

# South Dakota Department of Agriculture Pesticide Applicator Newsletter

Spring 2002 Issue 24



## New Compliance Assistance Web Site

The South Dakota Department of Agriculture (SDDA) announces a new interactive web site that provides pesticide regulatory compliance information for private and commercial pesticide applicators and dealers. Users can find information about:

- applicator and dealer certification and licensing
- pesticide storage and disposal
- applicator records
- pesticide handling and transportation
- pesticide distribution
- personal and environmental protection.

For each topic, applicators will answer a few questions to find out if they are in compliance with state regulations. The site will then show them what additional steps are needed in order to be in compliance. Each topic features a question and answer section that provides applicators general compliance information.

"Applicators and dealers will find this site very useful for answering common pesticide compliance questions," said Brad Berven with the South Dakota Department of Agriculture. "The site is also easy-to-use and can be accessed 24 hours a day." Berven further states, "We believe that with the increased accessibility to pesticide requirements that there will, likewise, be an increased level of compliance."

The site is located at [www.state.sd.us/doa/das/Comp/index.htm](http://www.state.sd.us/doa/das/Comp/index.htm)

South Dakota Department of Agriculture  
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Office of Agronomy Services  
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Pierre, SD 57501  
1-800-228-5254 (in-state only)  
1-605-773-4432  
[www.state.sd.us/doa/das](http://www.state.sd.us/doa/das)

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From the Department...



### Pesticide Application Reporting

As previously reported, a summary of pesticide application data will not be required for 2001 applications. However, the summary information will be required for 2002. The web site for reporting data will be available starting in the spring so applicators will have the option to enter the data as applications are made. It will be mandatory to file pesticide application data. While individual applicators are responsible for submitting their application data, the company they work for may file the information on their behalf.

#### Instructions

- Go to [www.state.sd.us/doa/das](http://www.state.sd.us/doa/das)
- Click on the link for reporting application data
- You will need an **Applicator ID** (your commercial pesticide license number) and a **Password** (your bar code number, found on your license), your address and your pesticide application data.
- An online tutorial is available at the reporting website for those with questions on how to use the system.

If you do not have internet access, your county extension office or local library may be able to provide access. Another option is to submit a request to the department for approval to submit the data in paper format.

### Addition of Mini Bulk Containers in Recycling Program



The South Dakota Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Extension Service collects empty pesticide containers each July and August at various locations across the state. In the past, plastic containers ranging in size from small household containers to 55-gallon drums as well as 5 to 55 gallon steel containers were collected.

Starting this year, out-of-condition plastic mini-bulk containers will also be accepted at these collections free of charge. Like all pesticide containers, the mini-bulks must be pressure or triple rinsed and be clean inside and out. All metal must be removed and disposed of in an appropriate manner. Tanks larger than 300 gallons may also be accepted. Contact the SDDA if you have tanks for recycling.

This program will be a great asset to the industry by removing out-of-condition tanks that are taking up space in and around sheds and warehouses. To be considered out-of-condition, a tank must be over 5 years old, damaged, showing signs of weather stress, or have holes or cracks in it.

Contact the Department at 1-800-228-5254 or 605-773-4432 for more information.

## West Nile Virus: Are We Prepared in SD?



In 2001, West Nile Virus (WNV) was detected in 27 states and Washington D.C. Fortunately, as of September 2001, the virus had not been detected in South Dakota. It has, however, been detected within 400 miles of SD in Wisconsin and Iowa.

WNV is a mosquito-borne infection that can cause encephalitis in humans. Encephalitis is a viral infection and symptoms can include a slight fever and or/headache. More severe infections are marked by a rapid onset of a high fever with head and body aches. Usually symptoms occur from 5 to 15 days after exposure. There is no specific treatment, other than to treat the symptoms and provide supportive care. Those who may be most susceptible to encephalitis are infants, the elderly and persons with damaged immune systems.

Certain mosquitoes and birds carry WNV but only certain species of mosquitoes have been found to transmit the virus to humans. Of the 43 species of mosquitoes found in SD, only 6 species are known vectors of WNV.

Although the chances of contracting encephalitis are small, less than 1 percent of people bitten by infected mosquitoes will get seriously ill, there are some simple steps you can take to reduce your risk:

- Dispose of all tin cans, plastic containers, ceramic pots or similar water-holding containers in your yard.
- Drill holes in the bottoms of recycling containers that are kept outdoors.
- Remove all discarded tires on your property. Used tires have become an important source of mosquito breeding in the nation. Tire recycling is part of the "Spruce Up South Dakota" program.
- Use landscaping to eliminate standing water that

collects on your property.

