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Coveralls versus Work Clothing

What is the difference between the two?



Work clothing

"Work clothing" is apparel an employee wears to work. It could be a short sleeve shirt and shorts, or jeans with a long sleeve shirt. It is important to note that employees should wear clothing appropriate for the type of work they are assigned to perform. This is especially true if a category 3- pesticide label requires applicators to wear certain articles of clothing.

Work clothes are items that can be owned by the employee and are not considered to be personal protective equipment. Pesticide application personnel can wear two types of clothing to work, work clothes or coveralls. Employees can limit their apparel to work clothing if they only apply category 3 materials and the pesticide label doesn't require the use of coveralls. For all other pesticide categories, regardless if the label calls for coveralls or not, the employer must provide coveralls.

Coveralls

Coveralls are supplied by the employer and are considered to be an article of personal protective equipment. Coveralls must be supplied to employees that handle category 1 or 2 pesticides, regardless if the label calls for coveralls or not. Coveralls must be made of a closely woven fabric that covers the legs, body, and arms. Coveralls can be a two-piece company uniform consisting of pants and a long sleeve shirt, or they can be one-piece, like a Tyvek® suit.

Coveralls are owned by the employer and must be left with the employer at the end of the day for laundering. If an employee doesn't end their day at the office, they can take their coveralls home. However, the employee must keep the coveralls separate from their family's clothes and return the items to the employer for laundering.

What if a label for a category 3 pesticide requires an applicator to wear a long sleeve shirt and pants? Does the employer have to supply and launder those items?

No. When a category 3 material requires the use of a long sleeve shirt and pants, the clothing is considered label-specific work clothing. If the label wanted an employer to supply and launder clothing, it would have required the use of coveralls. It is important to note, however, that it remains the employer's responsibility to assure employees follow all pesticide label instructions, and wear appropriate work clothing.

California Code of Regulations Section 6000 states: "Work clothing"... is not considered personal protective equipment although pesticide product labeling or regulations may require specific work clothing during some activities."

To find out more about the coveralls regulation, details can be found in California Code of Regulations Section 6736.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- 1 Coveralls versus Work Clothing
- 2 Eggs Hold Food Safety Secret
- 3 2003 Pesticide Residue Sampling Results
- 4 Private Applicator Certificates
- 5 New Fumigant to Replace Gas that Damages Ozone Layer
- 6 Office Hours

Eggs Hold Food Safety Secret

May 20, 2004

Guelph Mercury A11

Alison Schneider



Worldwide concern over the avian flu virus has brought a new awareness of food safety and health issues when it comes to poultry products.

Now University of Guelph researchers have discovered a new method for controlling food-borne pathogens using a quick, cheap and effective method using eggs.

It's as easy as adding egg ingredients to avian diets, according to Prof. Yoshinori Mine and Ph.D. candidate Zeina Ghattaskassaify.

"Normal powdered egg yolk is all it takes," says Mine. "It's a natural, effective ingredient that can be used instead of antibiotics to fight these pathogens."

The researchers found non-immunized egg yolk powder added to regular poultry feed for one week eliminated food-borne bacterial disease-causing agents like Salmonella, Campylobacter and E. coli O157:H7, which are often present in the gut and can be transmitted to humans who consume contaminated poultry products.

The egg yolk powder even prevented further organisms from colonizing the intestinal tract.

The secret ingredient, says Mine, is something called granule proteins, a major component of egg yolks. As egg yolk powder is digested, granule proteins are reduced to a smaller protein component known as a peptide. It's this peptide that excludes bacteria from the chicken gut by attaching to these pathogens and making them vulnerable to natural disintegration inside the animal.

The peptides can also boost an animal's immune system, says Mine. He and Ghattaskassaify are now identifying this peptide, and studying how it works so effectively to stop bacterial colonization.

And all of this can be done without the use of antibiotics.

While antibiotics have been used to minimize pathogen presence in chicken and egg production, increasing concerns about the spread of antibiotic resistance in pathogens -- which could leave animals and humans vulnerable to disease -- have made their use undesirable. With the European Union already planning an antibiotic ban on poultry farms by 2012, and Canada not far behind, the poultry industry will be searching for an antibiotic-free solution to disease.

Mine believes non-immunized egg yolk powder could provide the answer. He and Ghattaskassaify tested their method extensively over the past two years and the results were always the same: food safety against these pathogens in chickens and eggs is almost assured.

"The implications of such an inexpensive and practical solution at the farm level have the industries very interested and we already have many contacts worldwide," says Mine.

"There is disbelief that such a simple technique for such a prominent food safety concern works."

The next step is to transfer these field trial and technology results to the poultry industry.

Mine says that swine farms may also benefit from adding yolk powder to animal feed to get rid of bacterial pathogens such as Salmonella and E. coli.

The detailed findings of Mine and Ghattaskassaify will be published this spring in Poultry Science Journal.

They'll also be presented at World's Poultry Congress to be held this summer in Turkey.

The research was funded by the Poultry Industry Council, the Ontario Egg Marketing Board and the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Alison Schneider is a student writer in the University of Guelph's office of research.

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2003 Pesticide Residue Sampling Results

Pesticides found on fresh produce

<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/pstrsmon/rsmonmmu.htm#execsums>

The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) has the most extensive residue-monitoring program in the United States. Last year, 3,424 samples of 72 different commodities were analyzed for pesticide residues. The samples were taken from domestic and foreign grown sources and were taken from seaports, packing sites, wholesale, and retail outlets. The majority of the samples had no detectible residues, or had residues well below the set tolerance level. However, there were a handful of samples that came back with unacceptable residue levels, or with residues for pesticides that are not registered for the crop.

