



Section 5: Appendix C: Treatment Documents and Information

Cooperative _____ Fruit Fly Project
 _____ Rd./Ave./Blvd.
 _____ California, _____
 (____) ____ - ____

REGULATORY TREATMENT AGREEMENT

Compliance Agreement # _____
 Zone: _____ XSt: _____
 County: _____ Thos. Bros: _____
 GPS: _____

Name Of Establishment: _____ Phone: (____) ____ - ____

Establishment Address: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____

Location of Crop: _____

All _____ fruit fly host fruits and vegetables grown inside the quarantine area must be treated if intended for sale or for movement out of the quarantine area (see attachments).

The crop owner or grower will provide all necessary chemicals, personnel, application and safety equipment. All treatments will be conducted in accordance with the pesticide label, the attached Registration for Special Local Need, and all county, state, and federal laws. An officer from the Cooperative _____ Fruit Fly Project must monitor all treatments. The _____ Fruit Fly Project must receive advance notification of each intended application.

To be eligible for sale the crop treatment must begin at least 30 days before harvest and a minimum of four complete applications must have been made. The applications of pesticide must continue on schedule until the last harvest is completed.

Failure to comply with the treatment schedule will result in the fruit or vegetables becoming ineligible for sale or movement.

No liability shall be attached to the Cooperative _____ Fruit Fly Project or its employees or cooperators in the event of injury to regulated articles or property from commodity treatments or quarantine regulations.

Name Of Owner/Grower: _____ Phone: (____) ____ - ____
 Signature Of Owner/ Grower: _____ Date: ____ / ____ /200__

Signature Of Project Officer _____
 Date: _____

Signing Will Validate Agreement, Which Shall Remain In Effect Until Canceled, Revoked, Or Suspended For Noncompliance.

Treatment Dates: 1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____ 4th _____ Harvest Date: ____ / ____ /200__

Project Officer's Initials _____



Cooperative _____ Fruit Fly Project

_____ Rd./Ave./Blvd.

_____ California, _____

(____) ____ - ____

Waiver of Liability

Name of Establishment: _____ Phone: (____) ____ - ____

Establishment Address: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____

To: _____ Date: ____/____/____

Subject: Fumigation of _____

The treatment prescribed for the commodity of _____ is

Currently, there is no tolerance data available for this treatment on this commodity. If you elect to fumigate this commodity, the Cooperative _____ Fruit Fly Project, USDA/ APHIS/PPQ, the California Department of Food and Agriculture, and the County(ies) of _____

_____, represented by the Office(s) of the Agricultural Commissioner(s), will not be held responsible for any damage or loss that may occur to this commodity during or after treatment.

Signature of Fruit Fly Project Official

____/____/200____
Date

Signature of Owner/Representative

____/____/200____
Date



MALATHION BAIT TREATMENT SCHEDULE*

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11 Treat	12	13
14	15	16	17	18 Treat	19	20
21	22	23	24	25 Treat	26	27
28	29	30				
			1	2 Treat	3	4
5	6	7	8	9 Treat	10	11 Permit Begins
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19 Permit Ends	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

*The grower must administer at least 4 applications during the treatment period, which is a minimum of 30 days, but could be longer, depending on life cycle degree-day calculations. The effective date of any permit issued is the day after completion of treatment (or the day following completion of the first treatment if treatment will be ongoing). Because the ending date on the permit is 10 days after the first application, the length of time that harvesting will be allowed can sometimes be less than 10 days.

