

New Permanent Pesticide Container / Unusable Pesticide Collection Facility in Pierre

The South Dakota Department of Agriculture



has added a new permanent pesticide container and unusable pesticide collection facility onto the current bait mixing facility on Airport Road in Pierre. Construction is expected to be completed by July 1999. This new facility will allow people

to drop off their waste pesticides and triple rinsed pesticide containers year around instead of just during the collections in June and July.

The Department will still be conducting the waste pesticide and pesticide container collections in many towns during the summer but hope the permanent collection facility will provide a better opportunity for pesticide applicators and homeowners to get rid of their containers and waste pesticides. Anyone wishing to drop off their unusable pesticides or pesticide containers should call (605) 773-4432 prior to stopping.

Small Hive Beetle in the United States



In the summer of 1998, the small hive beetle *Aethina tumida* was first identified in Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. Typically known to infest beehives in tropical and subtropical regions of South Africa, this was the first occurrence documented in the United States.

Small hive beetles adults and larvae cause significant damage in the hive. Feeding larvae consume pollen and honey. They also cause heavy damage to the wax comb and especially newly drawn comb. Small hive beetles excrete a frothy substance on the honey dripping from the damaged combs. This frothy substance causes the honey to ferment which is useless to the bees and may cause them to abandon the affected hives.

Small hive beetles were not observed in South Dakota during routine inspections in 1998. The Department is currently drafting a Section 18 request for Bayer Bee Strips (coumaphos) which is labeled for control of the beetle. An estimated 30,000 bee colonies have been infested in Florida.

Prohibited Protein Feed Rules*



Producers of ruminant animals (dairy and beef cattle, sheep, elk, bison, goats and others) are now prohibited from feeding their animals certain commonly used protein

feed ingredients made from rendered mammalian tissue. The rules, issued in August 1997 by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), are designed to prevent the establishment and spread in the U.S. of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). The disease, commonly known as "Mad Cow Disease," has been found in European cattle herds, but has not been diagnosed in the United States.

The rule bans most types of protein derived from mammalian tissue from entering feeds given to cattle and other ruminants (animals with a four-chambered stomach). An example of this protein is meat and bone meal made from cattle by-products. Cattle may become infected with BSE when they eat contaminated protein products made from rendered diseased animals.

Feed manufacturers, protein blenders, and rendering companies are required to label any feeds or feed ingredients containing prohibited material with the warning statement, "Do not feed to cattle or other ruminants." FDA can take action against a company that sells prohibited material that does not have the warning label on it, especially if that feed is sold to cattle producers.

The rule has several provisions that apply to you as a ruminant producer:

- You must watch for the warning label, and avoid using any prohibited feed in cattle rations.
- If you suspect that feed may contain prohibited ingredients, do not accept it. Buy feed products only from companies that comply with the new rules.
- If you mix feed for both cattle and non-ruminant animals (such as hogs and poultry) and you use prohibited material in the non-ruminant feed, you must either use a completely separate mixer for the cattle feed or carefully clean out your mixer to be sure no prohibited material contaminates the cattle feed. Even if you do not mix your own feed, but purchase feed for both cattle and non-ruminants, you must take steps to make sure that any prohibited material intended for your non-ruminant animals is not accidentally fed to your cattle.
- You must keep records for a minimum of one year concerning all animal protein ingredients you buy and use with your cattle. For one year, keep copies of purchase invoices and labeling of all feeds that you receive containing animal protein products. The copies must be available for government inspectors. Keep at least one representative copy of the label of each type of feed you buy. FDA on-farm records inspections will be limited, but these inspections will be used to verify that prohibited material is not being sold for cattle feed.

If you are careful in selecting feed and feed ingredients and keep adequate records, then you are not likely to violate FDA's new rules. More important, you will be doing all you can to protect your herd from risk of BSE.

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S.D. Department of Agriculture Provides Internet Database Search Access

The South Dakota Department of Agriculture has provided access to some of the databases the Department maintains to attempt to provide increased compliance within the regulated community.

Pesticide dealers can now check the on-line internet private applicator database to find out if someone is

certified to purchase Restricted-Use Pesticides when they cannot find their certification card.

There are also database searches available to find out what pesticides, fertilizers, and animal remedies are registered in South Dakota. Another database available on-line lets people review the licensed pesticide applicators and dealers in the state.

To access this site, go to the South Dakota Department of Agriculture web site at:
www.state.sd.us/doa/databases/index.cfm



Protect Yourself from Pesticides



Pesticide handlers need to be careful when handling pesticides. Follow the pesticide label requirements for personal protective equipment (PPE) that is required for safe handling and use of the product. Failure to follow the label required PPE could expose you to

harmful chemicals and may subject you to state and/or federal violations.

