survey of 23 community surface water supplies found pesticides in about half.

In a cooperative survey, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture sampled 100 monitoring wells near fields where pesticides are used. Four samplings within an 18-month period found at least one pesticide in 51 percent of the wells. Atrazine appeared in 80 percent of the affected wells. With two exceptions, most concentrations were well under the Department of Health advisory levels. (Health and Environment Digest, Vol. 1, November 1987)

REGULATING PESTICIDES IN FOOD

A federal appeals court decision struck down the United States Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) use of a *de minimis* standard to regulate carcinogenic color additives in food. This decision has postponed for two months the release of an EPA policy on pesticides in food, an agency official told a Forum on Pesticide Residues meeting on November 17.

The EPA officials said that they plan to begin implementing the negligible risk standard, which would stop use of pesticides that pose at least a one-in-a-million chance of cancer over a lifetime of exposure. Use of the standard was recommended by the National Academy of Sciences in a May report. The report said that the EPA faces a "paradox" in implementing the conflicting provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and the Delaney clause of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) (11 CFR 461).

On November 23, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit ruled that the FDA cannot use a one-in-a-million standard for carcinogenic color additives, which are covered separately from pesticides under a separate section of the FFDCA. The three-judge panel said its opinion applied strictly to the color additives section of the Delaney clause (11 CFR 1173).

Environmental Protection Agency attorneys are examining the court decision to determine how it affects the Delaney clause dealing with the EPA's establishment of limits for residues of carcinogenic pesticides in processed food, according to Louis P. True, Director of the Program Management and Support Division of the EPA's pesticide program.

Environmental Protection Agency officials said that they would like to use the one-in-a-million risk standard consistently for all pesticides. Some dangerous older chemicals that did not fall under the Delaney clause's purview remain on the market, while newer chemicals that pose less risk are being kept out of use because of the clause.

The Delaney clause prohibits the EPA from granting tolerances for carcinogenic pesticides in processed food. (Chemical Regulation Reporter, Vol. 11, November 20, 1987)

1988 COUNTY PRIVATE PESTICIDE APPLICATOR TRAINING CLINICS

Response to our request for information was fast. Forty-four counties have already submitted their Private Pesticide Applicator Training Clinic dates, times, and locations. Consequently, we decided to publish a partial list a month early. A more complete list will appear in the January issue of this newsletter.

Be sure to contact the involved county adviser before sending farmers and other private applicators to one of these clinics.

DATE	COUNTY	TIME	LOCATION
January 4	St. Clair	1:00 p.m.	Belleville Area College Theatre
January 4	St. Clair	7:00 p.m.	Belleville Area College Theatre
January 11	Piatt	8:30 a.m.	Mansfield Fire Station
January 11	Henderson	1:00 p.m.	Farm Bureau, Stronghurst
January 11	Warren	6:30 p.m.	CES Office, Monmouth
January 11	Logan	6:30 p.m.	Lincoln Recreation Center
January 12	Vermilion	8:30 a.m.	Catlin Community Building
January 12	Hancock	9:00 a.m.	CES Office, Carthage
January 14	Clay	6:30 p.m.	CES Office, Louisville
January 14	Piatt	6:30 p.m.	CES Office, Monticello
January 15	Douglas	8:30 a.m.	Tuscola Community Building
January 15	DeKalb	9:00 a.m.	DeKalb Co. Farm Bureau
January 19	Hancock	9:00 a.m.	CES Office, Carthage
January 19	Kane	11:45 a.m.	CES Office, St. Charles
January 21	Henry	1:00 p.m.	CES Office, Ca.m.bridge
January 21	Grundy	7:00 p.m.	CES Office, Morris
January 22	Rock Island	9:00 a.m.	Holiday Inn, Moline
January 25	Pike	1:00 p.m.	CES Office, Pittsfield
January 25	Boone	1:00 p.m.	Farm Bureau Building, Belvidere
January 25	Wabash	1:00 p.m.	4-H Center
January 25	Edwards	6:00 p.m.	CES Office, Albion
January 25	Boone	7:00 p.m.	Farm Bureau Building, Belvidere
January 26	Lake	9:30 a.m.	CES Office, Grayslake
January 27	Effingham	7:00 p.m.	CES Office, Effingham
January 27	Livingston	7:00 p.m.	Prairie Central High School, Fairbury
January 28	Fayette	9:00 a.m.	Farm Bureau Basement, Vandalia
January 28	Stephenson	9:30 a.m.	CES Office, Freeport
January 28	Piatt	1:30 p.m.	Hammond Community Center
January 28	Ford	6:30 p.m.	Paxton High School
January 29	Douglas	1:30 p.m.	Murdock's Little Hall
February 1	Sangamon	1:00 p.m.	CES Office, Springfield
February 1	Greene	6:30 p.m.	CES Office, Carrollton
February 2	Brown	1:00 p.m.	CES Office, Mt. Sterling
February 2	Boone	7:00 p.m.	Farm Bureau Building, Belvidere
February 3	Madison	1:30 p.m.	Farm Bureau Auditorium, Edwardsville
February 3	Madison	7:30 p.m.	Farm Bureau Auditorium, Edwardsville
February 4	Pike	6:30 p.m.	CES Office, Pittsfield
February 4	Cumberland	6:30 p.m.	Greenup Municipal Building, Greenup
February 4	DeKalb	7:00 p.m.	Kirkland High School Library
February 8	Kendall	10:00 a.m.	CES Office, Yorkville

