



## On-Line Continuing Education Site for Licensees and Certificate Holders

*Fresno County*

If you are unable to join us for our continuing education seminar or are in need of 2 additional hours of continuing education to renew your private applicator certificate, you can take some free continuing education courses by visiting this website:

<http://www2.co.fresno.ca.us/4010/agce/agceinfo/home.aspx>

You will need to register on the site and be sure to save your completion notice so you can bring it in when you renew your private applicator certificate. (This is a timed course and there is a delay between slides. Don't get discouraged if the arrow to advance to the next slide is not available. – It will appear after about 40 seconds.)

### In this issue:

1. The Santa Clara County "A"griculture Team
2. Respiratory Requirements
3. Globally Harmonized System: The change to SDS's
4. Invading Invasives
5. Japanese Carpenter Bee
6. The New Roach on the Block

## On-Line Pesticide Use Reporting

*If you have access to the Internet, please consider reporting on-line!*

With the electronic age of information, many companies have gone digital. If you would like to find out if your daily use record system will "talk" to the on-line pesticide use report system, give us a call! Many systems can do an easy upload and your monthly reporting can become fast and easy.

If you are not using a computer program to track your pesticide usage electronically, the on-line use reporting program can still be a benefit. Once you enter your information into the computer program, it will remember you and will auto-fill information such as your address, phone number, etc. each time you log in.

In the calendar year 2012, 25% of the use reports submitted to our county were on-line. This year we have already surpassed that percentage. In 2013, 30% of the use reports submitted to our county were on-line. Congratulations to all that have gone electronic! The use report system has been up and running for two years now with the number of web users continuing to grow.

If you would like to do away with postage and running to the post office by the 10<sup>th</sup> of every month; consider electronically posting your use report!

We will personally help you set up your on-line reporting. Call today to set up your **FREE** appointment with our On-Line Use Reporting expert. We will set you up with a log in name, password, and details of how to submit your monthly use reports.

For information about on-line pesticide use reporting, please contact biologist Kristian Barbeau at: [Kristian.Barbeau@aem.sccgov.org](mailto:Kristian.Barbeau@aem.sccgov.org) Or you can reach him at: (408) 201-0650

# The Santa Clara County “A”griculture Team

Santa Clara County Agriculture divides our county into 9 geographical districts. If your growing location is located within ‘a district’, you are assigned to that district biologist.

If you are new to the county and don’t know what district you’re assigned to, give our office a call and we can direct you to the correct biologist. If you have questions, need a pesticide permit, would like us to come out and speak to your crew during one of your training sessions, need help interpreting a label, or if you’ve found an insect or disease you cannot identify with your reference material, give us a call!

The North County Office’s territory starts north of Branham Lane in San Jose.

North County  
1553 Berger Drive  
San Jose, CA 95112  
(408) 918-4600



The San Jose Office On Duty Biologist hours are 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

District 1: Nick Otterlei: (408) 918-4611  
District 2: Matt Beauregard: (408) 918-4614  
District 3: Mario Nunez: (408) 918-4645  
District 4: Mike Walker: (408) 918-4612  
District 5: Jen Pate: (408) 918-4683

Our South County Office’s territory starts south of Branham Lane in San Jose.

South County Office:  
80 W. Highland Ave  
Building K  
San Martin, CA 95046  
(408) 201-0640



Office Duty Biologist Hours: 8:00 a.m. – Noon

District 6: Nancy Barrera (408) 201-0646  
District 7: Lori Oleson (408) 201-0643  
District 8: Kristian Barbeau: (408) 201-0650  
District 9: Shannon Lundin: (408) 201-0644

## Respiratory Requirements

*Tank mixes can change what you need for protection!*



We heard about a story that happened in another County involving a grower that thought he was in compliance with the PPE requirements, but he did not realize that sometimes adding an adjuvant to the tank mix can change the requirements.