There are a variety of symptoms which may result from exposure to pesticides. These symptoms depend on the family of pesticides you are exposed to, the amount and type of chemical exposure, and your particular sensitivity to these chemicals. These symptoms can include but are not limited to: nausea, vomiting, dizziness, sweating, headaches, malaise (general feeling of discomfort), rash/irritation/ blisters, fever, thirst, sweet, salty or metallic taste in mouth, conjunctivitis (irritation of mucous membrane, tearing), behavioral changes/ depression, muscle twitching/ tremors, seizures.

If you experience these or other symptoms while handling pesticides and believe it is related to pesticide exposure, it is important to seek medical attention or contact the Poison Control Center (1-800-POISON1) immediately.

Each pesticide label provides precautionary information which includes PPE and potential sources of exposure when handling pesticides, statements of practical treatment, and directions for use. It is important to read the entire label before handling any pesticides. Proper wear and use of PPE may take a little time and cost a little extra, but the benefits received far outweigh the costs.

Black-tailed Prairie Dog Petitioned for Listing as a Threatened Species

The black-tailed prairie dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) has been petitioned by the National Wildlife Federation (NWF) for listing as a threatened species. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is currently undergoing a nine-month review of the species status to determine if the prairie dog meets the requirements for listing as a threatened species. The nine-month review process is scheduled to be completed by the end of December 1999.



The NWF cites the following factors in their proposal as rationale for petitioning the prairie dog as a threatened species:

1. Habitat destruction or modification
2. Pest status of species in many states
3. Unregulated sport shooting
4. Plague
5. Concerns about associated species

The South Dakota Departments of Agriculture and Game, Fish and Parks recently hosted a public meeting in Pierre to discuss the prairie dog and critical issues associated with the potential listing.

Federal, state, and tribal representatives and the petitioner provided information relative to the petition. Following the meeting, several participants reviewed and discussed several essential topics related to the prairie dog and provided potential solutions.

The State will now begin the process of putting together a prairie dog management plan for review by several private groups, ranchers, and state, tribal and federal agencies.

Department Granted Section 18 and 24(c) Pesticide Registrations

The Environmental Protection Agency granted South Dakota several *emergency exemption* (Section 18) and *Special Local Need* (Section 24(c)) pesticide registrations for the 1999 growing season.

A State may be granted an emergency exemption (FIFRA Section 18) if it can document that an emergency condition exists which requires that a pesticide be exempted from the typical registration process as follows:

1. Specific - to stave off a significant economic loss, or a significant risk to endangered or threatened species, beneficial organisms, or the environment;
2. Quarantine - to control the introduction or spread of any new pest species in the United States;
3. Public Health - to control a pest that may cause a significant risk to human health; or
4. Crisis - when time is too limited to pursue any of the other three options.

The table below displays the emergency exemptions in effect during the 1999 growing season.

Product	Pest/Site	Date Expires
CheckMite+	<i>Varroa</i> mite and small hive beetle in honeybees	3/23/00
Prowl 3.3EC	Kochia and redroot pigweed in mint	11/01/99
Spartan Herbicide	Kochia in sunflowers	6/30/99
Folicur Fungicide	<i>Fusarium</i> Head Blight (scab) in wheat and barley	8/25/99

A state can also apply for a special local needs (FIFRA Section 24(c)) pesticide registration of new end-use products or additional uses of federally registered pesticides under the following conditions:

1. A special local need exists for the use of a particular product;
2. The use is covered by an appropriate tolerance or exemption from tolerance; and
3. Registration for the same use has not been previously denied, disapproved, suspended or canceled.

The table below displays the special local need registrations in effect during the 1999 growing season.

Product	Pest/Site	Issued	Expires
Balance WDG Herbicide	Weeds in corn	4/19/99	3/01/04
Epic DF Herbicide	Weeds in corn	4/23/99	4/23/04
Bravo Weather Stik	Late blight on potatoes - increase maximum amount	4/19/99	4/19/04
Dimilin 2L	Grasshoppers in rangeland and non-crop areas	4/23/99	4/23/04
Warrior T Insecticide	Grasshoppers in non-cropland near agricultural areas	7/01/99	7/01/04
Dithane ST Flowable Mancozeb Ag. Fungicide	Storage diseases on potatoes	3/30/98	3/30/03
Trifluralin 4EC	Weeds in trees	4/06/98	4/06/03
Clarity Herbicide	Pre-harvest broadleaf weeds in wheat	6/23/98	6/23/03
Compound DRC-1339	Blackbirds in sunflowers	8/31/98	10/31/00
Velpar DF Herbicide	Weeds in forage alfalfa	4/28/97	4/28/02
Roundup Ultra Herbicide	Use in hooded sprayers in alfalfa	6/25/97	6/25/02
Princep Caliber 90	Weeds in additional tree species	7/26/96	7/26/01
Princep 4L	Weeds in additional tree species	7/26/96	7/26/01
Bravo 720 & Bravo Weather Stik	Late blight on potatoes - increase maximum amount	8/07/96	8/07/00
Bravo Zn	Late blight on potatoes - increase maximum amount	8/07/96	8/07/00
Goal 2XL Herbicide	Weeds in shelterbelts and windbreaks	12/05/96	12/05/00
Goal 2XL Herbicide	Weeds in mint	12/05/96	12/05/00
Poast Plus Herbicide	Weeds in several crops	6/21/95	6/21/00
Bravo 720	Shortened interval between applications	8/15/95	10/01/99
Bravo Zn	Shortened interval between applications	8/15/95	10/01/99
Diquat Herbicide	Pre-harvest desiccation of potato vines	10/02/95	10/02/00
Goal 1.6E Herbicide	Weeds in shelterbelts and windbreaks	9/23/94	9/23/99
Gramoxone Extra or Cyclone CF	Post-directed/shielded application on sunflowers	11/04/94	11/04/99



