



NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
**Pesticide Applicator Newsletter**

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October 2004

Volume 1, Issue 3

**ATTENTION!! ATTENTION!! ATTENTION!! ATTENTION!!**

**NMDA will implement new license application procedures beginning January 1, 2005.** Please mark your calendar!!!!

The changes for any **Commercial, Public, or Noncommercial Applicator** applying for a license will be as follows:

- **Applicators applying for a license will be required to fill out and submit an application prior to testing.** Applications are available for printing from our website at: [www.nmda.nmsu.edu/DIVISIONS/AES/PEST/applications.html](http://www.nmda.nmsu.edu/DIVISIONS/AES/PEST/applications.html). Applications may also be requested by mail. The application will be reviewed and approved. Those applying for commercial applicator licenses must submit the required 2 years proof of experience documentation with their application. **Incomplete applications will be returned.**
- When approved, a **Notification Letter** will be sent to the applicant. The applicant may then schedule testing.
- **The Notification Letter must be brought to the testing session or the applicant will not be allowed to test.** Applicants will no longer be required to fill out an application at the time of testing.
- After testing, applicants will continue to receive a **Notice of Scores Letter**. Applicants should read and follow instructions on the Notice of Scores. If retesting is necessary, the applicant should again schedule for testing. **The Notice of Scores must be brought to the testing session or the applicant will not be allowed to test.**

The changes for any **Operator** employed by a commercial applicator applying for a license will be as follows:

- **Operators applying for a license will be required to submit an application prior to testing.** Applications are available for printing from our website at: [www.nmda.nmsu.edu/DIVISIONS/AES/PEST/applications.html](http://www.nmda.nmsu.edu/DIVISIONS/AES/PEST/applications.html).
- The applications must be signed by the operator **and** the supervising commercial applicator. The application will be reviewed and approved. **Incomplete applications will be returned.**
- Operators qualifying for a **temporary permit** must indicate a temporary is requested on the application.
- When approved, a **Notification Letter** and if applicable, a temporary permit will be sent to the business address. The operator may then schedule testing.
- **The Notification Letter must be brought to the testing session or the applicant will not be allowed to test.** Applicants will no longer be required to fill out an application at the time of testing.
- After testing, applicants will continue to receive a **Notice of Scores Letter**. Applicants should read and follow instructions on the notice of scores. If retesting is necessary, the applicant should again schedule for testing. **The Notice of Scores must be brought to the testing session or the applicant will not be allowed to test.**

These changes are in preparation to allow electronic submission of applications through our website. Necessary changes to the server are currently underway to allow notification letters and notice of scores by email. Although we hoped to already be sending notices by email, necessary security measures and program upgrades need to be completed first. NMDA is developing a new licensing manual that will be available in the near future.

## Pesticide Applicator Testing Schedule

You must call and schedule an appointment to be allowed to test.

<u>Albuquerque:</u>	1st and 3rd Monday of each month; 9:00 am and 1:30 pm (505-841-9425)	
<u>Las Cruces:</u>	2nd and 4th Monday of each month; 9:00 am (505-646-2133 or in-state 1-800-432-5310)	
<u>Farmington:</u>	2nd Monday of each month ( <b>starting October 2004</b> ); (505-841-9425)	
<u>Roswell:</u>	1st Monday of each month	call 505-646-2133 or in-state
<u>Clovis:</u>	2nd Monday of each month	800-432-5310
<u>Hobbs:</u>	3rd Monday of each month	

## Licensing Information

Patty Rios, Licensing Specialist

### Commercial Applicators and Operator/Serviceemen

License renewal time is upon us again. Your commercial applicator license and those of your operators will **expire on October 31, 2004**. Renewal forms were mailed out on September 17, 2004. If you have not received a renewal form by October 1st, **call the main office** in Las Cruces at (505) 646-2133 to request another form. If **you** do not call and let our department know that you did not receive a renewal form, a second notice **will not** be mailed out and you risk having your license expire.

### Most Frequently Asked Questions at Renewal Time

- Q. What are the cut off dates for CEUs which will count toward recertification?**
- A. Only approved CEUs attended between the dates of November 01, 2003 and October 31, 2004 will be applied toward recertification.
- Q. I obtained a commercial applicator license this year. Will I be required to obtain CEUs to renew my license for 2005?**
- A. No, you are not required to have CEUs to renew this year. However, you are required to complete, sign and return a renewal form along with the renewal fee of \$50.