This particular grower was applying Gramoxone. The Gramoxone label requires applicators to use “*a dust mist NIOSH-approved respirator with any N, R, P, or HE filter*”. The grower in this story was wearing an N-95 filter respirator so if he was only applying Gramoxone, he would be in compliance. However, to help keep the pesticide from moving off the intended target, an oil-based adjuvant was added to the tank mix. Adding an oil to the mix changed the game completely. The “N type” respirator will provide no protection to a material with an oil base. Because the pesticide tank mix changed from an “N type” of material to one that would require an “R-95” or “P-95” respirator, the grower should have changed his respirator accordingly. Using an N-95 respirator in an oil environment would not be in compliance and most importantly, it would not protect the applicator!

### Respirator Reminder:

What is an N95 respirator? NIOSH defines the term “N95” to refer to a filter class. The “95” refers to the percentage of particles the respirator can filter. The letter on the respirator tells you what kind of particles.

Excerpt from NIOSH: The N, R and P designations refer to the filter's oil resistance as described below:

- N95, N99, N100 - Filters at least 95%, 99%, 99.97% of airborne particles. Not resistant to oil.
- R95, R99, R100 - Filters at least 95%, 99%, 99.97% of airborne particles. Somewhat resistant to oil.
- P95, P99, P100 - Filters at least 95%, 99%, 99.97% of airborne particles. Strongly resistant to oil.

# Globally Harmonized System: The change to MSDS's

## What is the Globally Harmonized System?

The Globally Harmonized System is an international standard for defining chemical hazards and communicating hazard information on labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDS), formally known as Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

Each country had their own system for data sheets. The USA even had different business sectors that required different things on their data sheets. Some producers in the USA had to classify and create multiple labels / MSDS's for the same product.

Because the USA saw a benefit to harmonizing SDS's for ALL chemicals, they joined in with the U.N. harmonization plan and now OSHA requires all SDS's to be uniform and cover the same 16-section format.

## So, what is the difference between an SDS and the old MSDS?

You will see a change to the format with SDS's. In addition to the 16-section format, there will be only two signal words: "Danger" or "Warning"; there will be specified statements about the hazards; and they will have pictograms to help communicate hazards.

## Is it possible that SDS's will differ from the content of a pesticide label?

YES. The irony of these changes is now that OSHA has adopted the new global harmonizing format for SDS's, these documents can contradict pesticide labels, which are governed by the US EPA and FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act). A very big difference can be the signal word. SDS's will only have Danger or Warning as a signal word and as you all well know, we have "Caution" pesticides. This will make things a little confusing and will require you to train your employees where to look for information to clarify why the label has different information than the SDS.

It is important to note that SDS's are part of the product's accompanying paperwork, but the USEPA registered pesticide label trumps the SDS and you should follow label precautions and signal words listed on pesticide labeling.

## What is the EPA doing about this discrepancy?

The EPA has issued a notice to clarify its policy to avoid inconsistencies between EPA-approved labels and the OSHA required SDSs for pesticides. The EPA has issued guidance to registrants to help ensure their pesticide labeling and SDS complies with both agencies' requirements.

EPA suggests pesticide registrants explain why the pesticide label and the SDS contain different hazard communication so users won't be confused by the differences. EPA suggests that registrants place this information in Section 15 of the SDS "Regulatory Information". So, if you are using a "Caution" pesticide, look for a statement in Section 15 of the product's SDS to explain why there is a different signal word or possibly different hazards listed than the label.

## What do growers need to do?

OSHA is requiring employers to train employees about the new harmonization plan by December 1, 2013. You need to explain there will be changes to the safety sheets and what to expect to see when manufacturers do update their SDS's. For training materials, click on the Fact Sheet for training requirements on OSHA's website:

<https://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/>

## Where do you find SDS's for chemicals?

Most manufacturers haven't updated their data sheets yet. OSHA is requiring manufacturers to update to the new SDS format by June 2015.

