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**PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC CHEMICALS
CONTROL BOARD**

**PESTICIDES
NEWS**

July - December 2012 VOLUME 1



Coordinating Group of Pesticides Control Boards of the Caribbean



The CGPC comprise of Pesticides Control Boards of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

The Observers consist of IICA, CAB-I, CARDI, FAO, PAHO, OECS Secretariat, CARICOM Secretariat, CEHI and UWI.

The CGPC is the mechanism of collaboration and cooperation amongst the Pesticides Control Boards to promote a common understanding in the Caribbean while instilling firm control in the management of pesticides and toxic chemicals. This is achieved through the sharing of information, resources and technology.

- viii.** Harmonized registrations of chemicals
- ix.** Disposal of chemicals
- i.** Harmonized decision-making systems with regards to the International Chemical Conventions
- ii.** Information flow and networking
- iii.** Training, education and public awareness
- iv.** Coordination of existing laboratories engaged in pesticides and toxic chemical analyses
- v.** Interfacing with other regional and international organizations
- vi.** Development of projects for funding
- vii.** Any other activity approved by the CGPC



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The Seventeenth Meeting of the Coordinating Group of Pesticides Control Boards of the Caribbean

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Coordinating Group of Pesticides Control Boards of The Caribbean (CGPC) was held in Grenada from June 4th to 8TH, 2012 under the Theme: Striving Towards Safe Pesticide Use.

The first two days of the meeting comprised of a Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) workshop on Pesticide Risk Reduction and Obsolete Pesticide Elimination. The opening remarks were given by FAO representative Mr. Mark Davis who also chaired the first two days proceedings. The status of the obsolete pesticides inventory was presented by Mr. Guy Mathurin.

Citrus Greening; a regional pest problem was discussed in addition to a presentation on communication and public awareness material by FAO communications consultant Ms. Singh.. The progress on the regional labeling initiative was also discussed. The certification of pesticides users along with post registration guidance with an aim to identify gaps was highlighted.

The 17th Meeting of the CGPC commenced on the 6th- 7th June, 2012. The Cayman Islands applied for membership to the CGPC and was accepted. The country reports for all the attending countries were presented by their country representatives. The pesticide manufacturers were allowed to raise any issues or recommendations they might have. The general consensus of the companies was faster registration times and the harmonization of the labels.

A workshop on Biopesticides concluded the five day event. Biopesticides are pesticides derived from such natural materials as animals, plants, bacteria, and certain minerals. For example, canola oil and baking soda have pesticidal applications and are considered biopesticides. To use biopesticides effectively, however, users need to know a great deal about managing pests.





HERBICIDE

A herbicide is a pesticide used to kill unwanted plants.

Herbicides are chemicals that kill plants or inhibit their normal growth. Their means of doing this are varied and theoretically as numerous as the processes essential to plant life. Herbicides are most often and most effectively used together with good cultural practices in a turf weed management program. The choice of the best specific combination varies with agronomic, ecological and economic factors.

Types of Herbicides:

In terms of their effects on plants, herbicides may be described as selective or non-selective. Selective herbicides kill or stunt weeds in crops with little or no harm to the crops; e.g. a herbicide selective for grasses may be applied to a broadleaf crop, causing damage only to grasses in the crop stand. Non-selective herbicides kill or damage all plants when applied at adequate rates. No herbicides belong

rigidly to either group. Non-selective herbicides may, under certain situations, act selectively; if the dosage is excessive, even a selective herbicide may become phytotoxic. Selectivity is, therefore, a property of the type of treatment as well as the chemical, regulated by such factors as time and method of application, chemical formulation, environmental conditions, the stage of the crop and weed growth, and particularly the dosage.

Herbicidal Action:

Herbicides kill plants through either contact or systemic action. Contact herbicides are most effective against annual weeds and kill only the plant parts on which the chemical is deposited. Systemic herbicides are absorbed either by roots or foliar parts of a plant and are then translocated within the plant system to tissues that may be remote from the point of application. Although systemic herbicides may be effective against both annual and perennial weeds, they are particularly advantageous against established perennial weeds.





Pest Control Operators protect us from pests ensure you use registered PCOs.

