

# DataChem News

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## Pesticides— Phasing out AZM

Azinphos-Methyl (AZM) is an organophosphate pesticide that poses health risks to farm workers, applicators and aquatic ecosystems. In 2001 the Environmental Protection Agency concluded that 35 uses of AZM should be canceled either immediately or over the following four years. Ten additional applications were allowed additional time so they could develop safer pest control alternatives. In June 2006 the EPA announced a timed phase-out of the remaining ten applications. Data that lead to the decision to the phase-out of the final applications included a review of new registrant submitted data on AZM use, ecological effects and biomonitoring of workers performing post-application tasks as well as information from other sources such as Washington

### AZM Phase-out Timeline for Final Ten Applications

By 9/30/07:  
Brussel Sprouts  
Nursery Stock

By 10/30/09:  
Almonds  
Pistachios  
Walnuts

By 09/30/12  
Apples  
Blueberries  
Cherries  
Parsley  
Pears

State Medical Monitoring, comments from stakeholders and exposure incident reports. Recently conservation groups re-opened a federal lawsuit against the EPA in an effort to expedite the phase-out time line of the final ten applications stating that AZM poses "immediate and severe risks" to workers and the environment. According to the groups AZM is a highly neurotoxic insecticide which can attack the brain and nervous system causing dizziness, vomiting, convulsions, numbness, loss of intellectual functioning and death. There are several reasons for the timed phase-out of the remaining

applications including the cost of and need for precise application of new pesticides, and the lack of International Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) for new alternatives. The EPA believes the phase-out of AZM, while introducing new applications, can be managed in a way that will minimize risks to farm workers and the environment.

DataChem routinely runs pesticide samples. Contact your project manager for further information, or call us at 1-800-356-9135.

## Analysis of the Month

### Pesticides

For the month of July, DataChem's Salt Lake lab is offering **Pesticide analysis for 25% off of our normal rate**. For further details contact us at [info@datachem.com](mailto:info@datachem.com). For a complete list of our Salt Lake lab services [click here](#).

To take advantage of the offer simply refer to the newsletter in your analytical request. Discount is only available at our Salt Lake facility.

### Pesticides, Analytical Offerings and Fees<sup>1</sup>

Analyte	Method	Instrument	Fee (\$)	
Imidacloprid	DataChem	HPLC	135	
Piperonyl Butoxide	OSHA PV 2110	HPLC	131	
Piperonyl Butoxide, Fipronil, Permethrin, Pyrethrum, Cypermethrin, Fenthion, Temephos	DataChem	GC-MS	135/26 <sup>2</sup>	
Fipronil, Permethrin, Pyrethrum, Cypermethrin	DataChem	GC-ECD	90/26 <sup>2</sup>	
Bifenthrin, Cyfluthrin, Deltamethrin	DataChem	GC-ECD	90/26 <sup>2</sup>	
Chlorothalonil	DataChem	GC-MS	90	
Analyte	Method	Instrument	Full Panel	Custom
Organophosphorus Pesticides	NIOSH 5600	GC-ECD	262	75/37 <sup>2</sup>
Organochlorine Pesticides	NIOSH 5600	GC-ECD	262	75/37 <sup>2</sup>
Chlorinated and Organonitrogen Herbicides	NIOSH 5602	GC-ECD	187	75/37 <sup>2</sup>
Acid Herbicides	NIOSH 5600	GC-ECD	262	75/37 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Prices listed reflect the 25% discount good for July only at the Salt Lake lab.

<sup>2</sup> First analyte on a sample/additional analyte on same sample



Workers exposed to Azinphos-Methyl include farm workers and pesticide applicators.

## Pesticides and our Food Supply

Pesticides are controversial yet often seen as a necessary part of food production. They have the ability to maximize crop growth while controlling unwanted contaminants to the crop and, potentially, the final product such as insects, fungi and poisonous plants. Pesticide use is regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency the Food and Drug Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. All of these organizations aim to protect overall public health. Toxicity testing of a pesticide prior to its use is a requirement. Once the "No Toxic Effect Level" of sensitive populations is determined this value becomes the basis for the allowable residue limit of pesticides on foods. The actual allowable limit is 10 to 100 times less than the "No Toxic Effect Level." This ensures that even if a sensitive person was to consume a high quantity of a particular food or various foods that use the same pesticide they will not reach the level of exposure for a toxic effect. For additional information visit <http://www.niehs.nih.gov/external/faq/pest.htm>

Thank you to all who visited us at this year's AIHce in Philadelphia June 2-6th. It was a terrific opportunity to meet with our clients, and glean valuable information from industry sessions! Thank you to all who attended, exhibited and helped to make this year's AIHce another successful show!