The take home message is you need to keep this on your radar and know about the new SDS's and your employees should know about them. When SDS's do become available, definitely incorporate them into your training. If we come out and do a headquarters' inspection and we see MSDS's in your training packet, we expect you to tell us you are waiting for the SDS's and you are aware of the changes that are coming.

To see a copy of EPA's notice addressing SDS's and pesticide labeling, visit:

[www.epa.gov/PR\\_Notices/pr2012-1.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/PR_Notices/pr2012-1.pdf)



# Invading Invasives

Santa Clara County is among a few Counties in the State that share the title as a “Gateway County”. Gateway Counties have one or two of the following: A port, an international airport, or a diverse population that does a lot of travelling. Santa Clara County has two of these elements and we have unfortunately had several “invasions” over the years.

Most recently, we have two eradication projects taking place in the County to squash a developing Guava Fruit Fly infestation in east San Jose and an Oriental Fruit Fly infestation in the Cupertino area. We have several hotspots in the County and over the years, we have had so many detections, we couldn't easily display them in the small space of a newsletter. Not all of these detections resulted in an eradication project, but many of them did. If you're curious about the activity of invasive fruit flies in our County, we will be posting a link soon showing the last 10 years worth of fruit fly detections with the corresponding zip codes under our “Pest Exclusion” tab on our website.

You all well know the consequences of bringing uncertified agricultural products into the Country / State. Contraband fruit and vegetables is how these flies arrived in Santa Clara County. Another avenue for invasives are people moving nursery stock.

We have had six infestations of Glassy-winged Sharpshooter over the past 14 years. We have one last infestation zone we hope to eradicate in the next few years. This pest arrived on infested nursery stock and to attempt to keep it out of Santa Clara, our office inspects every nursery shipment coming from southern California.

The Olive Fruit Fly and Spotted-Winged Drosophila are examples of exotic fruit flies that spread like wild fire across the State in just a few short years. Both of these flies have feasible control measures and attack just a handful of crops. These pests have frustrated home gardeners trying to harvest cherries, olives, or berries from their backyards. It wasn't economically feasible for the State to control these pests so no eradication efforts were made.

## What can you do?

If you should come across an insect or a plant disease you've never seen before and you can't identify it with your reference material, give us a call! We will send it to the State lab to be identified for free.

If you have friends or family traveling overseas or to the east coast and they ask if you think it's okay for them to bring fruits, plants, or vegetables, tell them to call their local agriculture department and ask. - But most likely, the answer will be **“NO!”**

## Japanese Carpenter Bee

*Xylocopa appendiculata*



This last year we had a State entomologist request our office pick up a homeowner sample. Evidently, a homeowner in our County saw a bee they had never seen in their garden before so they took a picture of it and sent it to a bee expert in southern California. Looking at the picture, the entomologist thought the bee looked to be something not native to the US and called his contacts with the State Department of Agriculture. The homeowner was asked to catch the bee, so the homeowner waited by the flowers they saw the bee on previously and armed with a Tupperware bowl and lid, they were able to catch the bee. We picked up the sample and sent it to the State Lab who confirmed it was a Japanese carpenter bee. Having a non-native insect appear on the scene is of concern to the State. How on earth did this bee get here? And, having an insect, beneficial or not, move to California can be bad news for our native bees. Insects can carry protozoa and diseases that can affect our native insects.

## The New Roach on the Block

*Phyllodromica trivittata*



These little guys have been introduced from the Mediterranean. They have been turning up in the North Bay and we had a recent submission from the San Jose area. These cockroaches are small (the one we saw was 1/4”) and are not afraid of the light so people will see them during the daytime.

Good news is they don't seem to be house pests back where they are from. Most of the California sightings have been inside the home, but it's thought their behavior is more like the Oriental cockroach and they prefer to be outside. We think they are most likely invading the garden and like all opportunists, are coming inside to have a look around.