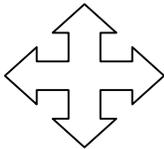


Cooperative _____ **Fruit Fly Project**
 _____ Rd./Ave./Blvd.
 _____ California, _____
 (____) ____ - ____

GROWER FIELD MAP

LEGEND

N



Symbol	No. of Trees	Type

TEMPLATE

Name of Grower (on CA form):		Owner:	
Location:			
Thos. Bros.:	Zone:	CA#:	GPS#:
Date:		Officer:	
Notes:			



Cooperative _____ **Fruit Fly Project**
 _____ Rd./Ave./Blvd.
 _____ California, _____
 (____) ____ - ____

Property Parcel Information

Establishment Name: _____
 Compliance Agreement #: _____ Date signed: ____/____/200__
 County Location of Property/Parcel: _____

Place a check mark to the left of each category that applies to this establishment:			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Airport/Train/Bus	Grower	Receiver
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bee Owner	Harvester	Swap Meet
<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Garden	Hauler	Transient Load
<input type="checkbox"/>	Distributor	Home Owner	Vendor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Food Bank	Landfill/Recycler	Yard Maintenance
<input type="checkbox"/>	Farmers Market	Nursery	Nursery: New Year
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fruit Seller	Processor	Non-commercial Orchard
<input type="checkbox"/>	Grove Management	Packer	Other (specify)

Contact Information and Physical Location of Property/Parcel

Mailing Address:		City:	
State: _____ Zip: _____			
Phone: _____ (____) _____	Fax: _____ (____) _____	E-mail: _____ @ _____	
Grower is (Check all that apply):	<input type="checkbox"/> Certified	<input type="checkbox"/> Organic	<input type="checkbox"/> Bee Hives on Property
	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> Owns Hives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Contracts Hives
Physical Location:		City Location:	
Cross Street: _____		Thos. Bros.: _____	
Grove Management: _____			
Bee Keeper: _____			
Crop / Commodities Information		Site ID Number: _____	
Name of Crop: _____		Variety: _____	
Total Acres: _____		Total Number of Plants/Trees: _____	
Acres to be Treated: _____		Plants/Trees to be Treated: _____	
Projected Harvest Date: Begin ____/____/200__ End ____/____/200__			
Harvester: _____		Hauler: _____	
Packer: _____			
Crop / Commodities Information		Site ID Number: _____	
Name of Crop: _____		Variety: _____	
Total Acres: _____		Total Number of Plants/Trees: _____	
Acres to be Treated: _____		Plants/Trees to be Treated: _____	
Projected Harvest Date: Begin ____/____/200__ End ____/____/200__			
Harvester: _____		Hauler: _____	
Packer: _____			



Pesticide Reentry and Harvest Interval Table				
Pesticide	Commodity – Check product labels for complete listings of all commodities	Reentry Interval (REI)	Preharvest Interval (PHI)	Remarks
Gowan Malathion 8 (10163-21, CA-830012)	Avocado, Apricot	12 Hours	7 Days	As Per Label
	Papaya	24 Hours	24 Hours	Per SLN/Label
	Guava, Mango, Passion Fruit	12 Hours	2 Days	Per Label
	SLN Citrus *, Nectarine, Peach	24 Hours	24 Hours	Per SLN
Clean Crop Malathion 8E (34704-452, CA-830012)	Avocado, Apricot, Mango, Guava, Passion Fruit, Papaya	24 Hours	24 Hours	Per SLN/Label
	SLN Citrus *, Grape, Nectarine, Peach	24 Hours	24 Hours	Per SLN
Gowan Malathion 8 Flowable (0163-21, CA-830012)	Avocado, Apricot	24 Hours	24 Hours	Per SLN/Label
	Mango, Guava	24 Hours	24 Hours	Per SLN/Label
	Apple, Plum	12 Hours	3 Days	Per Label
	Pear	12 Hours	1 Day	Per Label
	SLN Citrus *, Nectarine, Peach	24 Hours	24 Hours	Per SLN
Spinosad SGF-120 NF Naturalyte Fruit Fly Bait (62719-498)	All Crops Tolerance per supplemental label, organic registration	4 Hours	24 Hours	Per Section 3 Registration plus supplemental
* SLN Citrus (= Oranges, Lemons, Limes, and Tangerines)				



Spinosad: Questions And Answers

USDA-APHIS-Plant Protection and Quarantine (July 1999)

Q: What exactly is Spinosad?