GUYANEXPO 2012

PEST CONTROL OPERATOR AWARENESS CORNER

LIST OF REGISTERED PEST CONTROL OPERATORS

Door to Door Pest Control	Lot 29 Second Street Industry E.C.D 222-5130, 619-4293 (G. Singh)
Killet Pest Control	Lot 68 Sandy Babb Street, Kitty 226-2112/2117, 629-9717 (Joseph Budnah)
L.P. Termite Treatment	Lot 158 Da Silva Street, Newtown, Kitty 227-6199, 627-6116 (Philip Bryan)
Miracle Extermination Services	Lot 2 C Norton Street, Wortmanville 223-8120, 680-5944 (Dion Warde)
Pablo Pest Control	Lot 95 Sugar Cane Street South Ruimveldt Gardens 218-1804, 619-3293 (Andrew Brush)
Pest Control Plus	Lot 322 Rohinital Street P. Nagar 223-8187, 219-3803 (Mohamed Baksh)
Pestex Environmental Solutions	Lot 18 Public Road, Mc Doom 233-0634, 233-0628, Fax: 233-0634 (Savitri Allen) (Neil 618-7178)
Rentokil Initial	Lot 8 Charles and Drysdale Streets, Charlestown 226-9658, 226-6312, 225-9426/7 Fax: 226 - 4039 (Margret or Ravi)
Rid - o - Pes	Lot 75 Sixth Street Albertain 225-5527, 623-0156 (Timothy Tucker)
Terminate Pest Control	Lot 223 M and T C Housing Scheme, Vryman's Erven NA Berbice 333-3666, 627-1848 (Chris Hicks)
Terninex Pest Control	Lot 41 Kisson Street Better Hope North ECD, 220-0839, 644-7024, (Narinedat Bhikam)
Zenith Pest Control Services Plus	Zenith Pest Control Services Plus Lot 208 Section A Diamond EBD 216-1025, 621-4871 (Mr. Thomas)



PESTICIDES AWARENESS WEEK

21st – 27th OCTOBER 2012



The Ministry of Agriculture, Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board continued its public awareness raising campaign with the observation of "Pesticides Awareness Week" during Agriculture Month 2012. The Board which monitors the import, distribution, vending, use, storage and disposal of pesticides in Guyana carried out a number of activities during the week to raise awareness about this unique group of chemicals.

Pesticides are the only toxic substances released intentionally into our environment to kill living things. This includes substances that kill weeds (herbicides), insects (insecticides), fungus (fungicides), rodents (rodenticides), among others.



The use of toxic pesticides to manage pest problems has become a common practice in Guyana and around the world. Pesticides are used almost everywhere - in agricultural fields, in homes, parks, schools, buildings, forests, and roads. It is difficult to find somewhere where pesticides aren't used -- from the can of bug spray under the kitchen sink to the airplane dusting acres of farmland; our world is filled with pesticides.

Pesticides have been linked to a wide range of human health hazards, ranging from short-term impacts such as headaches and nausea to chronic impacts like cancer, reproductive harm, and respiratory failure.





Acute dangers - such as nerve, skin, and eye irritation and damage, headaches, dizziness, nausea, fatigue and systemic poisoning - can sometimes be dramatic, and even occasionally fatal. Chronic health effects may occur years after even minimal exposure to pesticides in the environment, or result from the pesticide residues which we ingest through our food.

Pesticides are currently considered valuable and necessary to provide sufficient quantity of quality foods for the world's population. However, the protection of man and his essential needs such as water, air, food and protection from pesticides which are potentially dangerous, is in the public interest now and in the future. Therefore it is deemed necessary to provide for the management of pesticides, throughout its lifecycle.

Pesticides management in Guyana aims to alleviate the dangers associated with pesticides used in food production, ensuring food safety and protecting the lives of consumers and pesticides users. The Board will continue to strengthen public awareness activities in light of the growing concern about pesticides and their negative impact on human health and environment.





PESTICIDES AWARENESS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board recently concluded its Pesticide Awareness Programme in Secondary Schools with an Awards Ceremony held on the 31st October, 2012. This year's program targeted 12 selected schools in six administrative regions, namely Regions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10.

