



Lead Story

NEW RULE IMPROVES ENDANGERED SPECIES

EPA Comment Period Extended
on Pesticide Containers and
Containment Proposed Rule 1

Virginia Tech Researchers
Monitor Crop-Killing Soybean
Disease 2-3

Wheat Fungus Masquerading as
Another in Oklahoma 3

A "Not Welcome" Mat for a
Noisy Pest 4

Genetics Underscore Mites'
Promise As Climbing Fern
Foe 4

EPA Lifts Stop Sale on Three
1st EnviroSafety Products 5

EPA Modifies Terms of
Chlorpyrifos-methyl
Cancellation 5

News From the Freedonia
Group: US Pesticide Demand
To Exceed \$8 Billion in 2008 6

The Anabran[®] System 7

Pesticide Safety Campaign
Launches Monday on Hispanic
Radio Network 7

Lawmakers Propose Tax Credit
For Agribusiness 8

PEST ALERT: Sudden Oak
Death 8

Updated Public Comment
Period Schedule Available 9

Soil Fumigant Cluster Assess-
ment Underway 9

Announcements/Activities 10

PSEP QUARTERLY

A Quarterly Newsletter for Pesticide Safety Education Professionals

Produced by Monte Johnson and Wanda G. Best

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NEW RULE IMPROVES ENDANGERED SPECIES PROCESS

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Marine and Fisheries Service (NMFS) have finalized new rules that will make the Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation process more effective and efficient. The improved review procedures were developed in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and USDA. National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (NASDA) and other farm organizations had urged the agencies to issue the so-called "counterpart regulations" to improve the ESA process and ensure the continued availability of important agricultural pesticide products.

Under the ESA, EPA must consult with the FWS and NMFS to ensure that registration of pesticide products is not likely to jeopardize threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction of critical habitat. EPA has been facing a number of lawsuits that sought to restrict or eliminate pesticide use in areas wherever threatened and endangered species might be found. The new regulations allow EPA to determine that the use of a pesticide product is not likely to adversely affect a listed species or its habitat without either approval of or consultation with FWS and National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). FWS and NOAA will perform periodic reviews of EPA methods to ensure that EPA's determinations are consistent with ESA requirements. (Contact: Charlie Ingram)NASDA News (August 9, 2004)

EPA Comment Period Extended on Pesticide Containers and Containment Proposed Rule

EPA has extended the comment period for an additional 30 days on its proposed regulation establishing standards for pesticide containers and containment. Comments must be submitted to EPA under docket ID number OPP-2004-0049 by September 15, 2004.

Originally proposed on February 11, 1994, with a supplemental notice published on October 21, 1999, the regulation was reopened for comment on June 30, 2004. Because significant time has passed since the publication of the proposed regulation,

EPA reopened the comment period to obtain public input on any issues or technology relating to the proposed requirements that would not have been available or could not have been addressed in the earlier comment periods.

The Federal Register notice announcing the reopening of the comment period and summaries of the major requirements of the proposed rule and supplemental notice are available electronically at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/regulating/containers.htm>. For additional information, please contact Nancy Fitz at 703-305-7385; fitz.nancy@epa.gov or Jude Andreasen, 703-308-9342; andreasen.jude@epa.gov.

Virginia Tech Researchers Monitor Crop-Killing Soybean Disease

News from College of Agriculture and Life Sciences



BLACKSBURG, Va. -- Asian Soybean Rust, an aggressive fungal disease that has caused major yield reductions in the soybean-growing regions of Brazil is being carefully monitored by Virginia Tech scientists and is not expected to cause any major problems in Virginia in 2004.

Scientists at Virginia Tech are taking this new threat seriously, said plant pathologist Erik Stromberg, interim head of the university's department of plant pathology, physiology, and weed science in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences at Virginia Tech. Researchers are checking the state's soybean fields, and many agencies are cooperating in a system to warn growers. Soybeans are an important agricultural product in Virginia.