A: Spinosad is an insecticide used to control a variety of insect pests, including fruit flies, caterpillars, leafminers, thrips, dry wood termites, and certain beetles. Spinosad is the common name of a mixture of spinosyn A and spinosyn D, two molecules derived naturally from bacteria through fermentation. Spinosad is the active ingredient in several pesticides that are registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): DowAgro's Conserve, SpinTor, Success , and Tracer.

Q: How does the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) use Spinosad in efforts to eradicate the invasive fruit flies?

A: USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) use a Spinosad-based bait spray to fight invasive fruit flies. A small amount of Spinosad is mixed with bait that includes sugar and a protein byproduct of corn.

Q: How does Spinosad work?

A: Spinosad kills susceptible species by causing rapid excitation of the insect nervous system. Invasive fruit flies must feed on the bait mixture and ingest the insecticide.

Q: How is Spinosad applied?

A: Both aerial and ground applications of Spinosad bait spray may be used in fruit fly programs, depending upon the size and location of the outbreak. Aerial applications are performed with helicopters or fixed-wing aircraft. Ground applications involve the use of backpack or hand sprayers or those mounted on all-terrain vehicles for eradication, and hydraulic sprayers for crop certification in commercial, host-plant nurseries or orchards.

Q: What is the rate of application for Spinosad bait spray?

A: The application rate per acre includes a mixture of 0.008 percent Spinosad and 28 percent sugar and attractants. The mixture is diluted in water. This application rate results in actual deposition of 0.00025 pounds active ingredient per acre of Spinosad, or 0.01 oz/acre contained in 48 fl. oz. (6 cups) of bait- spray product per acre.

Q: How does USDA determine whether to use aerial spray or ground applications of Spinosad?

A: Currently USDA is planning to use aerial application of Spinosad and bait in areas that are predominately in commercial production. In urban areas, USDA will use ground applications of Spinosad, unless the size of the infested area or severity of the infestation requires an aerial spray application. Control actions are *typically* prompted by the detection of two invasive fruit flies of either sex, a mated female, or an immature life stage. The size of the application area will depend on the location of detections.



Q: What effect does Spinosad have on non-target species?

A: The use of a bait mixture that targets fruit flies limits the impact on non-target species not attracted to the bait. Because Spinosad is highly toxic to bees, eradication program officials provide special assistance to registered beekeepers.

Q: How long do treatments last?

A: Spinosad applications usually are administered 5 days apart until eradication is achieved, as determined by the absence of detections in baited traps. Applications may continue for two life cycles of the pest beyond the date of the last detection in the treatment area to ensure that immature life stages, such as eggs and larvae, develop and are exposed to the treatment. Under tropical weather conditions, an invasive fruit fly can complete its life cycle in 21 to 30 days, or about 8 to 12 applications. APHIS is often able to reduce the number of applications when the situation allows the use of sterile invasive fruit flies (the preferred strategy for eradicating Mediterranean fruit flies)

Q: Are there any health risks associated with the Spinosad treatments?

A: Health risks from exposure to Spinosad bait spray treatments depend upon the amount of exposure and individual susceptibility. Spinosad poses low hazards and negligible risks when handled properly. Extremely large doses of Spinosad (at least 2,000 times the application rate for the program) are necessary for acute intoxication of humans and other mammals. The small amount of exposure that members of the public have with Spinosad bait spray is well below what is known to cause acute toxicity for humans.

Q: Does Spinosad cause cancer or birth defects?

A: There is no evidence of carcinogenicity of Spinosad based on chronic rodent feeding studies. Reproductive and developmental toxicity occur only at exposures much greater than any exposures that could occur from applications of Spinosad bait spray.

Q: Can Spinosad damage the eyes?

A: Spinosad showed slight conjunctival irritation, or agitation of the membranes lining the eyelids, in primary eye irritation tests. The low levels of exposure from Spinosad bait spray applications are insufficient to cause visual problems.

Q: How does Spinosad affect people with allergies, chemical sensitivity, and other special health problems?