Schools were tasked with establishing a Pesticides Awareness Corner in their schools, which is expected to provide a wealth of information to all students about the Board as well as pesticides, their use, hazards, benefits etc. Materials to develop the corners were provided by the Board, with schools expected to add their own bit of creativity.

This approach of targeting students is to sensitize this group about the proper use, storage and an overall better understanding of how pesticides work at an early age, and have them take home the message to the rest of the household and their communities. The selected schools were very innovative in the displays of their respective corners. Nine of the selected schools completed the exercise and developed very informative corners. Six schools were awarded consolation prizes in the form of Book Certificates valued \$20,000.00 each. The selected books are expected to strengthen Agriculture Science Programs in schools.

The 1st to 3rd Place winners each received trophies and farming equipment valuing \$300,000.00. President's College claimed 1st Place while Anna Regina Secondary and Black Bush Polder Secondary were adjudged 2nd and 3rd respectively. The Board will be executing this awareness programme annually targeting more schools countrywide.



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT (ICCM-3)

17-21 September 2012,
in Nairobi, Kenya.



Delegates' discussions reflected a general air of cooperation and compromise. The contact group on emerging policy issues dealt with several complex and potentially contentious issues, namely lead in paint, chemicals in products, and hazardous substances within the life cycle of electrical and electronic products, nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials, and endocrine disrupting chemicals. Through long but constructive negotiation and the use of small drafting groups, the group managed to arrive at compromise resolutions. Participants discussed the collaboration and partnership between ICCM and the World Health Organization (WHO), and adopted a resolution on the budget containing reference to maintaining and strengthening the partnership.

The Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Board was represented at the third session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM-3) held from 17-21 September 2012, in Nairobi, Kenya. Over 400 delegates, representing 122 governments, 19 international organizations, and 79 non-governmental organizations and industry participated in the week-long Conference to consider, inter alia, recommendations from the Executive Board of the Quick Start Programme (QSP) on the future of the Programme, the addition of new activities for the Global Plan of Action (GPA), and emerging policy issues. A High-Level Dialogue on strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) for more effective implementation was also convened.

The Conference adopted nine resolutions including on the budget of the Secretariat, and emerging policy issues such as chemicals in products, lead in paint as well as endocrine disrupting chemicals. A resolution on highly hazardous pesticides was proposed in plenary, but was not adopted.

The first issue delegates had to tackle concerned emerging policy issues to reduce risks from hazardous chemicals, including on lead in paint, endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs), nanotechnologies and manufactured nanomaterials, and hazardous chemicals in electronic and electrical products (e-products) throughout their life cycle. The second referred to a strategy to strengthen the health sector's involvement in SAICM, recognizing that health is an integral part of the 2020 goal and plays a powerful role in mobilizing chemical safety efforts, particularly at the national level. The last issue related to decisions on the short-term and long-term financing of SAICM, which are necessary to secure the resources needed to implement chemical safety activities, including on emerging issues and health, as well as to ensure that SAICM's governance structure runs smoothly.

This brief analysis looks at progress achieved on these issues at ICCM-3, and considers whether the Conference put SAICM on track toward achieving the 2020 goal and confirmed its relevance within the international chemicals agenda.





NATURAL PLANT-BASED PESTICIDES: READY FOR USE

After a decade of research, scientists recently relayed at a major U.S. conference that the insecticidal properties of rosemary, thyme, clove and mint show great promise for the agriculture industry. Some of these herbal pesticides kill the bugs, while others repel them. In either case, the natural pesticides are being made by adding small amounts of the herb's essential oils to water and then spraying them on the plant. Often the oils of two or four herbs are mixed together.

This bright news comes on the heels of recent reports that household pesticides may be the reason so many children these days are being diagnosed with acute lymphoblastic leukemia. And let's be clear, people don't even put household pesticides in their mouths, as is common with agricultural pesticides.

http://www.naturalnews.com/026873_pesticides_cancer_NaturalNews.html

These herbal (botanical) pesticides are currently being effectively used by farmers to protect organic strawberry, tomato and spinach crops against the destruction from mites and aphids, according to Dr Murray Isman, University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada, and the leader of the study.