### Common Problems to Avoid at Renewal Time

- Original, signed CEU certificate(s) are not mailed in along with the renewal form and fee.
- Renewal form is mailed prior to thoroughly **reading** instructions to ensure all requirements are met.
- A copy of your renewal form is mailed in signed by someone else. **The licensee** should sign and mail in their **original** renewal form.
- Renewal form(s) are received and the certificate of insurance on file is not current. Refer to insurance box on your renewal form. The certificate **must include**: business name and address, policy number (NO BINDERS), limits of coverage, and a statement to specify coverage is for liability associated with pesticide use. Policies which state "All operations of the business are included" or "Pest Control" will meet this requirement.
- Change of address has not been sent to our department. If your address has changed within the last year, make sure you notify our department **in writing** of the change.

### Pest Management Consultants

Pest Management Consultant renewal forms for the 2005 license year will be mailed out on November 17, 2004. If you have not received a renewal form by December 1st, call the main office in Las Cruces at (505) 646-2133.

If you fail to get your renewal forms, or have questions about your license renewal, please call NMDA at (505) 646-2133.

### Commercial Applicators:

*Please remember to keep your insurance up-to-date and on file in our office.*

**Make sure to complete and return the notice enclosed with your Renewal form requesting information on the supervising Commercial Applicator and business e-mail address.**

## New Mexico Section 18's and 24C's for 2004-2005

Cary Hamilton, Pesticide Registration/Endangered Species Specialist

### Section 18's

Crop	Pest	Pesticide Pesticide	EPA Reg. #	Submitted/ Reason	Approved	Counties
Sorghum	Ergot	Tilt	100-617	1/20/2004/ Control of ergot	4/27/04-9/30/04	UN, HA, QU, CU, RO CH, ED, LEA, DA, LU
Onions	Thrips	SpinTor 2SC	62719-294	4/29/2004/ Control thrips	6/7/04-5/1/05	CU, RO, SI, LU, DA, HI
Chile/Peppers	Powdery Mildew	Nova*	707-221	5/14/2004. Control of PM	8/5/04-10/15/04	CH, ED, LEA, SO, SI, LU DA, HI

\* Note: This is the last year for Nova

### Pending/Under Review and Not Currently Allowed For Use

Alfalfa	Lepidoptera larva	Tracer	62719-267	07/14/2004 Control lepid. in alfalfa	Pending	QU, DB, CU, RO, CH, LEA, ED
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### 24C's

Crop	Pest	Approved Pesticide Product	EPA Reg. #	NM SLN	Submitted/ Reason	Counties
Pecans	Black/Yellow Aphids	Admire 2F (Bayer)	264-758	NM-030001	5/5/03/ Better control	All NM
Pecans	Crows/Ravens	DRC-1339 (USDA) RUP	56228-30	NM-030003	10/10/03/ Pecan depredation	DA ONLY
Rio Grande	Salt Cedar	Arsenal (BASF)	241-346	NM-02001	9/9/02/ Water conservation	Pecos/Rio Grande
Chile	Nematodes	Telone EC (DOW) RUP	62719-32	NM-980001	2/13/98/ Control in drip systems	All NM
Chile	Thrips/Flea beetles	Furadan 4F (FMC) RUP	279-2876	NM-980002	4/27/98/ Insect damage	All NM
Cotton	Pink bollworm	Lock-On (DOW) RUP	62719-79	NM-040001	3/24/04/ 3 extra applications	LU, DA, SI
Chile	Nematodes	Nemacur 15% Granular	264-726	NM-900001	4/3/04/ control of nematodes	All NM

### Pending/Under Review and Currently Not Allowed For Use

Crop	Pest	Pesticide Product	EPA Reg. #	NM SLN	Submitted/ Reason	Counties
Onion/Peppers	Nematodes/ Pink Root	In-Line Telone (DOW)	Pending	Pending	No Tarp	DA, LU, SI, CH, ED, HI



## Learn from mishaps and protect your eyes

Derived from an article by Barbara Morrissey, Department of Health, Pesticide Program; Taken from WSDA PesticideNOTES Newsletter



Each year New Mexico Department of Agriculture inspectors write violations for technicians not wearing the proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), especially eye protection. The following article, taken from the Washington State Department of Agriculture's newsletter, is very applicable in New Mexico as to providing some all too common examples of the problems which can occur when protective eyewear is not used, is used improperly, or not provided.