- Make sure all windows have adequate screens.

For more information on West Nile Virus, visit the SD Department of Health's web site at [www.state.sd.us/doh/pubs/westnile.htm](http://www.state.sd.us/doh/pubs/westnile.htm) or call the Department of Health at 1-800-592-1861.

### Poison Control Number

A new nationwide poison control number has been implemented in the United States. Callers dialing the number will be automatically linked to the closest poison center. Household cleaners and chemicals make up the bulk of poisonous substances in homes.

Clip this toll-free number and post one by each phone.

**POISON CONTROL  
CENTER  
1-800-222-1222**

### 2002 Private Applicator Training

Private pesticide applicators are required to renew their certifications every five years. Applicators can renew their certifications by taking a test available at local extension offices or by attending local recertification meetings. They can also renew online at the South Dakota Department of Agriculture's website [www.state.sd.us/doa/das/pwt](http://www.state.sd.us/doa/das/pwt).

Extension educators have been holding recertification classes across the state. While many of the classes have already been held, a few still remain. For information on remaining training dates, visit [www.abs.sdstate.edu/plantsci/ext](http://www.abs.sdstate.edu/plantsci/ext) or contact your local extension educator for more information

## Restricted Use Pesticide Reminders

Here are some general guidelines and reminders when using some restricted use pesticides this spring and summer.

**Balance Pro** – If the water table is less than 25 feet below ground surface, do not apply to the vulnerable sandy loam, loamy sand or sand soils. If the water table is unknown, do not apply Balance Pro herbicide to a restricted use soil.

Also, Balance Pro cannot be applied to land in the state of Minnesota, however there are no restrictions on the sale of Balance Pro in Minnesota.

To see a list of vulnerable South Dakota soils, read the 24(c) Supplemental Label on Balance Pro. A label can be obtained at [www.cdms.net](http://www.cdms.net)

**Atrazine** – Atrazine can travel through soil and enter ground water. Don't apply atrazine to sand and loamy sand soils where the water table is close to the surface and soils are well-drained.

Don't mix, load, rinse, or wash atrazine within 50 ft. of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells and sink holes, intermittent streams and rivers, natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad.

Labels for atrazine can be found at [www.cdms.net](http://www.cdms.net).

## Useful Websites



Following are a list of the websites mentioned in this newsletter. Be sure to add these to your Favorites.

[www.state.sd.us/doa/das](http://www.state.sd.us/doa/das) – Department of Agriculture, Division of Ag Services (links to Pesticide Application Reporting, Commercial Applicator Web Training)

[www.abs.sdstate.edu/plantsci/ext](http://www.abs.sdstate.edu/plantsci/ext) – Private Applicator Training Dates

[www.cdms.net](http://www.cdms.net) – On-line labels and MSDS (material safety data sheets)

[www.state.sd.us/doa/das/comp/index.htm](http://www.state.sd.us/doa/das/comp/index.htm) – Pesticide Compliance Assistance Website

[www.state.sd.us/doh/pubs/westnile.htm](http://www.state.sd.us/doh/pubs/westnile.htm) – Department of Health – West Nile Virus Information

[www.state.sd.us/doa/das/pwt](http://www.state.sd.us/doa/das/pwt) – Private Applicator Web Recertification

[www.sdgs.usd.edu/digitalpubmaps/index.html](http://www.sdgs.usd.edu/digitalpubmaps/index.html) - Geological Survey Program-Ground Water Quality Monitoring

## EPA Registrations

**Cyanazine** - Registrants have voluntarily canceled Cyanazine products, known as Bladex and Cynex, and a 7-year phaseout period is coming to an end. EPA has evidence that cyanazine may cause cancer in persons exposed to the chemical through their diet and through exposure while handling the chemical. The final stages of the phaseout are as follows:

- Do not apply more than 1.0 quart of cyanazine per acre per year to any crop land.
- An enclosed cab is required when applying cyanazine.
- Cyanazine may not be sold or distributed after September 30, 2002.
- Cyanazine may not be used after December 31, 2002.

## Not All Packages Are Labeled for Sale

As a reminder, it is illegal to sell pesticides in packages not labeled for sale. An example is Tempo, which is used for broad-spectrum control of crawling, flying, and wood destroying insect pests for indoor and outdoor surfaces. Tempo can come packaged as a carton of twenty-four 9.5-gram packets. The cartons contain pesticide labels and are labeled for sale but individual packets are not.