The good news is these plant-based pesticides are natural and they don't involve putting any man-made chemicals on your food. Plus, insects are

much less likely to develop resistance to them and they're safer for the people who work on the farms. When resistance develops with conventional chemical-based pesticides, often the solution is simply to spray more of those toxic chemicals on your favorite foods, or use even harsher chemicals.

Because these solutions are plant-based, they don't require extensive regulatory approval and are therefore immediately available for organic farmers, and even non-organic farms, who want to make a positive switch to protect our earth, our food, their workers, and their customers.

The only downside is that these natural pesticides can evaporate in the sun and they may need to be applied more often; their effects last a shorter period of time compared to chemical-based pesticides.

However, the fact that they don't remain on your food for a long time, even if they are plant-based and the essential oils are also used as flavorings in foods, should be seen as a plus for anyone who puts them in their mouths. And the fact that man-made chemicals linger is concerning.

These herbal solutions are also showing themselves to be effective for controlling bugs inside the home - like mosquitoes, fleas and roaches. They provide a pleasant spicy-scent, and many use the same essential oils found in aromatherapy products, like clove, cinnamon, and peppermint.

In fact, they've already developed a flea-repellent for dogs and cats that doesn't harm your pet. Researchers are now exploring the possibility of using the herbal formulas to kill E. coli and Salmonella on crops, as well.

<http://www.sciencecentric.com/news/article.php?q=09081717-killer-spic...>

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/8206045.stm>

http://www.naturalnews.com/026873_pesticides_cancer_NaturalNews.html

Learn more:

http://www.naturalnews.com/026967_natural_pesticides_cleansing.html#ixzz2DWpdArx3



WHAT IS ON THE CONTAINER

Brand Name -

Appears boldly on the label; It is the name by which the product is advertised.

Common name -

The same chemical may appear on the shelf under several brand names, but the common (chemical) name, maybe the same. For example, carbaryl is the common name for Sevin. Its chemical name is, 1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate.

Ingredient statement -

Two kinds of ingredients form pesticides:

Active ingredients (a.i) and Inert ingredients.

Check the active ingredients when comparing pesticides. Many different pesticides contain the same active ingredient. By purchasing pesticides according to the common or chemical name you will be sure you are getting the right active ingredient no matter what the trade name or formulation.

When comparing two different products with the same active ingredient compare the amount of the active ingredient in each product and their respective application rates. Often products contain the same active ingredient, but in different concentrations. Make sure you are using insecticides against insects, fungicides against fungal diseases, herbicides against weeds etc.

Types of Formulations -

Pesticides come in different forms:

Liquids, wettable powders, dusts, etc. Each form is handled differently, and the label identifies the formulation. An example is 4E, which means it is an emulsifiable concentrate (E) with 4 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

HAZARDS AND SAFETY INFORMATION

This section tell you about reading the safety precautions before opening the product.

Precautionary Statements

Precautionary statements identify potential hazards and recommend ways to minimize or avoid risks and,

Statement of Practical Treatment

Statement of practical treatment lists the first aid treatment for someone accidentally exposed to a pesticide

Ld50

This tells you how toxic or poisonous is the pesticide. The LD 50 is the number that explains how much of the pesticide is needed to kill 50% of a pest. For example if you had 100 rats how much chemical is needed to kill 50 rats. Always remember the smaller the LD 50 the more poisonous or toxic the pesticide. In other words, the

smaller number = more toxic



Toxicity Colour Codes



INFORMATION ON INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

This section gives instructions on how to use the product, these include:

- How to mix and apply the product, and rate of use. Dose rate to be applied: Note that using too much will not increase effectiveness and will waste money; using too little may fail to control the insect pest or disease and may cause resistance to the pesticide.
- When to use the product, including timing and frequency (including maximum number of applications per use), or when not to use it, e.g. during the flowering period of the crop.
- Where to use the product - which crops, which pest, targets, areas.
- Any limitations, such as susceptible crops or varieties, weather conditions, harvest interval.
- Compatibility with other products,
- How to avoid harming beneficial insects, such as bees and natural predators, or wildlife.

CONTACT US FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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