Among licensed pesticide applicators, eye irritation and injury is one of the leading symptoms reported. No one expects to be splashed in the eye with a pesticide. It happens fast and can surprise you with how much it hurts. Even pesticides with a "Caution" label can harm your eyes if a splash occurs. It could be the active ingredient, or surfactants and solvents in the product that cause injury. Dusts and granules can also physically scratch the cornea. Pesticides can be absorbed into the blood stream through the eye. Splashes of highly toxic pesticides into the eyes can lead to systemic symptoms. Eye safety glasses or goggles should always be worn when opening containers, mixing, applying, and during clean-up.

### The Accident

It was a warm day in July and a licensed applicator was spraying a city right-of-way with a tank mix of Crossbow, Round-up, R-11, and blue dye. He heard a hissing sound coming from the back of the truck and went to investigate. As he came around the back of the truck he saw spray coming from the pressurized hose. Just then the hose burst and herbicide sprayed his clothing and his face. He shut off the sprayer and began cleaning up. He used a washcloth and clean water from his 400 gallon tank to wash off his face and tongue and he changed out of his wet clothing. Shortly afterward, he showered. If he had been wearing safety goggles he could have avoided being sprayed in the eyes and could have avoided a trip to the doctor's for eye irritation.

### **Lessons Learned**

Accidents like this can happen without warning. You can be prepared by wearing good eye and skin protection, carrying a change of clothing in your truck, and keeping an eye wash bottle handy.

### Fogged Up Safety Goggles

A licensed technician was spraying the eaves around a home for spiders. He was using Talstar: a pyrethroid insecticide. His goggles were fogging up so he removed them to see better. The wind came up and blew insecticide into his face a couple of times while he finished the job. Soon both of his eyes were burning. He rinsed with visine and water several times during the day. That evening at home his eyes were still painful. The next morning his eyelids were swollen and crusted shut, the whites of his eyes looked red, and the pain was decreasing. His employer instructed him to go to the doctor. He was diagnosed with chemical burns to both eyes and instructed to rest with cool compresses for two days. Several days later his eyes had recovered.

### **Lessons Learned**

If your goggles fog up, don't take them off. There are safer ways to solve the problem. At the jobsite, you can try using an antifog wipe on the goggle lenses or wearing a face shield, assuming it is consistent with the label. If the problem is persistent, try switching to a different type of goggle with antifog design.

### A Label Disregarded

A licensed agricultural operator was mixing Golden-Dew, a sulfur-based fungicide. He was wearing a rubber suit, rubber gloves, and a respirator, but no eye protection. It had not been provided by his foreman while he was weighing the concentrate, the fine powder drifted up into his face and his eyes began to water and hurt. His foreman gave him visine to use but that evening his eyes swelled shut. Later he was seen by a doctor for continuing pain and redness in his right eye. He was given a full eye examination and diagnosed with chemical conjunctivitis. He recovered over the next few days with treatment. The label for this product has the signal word "Caution" and states that the product causes moderate eye irritation. The label requires eye protection for handlers. In this case the label was not followed and he was cited. His employer, the commercial pesticide applicator was contacted and also cited for not advising his employee of proper use.

### **Lessons Learned**

Always follow the label!!!! The pesticide label contains important instructions for protecting against harmful effects of pesticides. If you are handling pesticides and you are not being provided with the necessary protective gear, bring this to your employer's attention. Employers must provide safety glasses or goggles if eye protection is required on the label. If PPE is denied, you can contact NMDA at 1-800-432-5310 for enforcement of the pesticide label or OSHA at (505) 827-4230 for unsafe working conditions.