Land planted to soybeans in the state exceeded 500,000 acres in 2004, making it the largest row crop in the state. The most recent official information shows cash receipts of \$65.2 million. Strong prices and a potentially high-yielding crop have growers throughout the state looking forward to harvest. "The disease is still south of the equator, which is a formidable barrier due to high temperatures and ultraviolet light levels," Stromberg said. "Until it gains a foothold in the northern latitudes, I would not expect the disease to move in early enough to cause a problem in Virginia soybeans." David Holshouser, Virginia Tech soybean specialist, said although he is concerned about the effect of soybean rust on Virginia's soybean industry, he's more concerned about the level of anxiety over the disease among farmers. "This is the most concern over a disease that I've experienced, and this disease is not even present in the U.S.," Holshouser said. "Growers are very aware of the rapid spread and the economic impact that the disease has caused in Brazil. The growers hear of yield being reduced by 80 percent, that the disease can completely defoliate the crop within two or three weeks, and that there isn't enough fungicide to treat all of the U.S. acreage." "I think that Virginia is as prepared as any state in the U.S.," said Ames Herbert, Virginia Tech entomologist and State Integrated Pest Management coordinator.

"We are monitoring for soybean rust in more than 70 fields throughout Virginia on a bi-weekly basis. We have been monitoring fields since June and expect to continue through mid-September when soybeans mature." The monitoring program is part of work funded by the Virginia Soybean Board, an organization charged with distributing "check-off" funds collected from Virginia producers to conduct research and promote soybeans. "Virginia's soybean producers did not want to be caught off-guard by soybean rust," said Ronnie Russell, chair of the Virginia Soybean Board. "Dr. Herbert's expertise and experience with monitoring other pests such as corn earworm and soybean aphid led us to request that he include soybean rust in his pest monitoring program." The soybean rust monitoring program is only one step that Virginia is taking to avert problems with soybean rust. A Virginia Soybean Rust Task Force was formed by Holshouser earlier in the summer and is now drafting a detailed action plan for responding to the threat.

"Our team consists of individuals from Virginia Tech, the Virginia Department of Agricultural and Consumer Services, the Virginia Soybean Association, the Virginia Farm Bureau, the crop protection industry, certified crop advisors, and the insurance industry," Holshouser said. "Our action plan describes our educational goals, the development and certification of a group of 'first detectors,' our pre- and post-confirmation communication plan, and how Virginia will respond once rust is confirmed in Virginia or other parts of the U.S." Virginia soybean growers need to stay informed about this potential problem, Holshouser said. If any growers suspect there is rust, they should contact the local Virginia Cooperative Extension agriculture and natural resources agent or a certified crop adviser. That person will take a sample of the suspected area to the nearest Virginia Diagnostic Center.

If experts suspect rust, the sample will go on to USDA-APHIS for confirmation. "This past March, Dr. Stromberg and I participated in a 'soybean rust scenario exercise' -- a trial run of a communication plan to diagnose soybean rust," Holshouser said. "Within four days after I sent in the mock sample, I received a confirmation. The system works." Currently, there is no plant resistance to soybean rust, so growers will have to depend initially on fungicides to control the disease. However, research is underway to develop varieties that resist soybean rust. In actuality, the 80 percent yield reduction is the maximum recorded and is not likely to occur throughout all soybean-producing areas of Virginia or the U.S.

The disease is very dependent on environment, the amount of initial inoculum of the fungus, and the stage that the disease infects the plant. "The way I see it is that there is one big difference between Virginia's and Brazil's yield loss potential. Brazil maintains a continuous source of the fungus year round. In Brazil, the disease never dies out because there are no freezing temperatures. Virginia's winter freezing will prevent the fungus from over-wintering," Holshouser said. The lack of freezing temperatures affects soybean rust in a couple of ways. First, the fungus itself survives. Secondly, plants that harbor the disease grow in Brazil year round. "When I was studying the problem in Brazil last spring," Holshouser said, "I saw soybeans in the seedling stage, soybeans green and producing pods and seeds, and soybeans that were being harvested. In Brazil, the growing season is really spread out. In addition, many areas contain kudzu, an alternative host. Even in areas growing one soybean crop per year, soybean rust will over-winter on the kudzu." Because the fungus is always present in Brazil, it attacks the crop earlier and has the potential for causing large yield losses.

(Continued on Page 3)

**Virginia Tech Researchers
Monitor Crop-Killing Soybean
Disease**
(Continued from Page 2)

Argentina has not had the same problem with the disease although its acreage is similar to Brazil's. Argentina's climate is similar to America's. "We don't think that soybean rust will be nearly as devastating as it has been in Brazil," said Pat Phipps, another Virginia Tech plant pathologist. "However, it could still be a future problem for Virginia. It's a manageable problem, but still a problem."

Models have been developed to predict which regions in the U.S. the disease is most likely to first enter and experience rust problems. "Unfortunately, these models indicate the Mid-Atlantic and southeastern states are at most risk," said Phipps.