A: Immunological responses to chemical exposure within a population vary. Spinosad is not a skin sensitizer, but some individuals may have allergic or hypersensitive reactions to Spinosad or the bait.

Q: What precautions should people take in the treatment area?

A: People should do their best to minimize exposure. Avoid unnecessary contact with pesticides. Remain indoors during Spinosad bait spray applications. Do yard work before treatment begins rather than after. Rinse off outdoor play areas. Wash skin and clothing if contact occurs. There is no need for people to relocate during aerial applications of Spinosad bait spray if they take proper



precautions to avoid potential exposure.

Q: Is it okay to eat fruits and vegetables exposed to treatments?

A: Before cooking or eating homegrown vegetables, rinse them with water, just as you would those purchased from the grocery store. Washing further minimizes any potential exposure.

Q: What is the swimming pool re-entry interval after an area has been treated with Spinosad?

A: There is no re-entry interval, and the low rate of applications ensures that exposure from swimming is not of concern.

Q: How long will Spinosad residues remain in yards?

A: Residues from applications of Spinosad bait spray are short-lived. The half-life of Spinosad on cotton is only a few hours on a sunny day. The average length of persistence depends on the amount of sunlight and precipitation. Increased exposure to sunlight and increased rainfall accelerate the breakdown of Spinosad.

Q: What effect will treatment have on wildlife?

A: Spinosad as applied in invasive fruit fly eradication programs does not pose any hazard to mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, or aquatic insects. Under normal circumstances, Spinosad poses no hazard to most pets. It can be toxic to those invertebrate species that ingest the bait, and temporary reductions in the populations of some terrestrial insects could occur.

Q: Why is it that these applications of Spinosad are toxic to insects but not to people?

A: The sensitivity of insects to Spinosad is far greater than humans because of difference in physiology, site of toxic action, and types of enzymes present. The bait treatment used in the eradication programs is attractive to flies. As a result, flies eat the pesticide, resulting in greater exposure.

Q: Could there be any cumulative effects from other exposures that I could receive?

A: The low application rate ensures that exposures are unlikely to have any effects on humans. The rapid degradation rate of Spinosad ensures that it will not persist long in the natural environment. Spinosad is readily eliminated from or broken down by enzymes in the human body. Cumulative exposures would require multiple exposures within a short period of time. This is highly unlikely for invasive fruit fly program applications.

Q: Can invasive fruit flies become resistant to Spinosad?

A: Resistance to Spinosad would require the survival of multiple generations of flies exposed to Spinosad. The eradication program applications of Spinosad bait spray do not allow survival of invasive fruit flies, so the development of resistance is highly unlikely. The rapid degradation of Spinosad also ensures that sub-lethal exposures to flies are unlikely to result from residues.



Q. Has EPA authorized the use of Spinosad for invasive fruit fly eradication?

A: Yes, temporary tolerances are in place to allow use in invasive fruit fly programs. Spinosad has been granted permanent tolerances for some fruits (including citrus), nuts, vegetables, and cotton, meat.

Q: Will Spinosad contaminate groundwater?

A: Spinosad adheres readily to organic matter and is relatively immobile in soil. Spinosad is not expected to leak into groundwater. Test results indicate that Spinosad typically decomposes before reaching groundwater.

Frequently Asked Questions: Malathion and other Pesticides

(Adapted from “Facts About The Mediterranean Fruit Fly And Efforts To Keep It From Becoming Established In California,” CDFA, 9/95)

Q: Can’t eradication be done without using toxic pesticides?

A: Unfortunately, no method is currently available that can effectively eradicate fruit fly populations without some use of pesticides. The best we can do at present is to minimize the use of pesticides by using a combination of methods to reduce the amount of pesticide that is needed. While we are confident that the manner in which pesticides are used to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly does not pose any significant risk to the public, we are continuing to search for non-chemical approaches to dealing with infestations in urban areas.

Q: How long are treatments necessary?

