DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION
FUNCTIONAL OPERATIONAL PLAN
2015-16/2016-17

Performance Goal 1: Chlorpyrifos Rulemaking and Mitigation

In January 2001, the US Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) eliminated virtually all residential uses and designated certain chlorpyrifos products as Federally Restricted Use Pesticides. The U.S. EPA has continued to review chlorpyrifos due to public concern with respect to human health exposures including potential worker and bystander exposures, and prenatal effects.

As part of the Department of Pesticide Regulation's (DPR) mandate for "continuous evaluation" of currently registered pesticides, DPR implemented a multi-year statewide air monitoring network for measuring pesticides in various agricultural communities. In addition to air monitoring, DPR conducts surface water sampling to monitor for potential pesticide environmental contamination of water bodies. Due to potential human health and surface water contamination concerns, DPR recently designated chlorpyrifos a state-restricted material when used in products labeled for the production of agricultural commodities. A state restricted material can only be sold to, purchased by, possessed or used by, a person who holds a restricted material permit issued by the local County Agricultural Commissioner (CAC). This allows the CACs to evaluate chlorpyrifos use in their counties based on local conditions.

To further address concerns with chlorpyrifos use, DPR is reviewing and considering the conclusions of the most recent draft of the U.S. EPA Human Health Risk Assessment for chlorpyrifos and will complete a Risk Characterization Document (RCD) to assess potential human exposures under California use conditions. DPR will then develop additional mitigation measures if they are necessary to protect human health.

Performance Goal 2: Sulfuryl Fluoride Mitigation (Structural): Toxic Air Contaminant

DPR studies evaluated workers' exposures while clearing structures following sulfuryl fluoride (SF) fumigations, and found that their exposures were unacceptably high. DPR collaborated with industry to develop a plan which reduced the fumigant concentration without exceeding the 5 parts per million (ppm) label exposure value limit for SF. SF registrants then changed the air concentration requirement on their labeling to 1 ppm. DPR was concerned that workers removing tarpaulins might be exposed to SF levels above 1 ppm, since the original plan was developed to reduce air concentrations to 5 ppm. DPR was also concerned that persons living or working near fumigated structures, as well as persons reentering the fumigated structures, would be exposed to unacceptable air concentrations of SF.

DPR completed a risk assessment on inhalation exposure to SF for structural fumigations. Since the assessment demonstrated that current labeling and fumigation practices did not

adequately reduce worker, bystander, and residential exposures, DPR initiated the development of mitigation measures and has continued to conduct studies to inform the process.

Performance Goal 3: Rulemaking to Address Concerns with Pesticide Use near Schools

Pesticides and schools have been highlighted in 2014 in academic, legislative and public media arenas. A report released by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) on pesticide use around schools, legislative initiatives, a proposed study from U.S. EPA Region 9 on pesticide drift onto schools, and multiple news articles have focused public attention on the issue. Although DPR has been promoting integrated pest management in schools since the passage of the Healthy Schools Act in 2000, it is now apparent that DPR needs to evaluate the rules and policies that apply to the use of pesticides on land adjacent to schools. Specifically, DPR needs to develop enforceable minimum statewide requirements for pesticide use near schools to protect children and staff on school campuses from potential exposure to and adverse effects from pesticides.

Performance Goal 4: Telone (1, 3-D) Mitigation

DPR initiated an evaluation of 1, 3-dichloropropene (1, 3-D) to determine if current label restrictions are adequate to protect workers and bystanders from exposure from field applications. DPR is evaluating data in preparing the risk and exposure assessments for the RCD. The RCD will be used to develop and initiate development of DPR's mitigation efforts. The crops of highest use include almonds, carrots, processing tomatoes, strawberries, sweet potatoes, and wine grapes.

Performance Goal 5: Outreach Poster for Antimicrobial Use in Retail Food Facilities

A recent analysis of pesticide-related illness and injuries in urbanized areas revealed that 23% of occupational incidents occurred in service establishments, which includes restaurants and other food facilities. Of these incidents, 96% involved antimicrobial pesticides. The DPR Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program staff has developed several outreach proposals for a poster to educate persons engaged in the retail food facilities industry about antimicrobial use, which may help reduce these occurrences. This poster will utilize key messaging directed at restaurant workers. It will be printed in English and Spanish.