## Registration of Pesticide Products in New Mexico

Cary Hamilton, Pesticide Registration/Endangered Species Specialist

Howdy! Well, it looks like we have finished all of our Section 18s and 24Cs for this year. We are now getting ready for our pesticide renewals once again. Right now, NMDA has over 9,000 pesticide products registered in New Mexico. These products range from Round-Up to Lysol. Any pesticide product that makes a pesticidal claim and is marketed in New Mexico need to be registered with NMDA.

The registration process consists of submitting an application that has contact information for the manufacturer, the product name, use and EPA number. There is also a \$35.00 fee per product that needs to be submitted as well as a copy of the final printed label and any supplemental labels need to be submitted, too. Once everything is in order, the product is looked into using EPA's database and NSPIRS to see if it is approved and registered with EPA. Products are also reviewed to see if they are general or restricted-use pesticides and for label inconsistencies. Once everything has been checked on and it has been determined that the product is legitimate, only then is it approved for used in our state. With the high number of applications for registering new products, the process takes between 2 to 6 weeks and longer if any additional efficacy data or documentation is required. Just because a product is registered in other states, that does not mean it is automatically registered in New Mexico. Every state has their own laws to adhere to and fees that are required. Also, registration renewal times vary from state to state.

When registering 25b products, the process is somewhat different. These products do not need to be registered with EPA. However, since these products make a pesticidal claim they still need to be registered in New Mexico. These products usually have a minimum risk ingredient such as mint oil, citronella oil, or rosemary oil. There are 39 minimum risk ingredients listed as exempted. Usually 25b products are used as repellents or insecticides. These products are referred to as 25b products because they are discussed under Section 25 (b) of FIFRA. The application and fee are the same as any other product registration. Since EPA does not require these products to be registered with their agency, NMDA has to review each of these products. This includes the submission and review of efficacy data collected from studies and peer reviewed material from experts in their field of study. This process is very long and difficult. The process for registering 25b products can take between 2 to 6 months or longer. Studies take time to execute and the review process is very lengthy.

The registration of 25b products is not the same in every state. Some states do not even require that these products be registered. Other states just require a label and then there are states like New Mexico. These states try to do the best they can in protecting the consumer and verify that these products do what they are supposed to do.

If you have any questions is regards to a pesticide being registered in New Mexico, please contact Cary Hamilton at (505) 646-2133.





## Focus on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Marjorie Lewis, Enforcement and Grants Specialist

Do you know what PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) you and your employee need to do their job? **All** pesticide labels specify the protective gear that mixers/loaders and applicators must use. Remember that the labels don't say, "Have chemical-resistant eyewear in the truck." The label says WEAR IT! If you have trouble getting your employees to wear PPE, maybe you need to give them more training about the reason PPE is required. Teach them about the hazards of tracking pesticides into their home where their families may be exposed; washing their work clothes with the family laundry; and the possibility of transferring pesticides to the most sensitive parts of their bodies. As the employer, you should provide all the necessary PPE as well as training in how to properly use it, and let your employees know that improper use or failure to use PPE will be documented in their personnel records.

As a rule, the minimal PPE required for pesticide handling activities (applying, mixing or loading, or cleaning application equipment) is LONG-SLEEVED SHIRT, LONG PANTS, SOCKS, SHOES AND WATER-PROOF GLOVES. More protective gear such as respirators, eye protection, or water-proof boots or aprons may be required depending on the toxicity of the pesticide and the activity being performed.

NMDA Pesticide Management Bureau inspectors will warn any applicators or operators who are not using the PPE required by the label, using it incorrectly, not maintaining it properly, or storing it where it may be contaminated or damaged.

### Gloves and Footwear

While other parts of the body absorb chemicals more readily, the hands are the most likely to be exposed. Gloves may be the most important piece of personal protective equipment. Almost all pesticides require that applicators wear chemical-resistant gloves when mixing or applying pesticides.

Chemical-resistant gloves should be removed before you handle articles such as your steering wheel, paperwork, soda can, wallet, or anything else you may later handle with bare hands. We don't realize how many surfaces and objects we touch and if there are chemicals on your gloves, those chemicals will be on whatever you touch. This includes areas of your body!! If we saw ourselves on tape and could count the number of times we touch our faces to scratch our noses, smooth the hair out of our eyes, etc., I think we'd be amazed!

Conversely, remember that anything you've handled while wearing protective gloves may have pesticide on it, like the handle of your B&G, the water tap, or your shoelaces.