A: How long treatments will last depends on a number of factors. A temperature based time model is used to gauge the length of time it takes for a generation of flies to complete its reproductive life cycle and pass through all stages of development. Eradication depends on assuring that there is an insufficient population of flies left to continue breeding. Past experience indicates that treatments may go on for anywhere from four months to a year, or longer. Much depends on the time of year when treatment begins. Treatments are usually more frequent during warmer weather, but may not last as long. Treatments during cooler weather are usually less frequent, but need to be continued for a longer period of time.

Q: What exactly is malathion?

A: Malathion is an organophosphorous chemical, developed in early 1950s. It is a popular home-garden insecticide that is used worldwide, and is one of the least hazardous of all insecticides known. Besides being used on home gardens and landscapes, it has widespread use on dairy farms, chicken ranches, and on orchards and commercial food crops. It is used on pets and livestock to protect them from fleas and biting flies. It has been marketed in a shampoo to treat children for head lice. It is used regularly in urban areas for mosquito abatement. Malathion has a record of safe and effective use in past invasive pest eradication programs in California and elsewhere.



Q: I've heard that malathion is related to WWII nerve gas. Is this true?

A: Malathion is derived from the same class of chemicals as were some nerve gasses, but it is a liquid, and does not have nerve gas characteristics. Methanol and ethanol belong to the same chemical class, yet have a very different toxic potentials. Ethanol is in alcoholic beverages. Methanol is wood alcohol and can cause severe neurological damage if one drinks it.

Q: Is malathion safe? I've head it is highly toxic and dangerous to use.

A: Toxicity is dose related. No chemical can be said to be absolutely "safe." Safety pertains to how one handles a material. Even highly hazardous materials can be used safely. Malathion is not particularly dangerous or hazardous to use. Relatively large doses are necessary for it to be toxic to humans or other animals. The amount applied for fruit flies, and the manner in which it is applied (in a bait), does not expose members of the public to a significant toxic risk. The small amount of malathion people might come in contact with as it is applied, either from the ground or by air, is well below what is known to be toxic for humans. Concentrated solutions of malathion are sold for use by home gardeners in many neighborhood stores that carry gardening supplies.

Q: How is malathion used to kill invasive fruit flies?

A: The California Department of Food and Agriculture, in cooperation with the USDA, has developed an eradication program that uses malathion mixed with a food bait that attracts flies. The malathion and bait mixture is applied as tiny droplets that stick to surfaces they contact. Adult flies are killed when they are attracted to the bait and eat it. As little as 12 fluid ounces of the mixture applied per acre is adequate to achieve eradication. Uniform applications are necessary if all flies are to be killed. In addition to killing mature flies that may have already mated, flies emerging from pupae require nutrients before they begin to mate. If malathion is present in bait as they emerge, immature flies that eat the bait are eliminated before having a chance to reproduce.

If an area of infestation is limited in size, it may be possible to use backpack sprayers to apply the malathion bait mix directly onto the foliage of plants where invasive fruit flies may be found. Two or three applications are generally necessary to effectively rid the environment of existing mature flies prior to beginning the release of sterilized flies. When infested areas are extensive or widely scattered, it may become necessary to apply the bait mixture from aircraft. Aerial applications usually begin late in the evening. Most of the droplets reach the ground within a few minutes after application aircraft pass overhead. Only scattered slower falling droplets may be detected for a short while after this. After 30 minutes, settling is no longer visibly detectable.

In the past, very large areas of infestation have required numerous repeated aerial applications of malathion in bait in some areas because an insufficient number of sterilized flies were available for release. The prospect for repeated aerial application of malathion in bait has been greatly reduced by increasing sterile fly production capability. However, one cannot accurately predict the extent future potential infestations may reach, and there is some chance that repeated aerial application may need to be considered, depending on the total area infested in the State at any given time.



Q: I've heard that the malathion used to eradicate flies is only 95% pure. What's the other five percent?