## BSE Compliance Assistance

On page 6 of this issue you can find information concerning commercial feed rule changes in SD regarding prohibited animal proteins. This article highlights federal rules, set forth by the FDA. In certain cases, the state of South Dakota has more restrictive rules that need to be followed, but the federal rules may apply to firms in other states.

This rule applies to rendering facilities, protein blenders and ingredient brokers, feed manufacturers, trucking companies transporting feeds and feed ingredients, and any person or business that feeds ruminant animals.

A firm using only animal protein products from exempt sources, such as pork or horse protein originating from a single species slaughter facility, or a firm not using animal protein at all, is not required to use any special labeling or equipment cleanout procedures (Note: This does not apply to firms in SD.) Those companies, however, need to be aware of the rule, particularly as it applies to trucks transporting ingredients. There are three principal areas in which compliance is needed: labeling, equipment cleanout, and recordkeeping.

**Labeling** - Any feed or ingredient (except pet foods) that contains prohibited material will need to have the statement “Do not feed to cattle or other ruminants” placed prominently on the front of the label. This statement may be applied to existing label stock by the use of a rubber stamp or a sticker and should be printed in a different color, or in some other way offset from the other label information.

**Equipment Cleanout** - (Firms in South Dakota that manufacture ruminant feeds are not allowed to use the same facility or equipment for the manufacture of feed containing both prohibited and non-prohibited materials, but these rules may apply to firms in other states.) Firms manufacturing feeds for multiple species, and using both prohibited and non-prohibited materials are required to have written cleanout procedures that will be used between batches of feed containing the prohibited and non-prohibited

materials. These cleanout procedures are similar in concept to those used in the manufacture of medicated feeds. Cleanout is necessary for all mill systems, including ingredient unloading and conveying, mixing, pellet mills, bulk loadout, bagging equipment, and bulk delivery trucks. The three basic types of cleanout procedure are physical cleanout, flushing and sequencing.

**Recordkeeping** - For firms using prohibited materials, the rule requires records sufficient to track ingredients and finished products from receipt, through processing and distribution. Firms not using prohibited materials will need to document that they are using only non-prohibited materials, but will not necessarily need to meet the other recordkeeping requirements of this rule. Feed customers feeding ruminant animals must keep records of the feed they purchase and use.

**Livestock producers** - Livestock producers feeding ruminant animals, in feeding operations of all sizes, will need to comply with all aspects of this rule. Specifically, if producers mix their own feed, and feed both ruminants and non-ruminants, they will need to comply with the cleanout and recordkeeping requirements specified by the rule.

Ruminant feeders purchasing feed must keep copies of invoices for all feeds received that contain animal protein sources. A copy of the product label for each feed containing animal protein must also be kept.

Livestock producers can take additional safeguards on their farm or ranch to minimize the risk of cross-contamination. Pet foods often contain prohibited animal proteins and should be stored and fed in areas ruminants don't have access to. Feed that is more than a few years old should also be properly discarded (such as in a landfill). Producers should also be adamant that their feed dealers comply with the new rules.

**Questions** - Questions may be directed to the SDDA at 605-773-4432 or 1-800-228-5254.

## Commercial Feed Rule Changes Regarding Prohibited Animal Proteins

In June 1997, the Food & Drug Administration (FDA) published a final rule prohibiting the use of mammalian protein in feeds for ruminant animals. The intent of the rule is to help ensure that Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), commonly known as Mad Cow Disease, does not become established in the United States and spread through the feed supply to other animals.

As of August 2001, the South Dakota Department of Agriculture (SDDA) adopted new rules to protect the state against the threat of BSE.

### **The new rules establish labeling requirements for ruminant livestock feed manufactured or sold in South Dakota.**

- If ruminant feed was manufactured in a facility that handles or stores prohibited ingredients, the label must carry the statement, “This product was made in a feed manufacturing facility that handles or stores products containing animal proteins prohibited in ruminant feed.”
- If ruminant feed was manufactured in a facility that does not handle or store prohibited ingredients, the label must carry the statement, “This product was made in a feed manufacturing facility that does not handle or store products containing animal proteins prohibited in ruminant feed.”
- The label can use the “does not store or handle” statement if prohibited animal proteins are stored in separate buildings or areas physically separated by a wall or similar structure to prevent commingling.