"Wind patterns, our warm and humid climate, and significant acreage of soybeans and other hosts make Virginia an ideal location for the disease to become established." Still, all evidence indicates that the fungus will not be able to over winter in Virginia, Phipps said. "This fact will produce a different disease picture for Virginia.

This means the fungus must be re-introduced each year by winds from more southern areas of soybean production that border the Caribbean and the southern-most areas of the U.S.

Other rust diseases such as peanut rust and corn rust are similar in biology, occur infrequently in our region, and almost never cause significant yield losses."

August 13, 2004



Wheat Fungus Masquerading as Another in Oklahoma

STILLWATER, Okla. - Incidences of harvested wheat exhibiting loose smut have been reported to Oklahoma State University Cooperative Extension county offices during the past few weeks, which turned out to be cases of common bunt.

"There has been a little confusion among producers, in part because common bunt is also referred to as stinking smut, a name just a bit too similar to loose smut, which in turn makes it easy for some people to mix and match the symptoms of one fungus for the other," said Bob Hunger, OSU wheat pathologist.

Common bunt is indicated by a "fishy" or "musty" odor. In severe cases, the grain appears "dusty" because of the presence of black bunt spores on the kernel surfaces.

"The brush-end of the grain appears black in severe cases because of the accumulation of spores in the brush," Hunger said. "Common bunt kernels are about the same size as a wheat kernel, but dark in color."

The seed coat on bunted kernels is easily crushed, which releases the bunt spores and the odor. During harvest, the bunted kernels are broken and the spores are released to spread to the coat of healthy wheat and the soil. Thus, the common bunt fungus survives the rigors of summer in the soil and on the seed coat.

While loose smut has some similarities to common bunt, it also showcases significant differences. The most obvious is that there is no odor associated with loose smut. In addition, spores of the loose smut fungus do not reside in the soil or seed coat, but instead are released from the heads of infected wheat plants to infect the flowering heads of healthy wheat plants.

"The loose smut fungus grows with the plant through the fall and winter," Hunger said. "At head emergence in the spring, heads covered with a mass of black, powdery spores emerge instead of a typical wheat head."

Hunger said control of common bunt and loose smut is most readily accomplished by treating seed with a registered fungicide effective against bunts and smuts.

"Be sure to read fungicide labels," Hunger said. "In general, systemic fungicides, those taken up by the plant, work better than protectant fungicides, those that stay on the plant's surface area. It's important to be sure that seed is completely and thoroughly covered to obtain control." Hunger recommends producers plant treated seed every year, or at least every other year.

Pictures and in-depth descriptions of common bunt and loose smut are available via the Internet at <http://www.entopl.okstate.edu/ddd/hosts/wheat.htm>, part of the official Web site for the OSU department of entomology and plant pathology.

By Donald Stotts
July 14, 2004

A "Not Welcome" Mat for a Noisy Pest

College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources

University of Hawai'i at Manoa



Your party has been invaded by an uninvited visitor. His appetite is enormous. His whistling for female attention is loud and shrill. Worst of all, he's not alone; hundreds more like him are just outside your door. Our party crasher is the coqui frog, which came to Hawai'i in the late 1980s, probably hitching a ride on a potted plant. On the coqui's home island of Puerto Rico, its predators—birds, snakes, lizards, and spiders—limit its numbers to about 10,000 per acre. In Hawai'i, where the coqui has no predators, its population densities have been estimated at three to four times that level. Its eating habits put the state's unique insect and spider species at risk. It competes with native birds for food. The male's mating call interferes with human activities, especially sleep. The tiny coqui causes big environmental and social problems.

The Coqui Frog Working Group (CFWG), a cooperative effort pioneered by CTAHR, has brought together the University of Hawai'i with county, state, and federal agencies and broad community coalitions to contain the infestation and eliminate the frogs where possible. CTAHR's Arnold Hara, Stacey Chun, Christopher Jacobsen, Ruth Niino-DuPonte and Meg Jones are among the participants in research and outreach efforts that have produced Web sites (<http://www.ctahr.hawaii.edu/coqui>), brochures, and posters to teach Hawai'i residents how to identify, catch, and humanely kill coquis, limit their spread, and eliminate frog habitat in residential areas. Among the non-toxic control methods developed by the CFWG are heat treatments to kill coqui frogs without harming plants prior to export or sale. The CFWG has also invited world experts on coqui frogs to recommend control strategies. The success of the CFWG collaboration provides a model for how to combat the next invasive pest, not if it comes, but when.