A: The malathion used for fruit fly eradication is known as “technical grade.” When malathion is produced (manufactured) a number of impurities remain in the final concentrate. While these impurities contribute to overall toxicity, they are present when the toxicity of malathion is tested, and are therefore accounted for. All the impurities together, amount to only five percent of the final product. There are approximately 16 identified impurities, most of which are present in an amount less than one percent. Some of the most prominent impurities are: isomalathion, malaaxon, and various phosphorus esters that are byproducts of chemical reactions that produce malathion.

Q: Why not use pure malathion?

A: Normally, pure malathion is not produced commercially. It is only necessary to remove minor impurities when they hamper product performance, either by interfering with desired activity or causing undue adverse reactions. The technical grade material used for fruit fly eradication is the same material used in virtually all commercial malathion products. Toxicity testing has been done using this same material.

Q: Is it possible to inhale the spray?

A: The droplets are tiny, but do not remain in the air like aerosols do. During the brief time droplets are falling after release from aircraft, there is little likelihood of breathing in any significant amount. The concentration of malathion in air, due to evaporation after application is very small: in the parts per trillion range.

Q: What happens to the malathion after it's applied?

A: Malathion gradually breaks down after it is applied. The break down products are generally much less toxic than malathion, and eventually return to their normal elemental state. Malaaxon, which is formed when oxygen replaces a sulfur in the malathion molecule, is more potent than malathion. Environmental monitoring during and after malathion bait applications has detected relatively small amounts of either malathion or malaaxon. The amount of residue found in the environment does not reasonably suggest a meaningful toxic threat to people or the environment. Malaaxon itself breaks down more rapidly than malathion once it is formed. Repeat applications of malathion are necessary because not enough is left to effectively kill flies two to four weeks after it has been applied.

Q: What is the bait?

A: The bait is primarily protein, carbohydrate and fat with some inorganic salts, such as sodium chloride (table salt), and water. It is made mostly from corn, and is similar to processed food.

Q: What about malathion getting into swimming pools?

A: Almost all swimming pools and wading ponds are deep enough so that the concentration of malathion residues, after aerial application of malathion in bait, will not reach the drinking water



action level of 160 parts per billion, established by the California Department of Health Services.

Malathion residues degrade very rapidly in swimming pool water, and are virtually gone in about 48 hours. This has been verified through independent monitoring conducted during previous fruit fly eradication projects.

Q: Could malathion be harmful to pets or wild animals?

A: Except for fish, malathion, as applied for fruit fly eradication, does not pose a hazard to pets and wildlife. It is used in dairy barns and chicken coops, and is applied directly to pets and livestock to rid them of body pests, such as fleas and biting flies. Shallow pools, such as garden fish ponds should be covered when application take place, and uncovered the next morning. This will prevent direct contamination of the pond and avoid oxygen deprivation, which could occur if the cover is left on too long.

Q: What effect will the malathion have on other insects, like honeybees and other beneficial insects?

A: There may be temporary reductions in the population of some insects, and temporary increases in others, based on individual species susceptibility. Populations normalize once again, after treatments stop. Honeybees are not attracted to the bait. Some bees may be killed, however, because they may crawl through bait droplets while foraging.

Q: Are there any precautions people should take when the malathion mixture is applied?

A: Yes.

- Malathion bait droplets can damage certain automobile paints. This hazard is similar to that of fruit juices, tree saps, raw egg, and the like. AUTOMOBILES should be put in garage or covered when bait applications are made. If left out, they should be washed off the following morning.
- Some plastic SKYLIGHTS AND AWNINGS may be spotted (stained). They should be covered during, or washed off after, spraying.

Additional prudent measures anyone might take to reduce exposure include:

- Remaining indoors when applications are being made.
- Bringing in CHILDREN'S TOYS. If left out, wash them before allowing children to play with them.
- Before cooking or eating homegrown FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, rinse them with water, just as you would those purchased from a store.
- Cover PICNIC TABLES, or hose them off after spraying.



- Wash EXPOSED SKIN SURFACES with soap and water after touching surfaces that have bait residues.
- Don't leave LAUNDRY hanging out during application. Launder soiled clothing before it is worn.
- Do YARD WORK before, rather than immediately after spraying.