**NEVER USE LEATHER OR CLOTH GLOVES WHEN WORKING WITH PESTICIDES** unless specified on the label. Leather and cloth can absorb pesticides and serve as a chronic source of pesticide contamination of the hands. Chemical-resistant gloves that are lined with absorptive material may also be a source of contamination if any pesticide gets inside.

Disposable gloves should be discarded after each use. If your chemical-resistant gloves are reusable, wash them off with soap and plenty of water to avoid contaminating your hands while removing the gloves. After washing, fill each glove with water and squeeze to check for leaks. Discard leaky gloves.

Never wear sandals or canvas shoes when applying pesticides. Even leather shoes can absorb pesticides and become a source of chronic exposure. **ALWAYS** wear socks with your shoes. Remember that shoes can track pesticide throughout the house and can contaminate your vehicle too. It's a good idea to keep your work shoes outside or in the garage to avoid tracking any pesticide on your carpets where your kids or pets may be exposed.

Q. I know that pesticides are more readily absorbed by the skin in some areas of the body than others. But aren't those areas of the body usually protected by clothing?

A. Not necessarily. The ear canal and the forehead have the second and third highest absorption rates in the body. The highest (absorbing pesticide more than 11 times faster than the forearm) is the scrotal area.

With the forearm rated at 1.0, the rates of absorption for other areas of the body are:

Palm:	1.3
Ball of foot	1.6
Abdomen	2.1
Scalp	3.7
Forehead	4.2
Ear canal	5.4
Scrotal area	11.8



So be sure to wash your hands after handling pesticides and before doing anything else, especially using the restroom.

Q. What other factors affect the rate of absorption through the skin?

A. Besides the area of the body exposed, the absorption rate is determined by the nature of the pesticide; the condition of the skin (dry, chapped or irritated skin can absorb significantly faster); temperature; open cuts, and the duration of exposure. Sweating and increased blood circulation may also allow faster absorption.

### **Check Out This Online Resource National Agriculture Compliance Assistance Center**

The National Agriculture Compliance Assistance Center is the "first stop" for information about environmental requirements that affect the agricultural community. The Ag Center was created by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with the support of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Through this web site and other channels, the Center offers comprehensive, easy-to-understand information about compliance -- commonsense, flexible approaches that are both environmentally protective and agriculturally sound. The Center also provides information on reducing pollution and making good use of the latest pollution prevention technologies.

This Ag Center home page is your gateway to a large library of compliance information, as well as up-to-date news about related EPA programs and proposals. On most topics, the Ag Center offers publications that you can either read online, download, or order by fax or mail. Go to: <http://www.epa.gov/agriculture/> to access this informative site.



**New Mexico Department of  
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**Please forward to others that might be interested in this information. Thank you.**

**New Mexico CEU Workshops for October through December 2004**

Katrina Beverage, Certification and Training Specialist

NMDA's CEU website is updated approximately every 2 weeks. Please check there for workshops for out-of-state workshops or those that might not be listed here.

If you would like to receive credit for a workshop that you would like to attend, you may individually apply for CEU credits. The CEU Approval Application can be found on NMDA's website. Please fill it out **completely**, include an agenda, if available, and either mail or fax to NMDA.

**September**

CTN CEU Training	Albuquerque 09/2/2004 (04-74)
Peanut Field Day	Clovis 09/2/3004 (04-138)

**October**

CTN CEU Training	Las Cruces 10/5/2004 (04-76)
Univar Open House/CEU Course	Albuquerque 10/5/2003 (04-144)
Univar Open House/CEU Course	Albuquerque 10/6/2004(04-145)

**November**

Southwest Turfgrass Conference	Albuquerque 11/17/2004 (05-5)
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**December**

PLEASE DON'T FORGET TO MAIL IN YOUR **ORIGINAL** CEU CERTIFICATES TO NMDA **WITHIN 10 DAYS** OF THE END OF THE WORKSHOP TO RECEIVE CREDIT!!

CEU Workshop Website:

[www.nmda.nmsu.edu/DIVISIONS/AES/PEST/workshop.txt](http://www.nmda.nmsu.edu/DIVISIONS/AES/PEST/workshop.txt)