Genetics Underscore Mites' Promise As Climbing Fern Foe

A tiny mite that keeps a troublesome weed, Old World climbing fern, in check in Australia might be ideal for doing that same job in Florida. The plant, known to scientists as *Lygodium microphyllum*, has become the state's worst invasive weed.

[Agricultural Research Service](#) entomologist John A. Goolsby at the [Australian Biological Control Laboratory](#) in Indooroopilly, near Brisbane, and colleagues there have found--for the first time--climbing fern plants in Australia that are an exact genetic match of those in Florida. From those ferns, the researchers collected the tan, eight-legged *Floracarus perrepae* mites. Not all populations of *F. perrepae* mites will feed and reproduce on the Florida fern genotype, Goolsby's team discovered.

Now, Goolsby and ARS entomologist Robert W. Pemberton, who leads the agency's climbing fern research, are seeking federal and state permissions to release the mites in fern-infested Florida wetlands. Pemberton is based at the ARS [Invasive Plant Research Laboratory](#) in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

In recent years, Goolsby, Pemberton and their fellow investigators have combed the globe in search of natural enemies of the fern.

F. perrepae mites feed on and damage the edges of fern leaves, called fronds. That causes the fronds to swell and form tight curls that the mites then use for food and shelter. The damaged frond tissue eventually falls off, reducing the amount of frond surface that's available to capture the light that the fern needs for making its food.

In Florida, Old World climbing fern smothers native plants by forming dense mats along the ground, and by climbing, vine-like, up shrub stems and tree trunks, creating massive walls of flammable, dark-green vegetation. ARS, the [U.S. Department of Agriculture's](#) chief scientific research agency, operates the Indooroopilly lab in cooperation with Australia's [Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization](#).
By [Marcia Wood](#)
July 7, 2004

EPA Lifts Stop Sale on Three 1st EnviroSafety Products

On June 24, EPA lifted a restriction on the sale of three products made by 1st EnviroSafety Inc. of St. James, Fla. The company complied with a June 2 Order and removed all references to pesticidal properties from the products' labels and removed all pesticidal claims from the company's website. Specifically, the restriction on the sale and distribution of "Organic Cleaner/ Degreaser (Military Strength); Industrial Cleaner & Degreaser; and ECCO Commercial All Purpose Colloidal Cleaner" has been lifted. The June 2 Order remains in place for the following

products: "Organic Veggie Wash; Yacht & Boat Bath(Organic); Any Floors #123; ECCO Dishwashing Machine Concentrate; Organic - Bath & Tile; Organic - Pet Care; and Organic - Multi-Purpose." Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), products claiming to prevent, destroy, or repel pests, including anthrax bacteria, are considered pesticides and must be registered with the EPA.

The pre-market registration process requires a company to prove the product is safe and effective for consumer use before a legal claim can be made that it protects people and pets from illness caused by pests. EPA-registered products must bear the registration number on labeling, along with directions for use and any safety precautions. The stop sale order requires 1st EnviroSafety Inc. to remove all pesticide claims from its advertising and labeling and to notify EPA within 30 days of the steps they have taken to do so. EPA, with the assistance of the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, will be monitoring compliance with this stop sale order and will continue to monitor the Internet for illegal pesticide sales.

EPA Modifies Terms of Chlorpyrifos-methyl Cancellation

EPA is modifying the terms of the voluntary cancellation notice published in the Federal Register on April 24, 2002, for three pesticide products containing the active ingredient chlorpyrifos-methyl, based on data received from the registrants and comments and information received from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). EPA proposes to extend the effective cancellation for two products (Gustafson Reldan 4E Insecticide, registration number 7501-41, and Reldan 4E, registration number 62719-43) to December 31, 2004.

The technical registration Reldan F Insecticidal, registration number 62719-42, will be maintained. The cancellations are effective on December 31, 2004, unless the Agency receives a written withdrawal request on or before January 3, 2005. The Agency will consider withdrawal requests postmarked no later than January 3, 2005. Users of these products who desire continued use should contact the applicable registrant on or before January 3, 2005.

News From the Freedonia Group: US Pesticide Demand to Exceed \$8 Billion in 2008

After several years of fairly substantial market value declines, US demand for pesticide active ingredients is projected to rebound, growing 1.3 percent per year to \$8.1 billion in 2008. Gains will be prompted by modest volume growth in all three market segments -- agriculture, commercial and consumer. Moreover, Industry Analyst Mike Richardson expects that the pricing climate, which had been especially difficult in recent years due to patent expirations and overall market maturity, will improve slightly. Growth will also be boosted by rising use of biopesticides and reduced risk conventional pesticides.