February 8	Clinton	1:00 p.m.	Farm Bureau Meeting Room, Breese
February 9	Fayette	5:00 p.m.	Farm Bureau Basement, Vandalia
February 9	Brown	6:30 p.m.	CES Office, Mt. Sterling
February 10	Cumberland	1:00 p.m.	Greenup Municipal Building, Greenup
February 10	Woodford	1:00 p.m.	First National Bank, Roanoke
February 10	Woodford	7:00 p.m.	Farm Bureau Auditorium, Eureka
February 11	Douglas	8:30 a.m.	Arcola Community Building
February 11	Logan	1:00 p.m.	Lincoln Recreation Center
February 16	Kane	11:45 a.m.	CES Office, St. Charles
February 16	Effingham	1:00 p.m.	CES Office, Effingham
February 16	Adams	1:00 p.m.	Farm Bureau Building, Quincy
February 18	Stark	1:00 p.m.	St. Johns Catholic Church, Bradford
February 18	Fulton	1:00 p.m.	Farm Bureau Building, Rt. 97 and 100, Lewistown
February 18	Fulton	6:30 p.m.	Farm Bureau, Rt. 97 and 100, Lewistown
February 19	Woodford	1:00 p.m.	Woodford Co. Bank, El Paso
February 23	Ford	8:30 a.m.	St. George Parish Hall, Melvin
February 24	Mercer	9:00 a.m.	V.F.W. Hall, Aledo
February 24	Knox	1:00 p.m.	Knox County Agricultural Center, Galesburg
February 24	McLean	1:00 p.m.	Farm Bureau Auditorium Bloomington
February 24	McLean	6:30 p.m.	Farm Bureau Auditorium Bloomington
February 25	Peoria	1:00 p.m.	Farm Bureau Auditorium
February 25	Peoria	7:00 p.m.	Farm Bureau Auditorium
February 29	Livingston	1:00 p.m.	CES Office, Pontiac
March 1	Ford	1:00 p.m.	St. Peter's Parish Hall, Piper City
March 7	McLean	1:00 p.m.	Farm Bureau Auditorium, Bloomington
March 7	Vermilion	6:30 p.m.	CES Office, Danville
March 7	McLean	6:30 p.m.	Farm Bureau Auditorium, Bloomington
March 9	Pike	1:00 p.m.	CES Office, Pittsfield (testing only)
March 10	Champaign	8:00 a.m.	Farm Bureau Auditorium, Champaign
March 10	Brown	1:00 p.m.	CES Office, Mt. Sterling (testing only)
March 11	DeKalb	9:00 a.m.	DeKalb Co. Farm Bureau
March 21	Marshall- Putnam	7:00 p.m.	Farm Bureau Building, Henry (testing only)

(Phil Nixon, Extension Entomologist)

Donald E. Kuhlman

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Extension Entomologist and
Pesticide Coordinator

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