### **The new rules also restrict the manufacturing, handling, storage, transport and disposal of ruminant livestock feeds and feeds containing prohibited animal proteins for further distribution or for a person’s own use.**

- The same facility and equipment cannot be used

to manufacture or store both non-packaged ruminant livestock feeds and feeds containing prohibited animal proteins.

- The same facility and equipment cannot be used to store or transport bulk ruminant livestock feeds and feeds containing prohibited animal proteins.
- Storage may occur in the same facility if a wall or other similar structure separates prohibited and non-prohibited products.
- Disposal of any spilled feed materials must be done in an appropriate manner that does not risk contamination of ruminant livestock feeds.

## Minimal pesticide residue found on food and feed

Since 1992, the South Dakota Department of Agriculture has been monitoring and testing food and feed products originating in the state for pesticide residues.

In the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, we collected 12 samples intended for human food consumption and analyzed each sample for 23 commonly used pesticides. Products sampled include carrots, cucumbers, potatoes, sweet corn, green beans, winter wheat, rye, red potatoes and popping corn. From all 12 samples, only one residue was found – 2,4-D in rye. The tolerance for 2,4-D in rye is 500 ppb, and the residue found was only at 5.0 ppb.

Since 1992, we have analyzed 155 samples including fruits, vegetables, honey, grain, hay and processed foods such as flour and potato products. Only 24% of the samples had detectable residues but none exceeded the established tolerances.

Our results are very similar to those found by the federal government in their monitoring programs. Although some residues are found, few exceed established tolerances.

## Statewide Ground Water Quality Monitoring Network

The Statewide Ground Water Quality Monitoring Network was developed and implemented by the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Geological Survey Program. The project monitors sensitive aquifers in South Dakota for non-point sources of contamination and long term trends in water quality. The South Dakota Department of Health analyzes the samples and the South Dakota Department of Agriculture consults on the project.

Much of South Dakota is covered by the monitoring project. The aquifers monitored are sensitive because they are close to the land surface and land use above may be impacted by human activities. The data presented below represents pesticide contaminant results from samples collected for the year 2001. In 2001, 193 samples were taken and analyzed for pesticides. Of the 193 samples, 40 pesticide detections in 31 different wells in 9 aquifers were found. None of the detections exceeded the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) or the LTHA (Lifetime Health Advisory) set by EPA.

The department is providing this information through the newsletter as a first step in the educational process involving pesticide use and ground water contamination in these listed aquifers. If you are an applicator near one of the impacted aquifers, please use caution when applying any of the listed active ingredients. For more information, please visit [www.sdgs.usd.edu/digitalpubmaps/index.html](http://www.sdgs.usd.edu/digitalpubmaps/index.html)

<b>Aquifer</b>	<b>Number of detections</b>	<b>Pesticides detected</b>
<b>Antelope Valley</b>	3	alachlor atrazine picloram
<b>Arikaree</b>	3	picloram 2,4-D mcpa
<b>Bear Butte Creek</b>	3	2,4-D mcpa picloram
<b>Big Sioux</b>	18	atrazine desethyl atrazine picloram mcpa
<b>Delmont</b>	3	desethyl atrazine
<b>Highmore-Blunt</b>	2	atrazine picloram
<b>Missouri</b>	1	atrazine
<b>Ogallala</b>	3	2,4-D picloram
<b>Skunk Creek</b>	4	atrazine desethyl atrazine

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**Division of Agricultural Services**  
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**Pierre, South Dakota 57501-3188**

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### ENFORCEMENT CASE UPDATE

**Eastern SD-** Aerial applicator paid \$1238 for second offense drift of 2,4-D to off-target tree belt.

**Eastern SD-** Pesticide distributor paid \$975 for sale of restricted-use pesticides without a dealer license.

**Northeast SD-** Aerial applicator paid \$1238 for second offense drift of 2,4-D to off-target susceptible plants.

**Southeast SD-** Elevator Manager paid \$2500 for an application of the non-labeled insecticide to stored grain. Employee applicator's licenses were suspended. Grain was taken off market and restricted to monitored use.

**Southwest SD-** Lawn care applicator paid \$1465 for non-labeled application of Tordon 22K to a residential yard and no records for application.

**Southwest SD-** Homeowner paid \$560 for using Roundup to kill his neighbor's hedge.

**South Central SD-** Agronomy business paid \$900 for no labeling of pesticide and fertilizer storage tanks and contamination of soil and required to clean up contamination.

**South Central SD-** Ground applicator paid \$440 for 2,4-D drift into rural farm place.

**South Central SD-** Lawn care business paid \$400 for loading & mixing pesticides and fertilizer without using containment.