Biopesticides are expected to register the fastest growth of any product type, due to new biopesticide active ingredient introductions, and the greater use of *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) and similar products. Richardson predicts, "Gains will be based on the market penetration of new products, and supported by growing user acceptance of alternatives to traditional pesticide products, coupled with efforts to reduce the use of organophosphate insecticides and other products considered to be environmental threats."

Herbicides will remain the dominant product type, accounting for about 60 percent of the market in both volume and value terms. However, projected growth for herbicides will be only one percent per year, due in part to pricing constraints for the off-patent products that lead the market, such as atrazine, glyphosate and 2,4-D. Insecticides and fungicides are expected to register comparable growth, although insecticide volume in the large agricultural market is expected to decline, due to wider use of Bt and transgenic seeds that are more resistant to pests. Among insecticides, the best growth prospects will be for products that can replace organophosphates.

The consumer market is expected to register the fastest growth through 2008, with gains fueled by a shift in the product mix favoring safer, ready-to-use products. Opportunities will also arise from continued growth in vegetable and flower gardening, and from products that require minimal handling. Agriculture will remain the largest market, accounting for nearly two-thirds of value demand and more than three-quarters of volume demand. The mature US agriculture market will not expand dramatically, as total planted acreage remains virtually constant. These and other trends are presented in *Pesticides*, a new study from The Freedonia Group, Inc., a Cleveland-based industrial market research firm.

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...The **Anabranch**[®] System

The **Anabranch**[®] System technology is an important breakthrough for small volume (30ml's to 4L) liquid handling. It allows for the manual transfer and measurement of small volumes of concentrated chemical or liquid in a contained system.

The **Anabranch**[®] technology was developed as a hand tool for the transfer of all liquids from storage containers to a discharge point and not specifically as a tool for hazardous materials only. For this reason the product is simple, convenient to use and adaptable to a wide range of applications.

A unique coupling technology makes the system more cost effective and allows for the contained transfer to the discharge point without the restriction of hoses. It enables the measuring pump to be coupled and uncoupled from containers so that one pump can handle any number of containers of compatible products. It also eliminates the need to lift the container to pour.

Pesticides Safety Campaign Launches

Monday on Hispanic Radio Network

A new Spanish language educational public service announcement will be launched Monday, June 21 on the Hispanic Radio Network (HRN) to highlight steps individuals may take to protect themselves from exposure to pesticides at home and at work. EPA has sought to develop useful information in both English and Spanish as part of a broader effort to promote awareness of safe use and handling of pesticides. HRN's campaign will help Spanish-speaking people understand how to safely use pesticides. The campaign will also highlight simple steps that may be taken to reduce pesticide use around the home and help people avoid unnecessary and potentially dangerous exposure to chemicals. Hispanics represent 84 percent of the farm workers in the United States. Farm workers may be exposed to pesticides on the job, and their families may experience second-hand exposure to pesticides because traces of the chemical(s) may be "tracked-in" from the field. The majority of pesticide products contain labels written in English only; in these cases, people who primarily speak and write in Spanish may not understand or follow usage and safety directions. In addition, people living in multi-family housing in urban environments, including many Hispanics, may be exposed to pesticides because of pest control measures for common urban pests such as cockroaches and rodents. HRN's campaign will help increase Hispanic people's awareness of these important issues.

The educational series will air on Hispanic Radio Network's environmental program "Planeta Azul" ("Blue Planet"), running daily June 21 through June 29. "Planeta Azul" is broadcast by the network's 194 radio station affiliates throughout the United States and Puerto Rico. For more information on protecting children from household hazards including pesticides and lead, see: http://www.epa.gov/oppfod01/cb/10_tips/ (Text in English); or http://www.epa.gov/oppfod01/cb/10_tips/childesp.htm (Text in Spanish). To find a Hispanic Radio Network affiliate near your community, see: <http://www.hispanicradio.com>.

PRESS ADVISORY (6/18/04)

Lawmakers Propose Tax Credit for Agribusiness

Reps. Ron Lewis (R-Ky.) and Ed Whitfield (R-Ky.) have introduced legislation (H.R.4718) to provide tax credits to pesticide formulators, manufacturers, and other agribusinesses to help defray costs to upgrade security against terrorist attacks. The "Agricultural Business Security Tax Credit Act" would provide up to \$50,000 in tax credits per facility and up to \$2 million for company wide upgrades in any one taxable year.