Useful Information for Pesticide Applicators and Dealers*

*Questions regarding the following information can be found by

contacting the South Dakota Department of Agriculture at 523 E Capitol, Pierre, SD 57501 or at (605) 773-4432. This information may also be found at the Department's internet web site at www.state.sd.us/doa/ and clicking on the 'Division of Agricultural Services'.

- **Commercial pesticide applicators need to provide plant-back restrictions to producers.** Commercial applicators need to provide producers with plant-back restrictions when spraying pesticides containing such restrictions. EPA has determined that if damage occurs to a crop after a commercial pesticide application and the damage is attributed to a plant-back restriction violation and the producer has not been provided with the appropriate plant-back restrictions, then the applicator may be in violation of the pesticide label.
- **Agricultural Producers Purchasing New Land.** When purchasing new land, agricultural producers are warned to not only check on previous crops on the land but to also visit about previous pesticide applications made to the land. Review the label of any pesticides used to determine if any plant-back restrictions are applicable or any other pertinent information that may effect the following year's crop.
- **Pesticide Handling and Discharge Response Plans.** Effective since September 15, 1991, all applicators that conduct operational area activities are required to keep and maintain a pesticide handling and discharge response plan which includes the following information:
 - (1) Methods and procedures to be used for the transfer, loading, unloading, mixing, repackaging, and refilling of pesticide containers and pesticide application equipment;
 - (2) Methods and procedures to be used for the periodic inspection of appurtenances used to transfer or hold pesticides and for the repair of any equipment found to be defective;
 - (3) Methods and procedures to be used for the rinsing, washing, and cleaning of pesticide containers and application, storage, or transportation equipment;
 - (4) Methods and procedures to be used in the transfer, handling, storage, and disposal of materials recovered from within operational area containment, if required;
 - (5) Methods, procedures, materials, and equipment to be used to contain, recover, store, transport, and dispose of discharges outside of operational area containment systems; and
 - (6) The identity and telephone numbers of responsible persons and agencies who are to be contacted if a discharge occurs.
- **New Poison Control Number.** Sioux Valley Hospital in Sioux Falls is handling the poison control hotline. They can be reached by calling 1-800-POISON1
- **Drift-Reducing Equipment/Additive Rules.** Applicators using drifting reducing additives, drift-reducing shields or other similar equipment must still follow all label requirements related to drift and maximum windspeeds unless expressly noted on the pesticide label.
- **Sale of individual pesticide packets.** Pesticide dealers need to insure that they do not sell pesticides (including individual packets) in smaller quantities than required on the pesticide labeling. A complete pesticide label must accompany each pesticide product sold.
- **Operational Area Containment.** If you are mixing pesticides in the back of your vehicle, be aware that you may be required to have operational area containment if you meet **any** of the following conditions:
 1. More than 1,500 pounds pesticide active ingredients are transferred, loaded, unloaded, mixed, repackaged, or refilled during a calendar year; or
 2. either concentrate or diluted pesticides are cleaned, washed, or rinsed from containers or from application, handling, storage, or transportation equipment for over 30 days accumulated during a calendar year.
 3. The operational area is within;
 - (a) 150 feet of a lake, stream, streambed, or wetland;
 - (b) 150 feet of a well;
 - (c) 200 feet of populated buildings, either commercial or residential premises, excluding the owner or operator's own residential or commercial buildings;
 - (d) 500 feet of a well used as a public water supply.



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1998 Unusable Pesticide and Container Collection Summary



The 1998 unusable pesticide collections were held at seven locations around the state.

28,283 pounds were collected which was down 44% from the previous year. The Department

encourages dealers to make their customers aware of the program so that these unusable products can be disposed of before they get spilled or are misused. The Department offers this program to all pesticide users. *It is not against the law to possess unusable pesticides.*

Pesticide container collections were held during the last week of June and the entire month of July in 1998. Eighteen collection sites were held throughout the state in 1998 and 47,904 containers were collected.