EPA REMINDS PESTICIDE RETAILERS- DIAZINON ‘STOP-SALE’ DATE APPROACHING

EPA has issued a notice to remind retailers of a Dec. 31, 2004, stop-sale date for all outdoor diazinon home, lawn and garden products. It will be unlawful to sell diazinon outdoor non-agricultural use products in the United States after the end of this year. This is part of an agreement between EPA and diazinon registrants to phase out and eliminate all residential uses of the insecticide diazinon. Discontinuing diazinon use in home, lawn and garden care is part of EPA’s ongoing effort under the 1996 Food Quality Protection Act to reduce the risk of pesticides, especially to children. Diazinon registrants are offering a “buy back” program to assist with removing these products from the market and preventing further sale. The registrants will repurchase any unopened, unused outdoor residential products from retailers or formulators. Retailers should make all possible efforts to sell their diazinon products back to the manufacturers by March 31, 2005. Consumers may continue to use diazinon residential products according to label directions and precautions. If consumers choose to discontinue use, they should contact their state or local hazardous waste disposal program or local solid waste collection service for information on proper disposal. Consumers are advised not to dispose of pesticides in sinks, toilets, storm drains, or any body of water. The local government may recommend that consumers take diazinon products to a household hazardous waste collection site. The organophosphate pesticide, diazinon, has been one of the most widely used insecticides in the United States for household lawn and garden pest control, as well as for indoor residential treatments. All indoor use product registrations have been cancelled and retail sale ended on Dec. 31, 2002. More information on diazinon is available at: http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/op/diazinon.htm. (EPA PRESS RELEASE SEPTEMBER 30, 2004). Contact: Enesta P. Jones 202-564-7873 / jones.enesta@epa.gov.

New classification for a Nematode Species

A nematode that had until recently been referred to as race 3 of root knot nematode has been classified as its own species, Meloidogyne floridensis. An international team of USDA and French scientists collaborated on the placement of this new species. It was originally isolated from root knot resistant peach rootstocks in Gainesville, FL. These rootstocks are the only known hosts as of now. (USDA ARS, 8/20/04).

West Nile Virus and Human, Birds, Horses and other animals Cases

During 2004, 40 states have reported 1,865 cases of human WNV illness (59 fatalities). Of these, 583 (31%) cases were reported in California, 370 (20%) in Arizona, and 225 (12%) in Colorado. A total of 1,071 (58%) of the 1,833 cases for which such data were available occurred in males; the median age of patients was 51 years (range: 1 month–99 years). Illness onset: April 23-Sept 23. [670 of the 1865 cases were neuroinvasive, 756 presented as WN fever, symptoms of 439 were unknown or did not fall into these categories.]

DEAD BIRDS/SENTINEL BIRDS: During 2004 4,706 dead corvids and 1,138 other dead birds with WNV infection have been reported from 45 states and New York City. WNV seroconversions have been reported in
964 sentinel chicken flocks in 13 states (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Utah) and in 25 wild hatchling birds in Missouri and Ohio.

HORSES & OTHER MAMMALS: WNV infections have been reported in horses in 36 states; one bat in Wisconsin; six dogs in Nevada, New Mexico, and Wisconsin; six squirrels in Arizona and Wyoming; and 13 unidentified animal species in eight states (Arizona, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nevada, New York, and South Carolina). Four seropositive sentinel horses were reported in Minnesota and Puerto Rico (CDC MMWR Weekly Oct 8, 2004 / 53(39); 922-923).

USDA BSE (Mad cow disease) testing tops 85,000

USDA has tested more than 85,000 cattle for Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) so far this year, according to numbers from the agency's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (Food Chemical News: Wednesday, October 20, 2004, Volume 6, Issue 202).

Guilty verdict in “sausage king” case

The owner of a California sausage factory has been found guilty of first-degree murder for the June 2000 slayings of three meat inspectors, Agriculture Secretary Ann Veneman said in an Oct. 19 statement (Food Chemical News: Thursday, October 21, 2004, Volume 6, Issue 203).

Chemical News

• The demand for pesticides in the U.S. is projected to grow by slightly over one percent over the next four years to $8.1 billion per year. The gains will come from all three sectors - agriculture, commercial, and consumer. The study highlighted biopesticides as products expected to register the fastest growth. Herbicides will remain the dominant product type, accounting for 60 percent of the market in volume and value. (PCT Magazine, August 2004).

• CSIRO and the BOC Group have agreed to commercialize ethanedinitrile (EDN) as a fumigant to replace methyl bromide. Field tests have shown it to be more effective than methyl bromide in treating soil, timber and imported feed for livestock. The global market for methyl bromide is estimated to be more than $500 million. (CSIRO Press Release, 9/1/04).

Did You Know That

Apple production in West Virginia has averaged 113 million pounds (2.7 million bushels), with an average value of $10.6 million, over the past five years resulting in a state ranking of ninth in U.S. production