Scanning DPR's long list of residue results we found the following produce with tolerance, and or, illegal pesticide residue problems:

Commodity	Pesticide	Origin
Avocado	Chlorpyrifos	Chile
Basil	Chlorothalonil	California
Beets	Chlorthal-dimethyl	California
Cantaloupe	Iprodione	Honduras
Chili Peppers (4 samples)	Permethrin	Maine
Chinese cabbage (3 samples)	Endosulfan	California
Lettuce romaine	Chlorpyrifos	California
Parsley	Chloropyrifos	California
Spinach	Chlorothalonil	California
Spinach	Chlorpyrifos	California
Squash	Chlorpyrifos	Maine
Tomatillo (4 samples)	Propiconazole	Maine
Tomato	Chlorpyrifos	Maine
Zucchini	PCNB	Maine

What happens when crops are found out of tolerance?

DPR has a close working relationship with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The two agencies coordinate residue-sampling plans, share data, and coordinate investigations. When an unacceptable residue is found on a crop originating from California, DPR is the lead-investigating agency and works in

conjunction with the local county agricultural commissioner. When DPR finds an unacceptable residue on a crop originating outside of California, the US FDA investigates the case.

Prosecuting cases of over-tolerance is largely dependent on the material in question, the concentration found, the quality of records kept by the grower, and the details particular to each case. Whenever an illegal residue is found, the entire crop will be traced and pulled from commerce. If appropriate, the entire harvest is destroyed. If the over-tolerance is a result of a careless pesticide application, fines can also be levied.

Private Applicator Certificates



Expiration dates...

It's that time of year again! Private applicator certificates need to be renewed if your last name begins with the letters: I - Q.

Last names and expiration dates:

A - H expires December of 2006

I - Q expires December of 2004

R - Z expires December of 2005

If your private applicator card expires this year, you will need to bring your continuing education certificates with you when you come to pick up your permit. Your district biologist will need to fill out a form and list all of the classes you have taken. (If you have had your certificate for 3 years, you will have had to complete 6 hours of continuing education.)

If you are short on hours, you have a few options to make up an hour or two.

1. You can take an additional class.
2. You can schedule a time to come into the office and watch a couple of educational videos. (We need a few days of lead time for this option)

If you can't make up the continuing education hours, then you will have to schedule a time to come in to our office and take the test.

New Fumigant To Replace Gas That Damages Ozone Layer

The following is a copy of an Australian article we thought you would find of interest. (It will be interesting to see if and when this material will be available in California.).

September 1, 2004

CSIRO Media Release - Ref PR04_159 (Australia)

<http://www.csiro.au/index.asp?type=mediaRelease&id=BOC>

CSIRO and the global industrial gas company the BOC Group have signed a deal to deliver to the international market a new environmentally-safe fumigant for treating soil, insect pests, weeds and diseases.

CSIRO and BOC have agreed to commercialize ethanedinitrile (EDN) as a fumigant to replace the ozone-depleting methyl bromide, which is being phased out under the Montreal Protocol.

EDN is a fumigant discovered by CSIRO in 1994. Field tests have shown it to be more effective than methyl bromide in treating soil, timber and imported feed for livestock.

"This agreement is a major achievement for Australia because it allows Australia to meet its obligations as a signatory to the Montreal Protocol," says Mehrdad Baghai, CSIRO's Executive Director of Business Development and Commercialization. "This is an example of a new science industry partnership that is required for successful commercialization."

The global market for methyl bromide is estimated to be more than \$500 million. With the phase out of methyl bromide scheduled in 2006, organizations worldwide are racing to find suitable alternatives.

CSIRO Entomology Chief Dr Joanne Daly says the deal is important because methyl bromide is used to sterilize soil from insect pests, weeds and diseases before planting high value crops such as strawberries and carrots.

"In addition to being environmentally better, EDN is also more effective in penetrating soil and timber and more effective than methyl bromide in killing

unwanted insects, moulds, bacteria and nematodes," says Dr. Daly. "This provides CSIRO and BOC with a timely opportunity to create a multimillion dollar market for this new fumigant."

BOC Managing Director Graham Smith says, "This agreement continues a long and successful relationship of BOC and CSIRO working together to produce sustainable competitive advantages for the agricultural industry.

"BOC is moving forward with the registration of EDN within the next two months and we are in the process of finalizing a supply agreement," Mr. Smith says.

"Introducing EDN, initially into the South Pacific market, also satisfies the needs of growers, fumigators and producers who have been willing to participate in the development phase. This is due to the problems being experienced with many of the current replacements for methyl bromide."

Under the agreement, CSIRO will assist BOC and develop the efficacy data for the fumigant with BOC registering the product and identifying suitable manufacturers for ethanedinitrile. Both CSIRO and BOC have already received interest from a number of countries to trial and introduce applications of EDN.

Office Hours

Pesticide permits, registrations, and operator identification numbers will expire at the end of December. To renew a permit, growers and pest control companies should complete and return an application and arrange to meet with their district biologist. Here is a quick reminder of our office hours:

Morgan Hill Office: (408) 465-2900

605 Tennant Ave, Suite G

Morgan Hill

Office hours are Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. - noon

San Jose Office: (408) 918-4610

1553 Berger Drive

San Jose

Office hours are Monday through Friday from 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.