Rep. Ron Lewis (R-Ky)



Ed. Whitfield (R-Ky)

PEST ALERT: Sudden Oak Death

The causal agent of sudden oak death (SOD, also known as Phytophthora canker disease), *Phytophthora ramorum*, was first identified in 1993 in Germany and The Netherlands on ornamental rhododendrons. *P. ramorum* was isolated in June 2000 from dying trees in California. Since its discovery in North America, *P. ramorum* has been confirmed in forests in California and Oregon and in nurseries in California, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia.



Updated Public Comment Period Schedule Available

To assist stakeholders and the public in planning their involvement, EPA recently updated its Public Comment Period Schedule for pesticides in review for re-registration and tolerance reassessment. Covering August 2004 through January 2005, the schedule indicates when opportunities such as open public comment periods are expected to begin. The public comment period schedule is available at <http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/publicsched.htm>. EPA will continue to issue updates quarterly.

EPA remains fully committed to meeting the target decision dates set forth in its May 2004 schedule for completing pesticide reregistration eligibility decisions (REDs), Interim REDs (IREDs), and tolerance reassessment decisions (known as TREDs), available on the Agency's website at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/candidates.htm>. By making decisions according to this schedule, the Agency will meet its statutory deadlines to complete tolerance reassessment and all food use REDs and IREDs by

August 3, 2006, and REDs for other, non-food use pesticides subject to reregistration by October 3, 2008, without jeopardizing either public involvement or sound science. EPA's reregistration status table, providing links to completed REDs, IREDs and TREDs, risk assessments, and other related documents, is available at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/status.htm>.

Soil Fumigant Cluster Assessment Underway

EPA has begun work on a Soil Fumigant Cluster Assessment – a comparative human health risk assessment for several soil fumigant pesticides.

Because the soil fumigants are used in similar ways and may be expected to result in similar human exposures, it is advantageous to review them concurrently. Included in the assessment are methyl bromide, metam sodium, chloropicrin, and dazomet, all of which are undergoing evaluation for reregistration eligibility; telone, which was deemed eligible for reregistration in 1998; and iodomethane, a new active ingredient not registered at this time. By evaluating these pesticides as a group, the Agency will ensure that its assessment approaches are consistent, and its risk management decisions fully consider the risks and benefits of each chemical on an equal footing.

Through the cluster review, EPA will consider alternative pesticides and develop any necessary risk mitigation measures for all the soil fumigants in a similar time frame. This approach will enable the Agency to address risks of concern while maintaining key use benefits. EPA is planning to publish its comparative risk assessment for public comment in January 2005, publish revised risk assessments and seek public input on benefits and risk management options in May 2005, and reach risk management decisions in September 2005. In an effort to ensure that the best science is used in the assessments, the Agency has scheduled

FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) meetings in August and September to review several soil fumigant bystander exposure models. For additional information on these meetings, see the SAP's web page, <http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/sap/>. Information about the fumigant cluster assessment will be available on the Agency's re-registration web page, <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration>. EPA distributes its Pesticide Program Updates to external stakeholders and citizens who have expressed an interest in OPP activities and decisions. We have established an electronic list serve for people who want to keep abreast of pesticide issues and decisions. This update service is part of EPA's continuing effort to improve public access to Federal pesticide information.

To subscribe or unsubscribe to the http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/form/form.html automated mailing list, visit:

USDA, CSREES, PAS
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Technology
STOP 2220
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Email: wbest@csrees.usda.gov

[www.csrees.usda.gov
/nea/pest/pest.html](http://www.csrees.usda.gov/nea/pest/pest.html)

Announcements and Activities

- The enforcement alert "Pesticides Sold on the Internet Must be Registered with U.S. EPA" is up on the web at: www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/newsletters/civil/enfalert/pesticides.pdf
- EPA's Ag Center web site is: www.epa.gov/agriculture
- EPA Pesticide Program Update 08/13/2004- 1) EPA Comment Period Extended on Pesticide Containers and Containment Proposed Rule; 2) Proposed Rule Would Establish, Modify, and Revoke Pesticide Tolerances; 3) EPA Proposes Critical Use Exemption of Methyl Bromide--Pr
EPA Pesticide Program Updates from EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs 08/13/04 www.epa.gov/pesticides

PSEP Coordinators ALERT
<<http://www.epa.gov/agricultrue/apes.html>>