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Description Notes Also included are PR Notice 70-11 "Notice to Manufacturers, Formulators, Distributors and Registrants of Economic Poisons: Suspension of 2,4,5-T Products Bearing Certain Directions for Use," PR Notice 70-22 dated September 28, 1970 "Notice to Manufacturers, Formulators, Distributors and Registrants of Economic Poisons: Presence of Chlorodioxin Contaminants in Economic Poisons," and a U. S. Department of Agriculture employee notice dated May 8, 1970 regarding the status of 2,4,5-T.

AREAS WITH RESTRICTED USE OF 2,4,5-T

Federal lands under jurisdiction of U. S. Department of Interior:

National parks
 U.S. Fish & Wildlife refuges
 Bureau of Reclamation lands
 Federal domain - lands administered by Bureau of Land Management

Total: 534 million acres

Private:

Crop lands	335 Million acres
Cover crop & pasture cropland	109 million acres
Urban areas, roads, etc.	160 million acres
Farmsteads	29 million acres

AREAS WITH NO RESTRICTION ON USE OF 2,4,5-T

Federal owned lands:

U.S. Forest Service - National Forests	187 million acres
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State & municipal

Forest areas	29 million acres
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Private

Farmer owned forests	151 million acres
Forest industry owned forests	216 million acres
Grazing land (not in farms)	317 million acres
Grassland pastures	487 million acres

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
PESTICIDES REGULATION DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS, FORMULATORS, DISTRIBUTORS
AND REGISTRANTS OF ECONOMIC POISONS

Attention: Person Responsible for Federal Registration of
Economic Poisons

Suspension of 2,4,5-T Products Bearing Certain Directions for Use

Recent studies by the National Environmental Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare have shown that the subcutaneous administration of high concentrations of the purest samples of 2,4,5-T that are practical to manufacture at the present time produce a significant number of fetal abnormalities in mice.

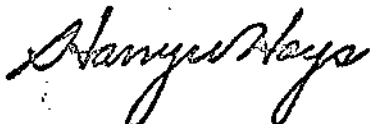
In accordance with the Interdepartmental Agreement for Protection of the Public Health and the Quality of the Environment in Relation to Pesticides, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has advised the Secretary of Agriculture that exposure to this herbicide may present an imminent health hazard to women of child-bearing age and has recommended suspension of certain registered uses of 2,4,5-T.

On the basis of the above and in accordance with Section 4.c. of the statute, it is hereby found that in order to prevent an imminent hazard to the public it is necessary to suspend the registration for products containing 2,4,5-T and bearing directions for use as follows:

- I. All uses in lakes, ponds or on ditch banks.
- II. Liquid formulations for use around the home, recreation areas, and similar sites.

Therefore, such registrations are hereby suspended and such products may not be lawfully distributed in interstate commerce.

Labeling for products containing 2,4,5-T that can be modified by deleting the above claims may be amended. Revocation of these suspension orders will be considered if 5 copies of acceptable labeling are submitted with PR Form 9-198.



Harry W. Hays
Director

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250


September 28, 1970

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS, FORMULATORS, DISTRIBUTORS
AND REGISTRANTS OF ECONOMIC POISONS

Attention: Person responsible for Federal registration of economic poisons.

Presence of Chlorodioxin Contaminants in Economic Poisons

The United States Department of Agriculture has determined that certain toxic chlorodioxins (such as 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin) may be present as contaminants in the basic materials used in formulating 2,4,5-T and silvex. The presence of such chlorodioxins in economic poisons constitutes a possible hazard to man because these chlorodioxins have been found to be extremely toxic to laboratory animals. Therefore, products containing such contaminants are considered to be in violation of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. Appropriate regulatory action will be taken under the provisions of the Act if these chlorodioxins are found in any economic poison.


Lowell E. Miller
Acting Associate Director

0.5 ppm allowed by verbal understanding

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Agricultural Research Service
Washington, D.C. 20250

Will
file 2/15
May 8, 1970

TO ALL EMPLOYEES:

Additional developments concerning pesticides since my report last month include the following:

Court action was taken against our suspension of mercury pesticides. The Nor-Am Co. of Chicago obtained an injunction against the decision to suspend registration of alkylmercury fungicides for use as seed treatments. The injunction, granted Apr. 21, allows the company to continue selling its mercurial fungicides in interstate commerce. We have filed an appeal and request for a stay order pending a hearing and decision by the Court of Appeals.

The suspension was based on imminent hazard to public health created by the misuse of treated seed as livestock feed that can cause irreversible injury to man and animals. The company has requested a public hearing, as provided for by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

Registration of certain 2,4,5-T herbicide products was suspended, as announced Apr. 15. Suspended products include liquid formulations for use around the home and recreation areas; and all formulations for use in lakes, ponds, or on ditch banks. The suspension is the result of careful evaluation by the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, and HEW and is based on the opinion of HEW that contamination from uses of 2,4,5-T around the home and in water areas could constitute a hazard to human health. The herbicide was reported to cause birth defects when injected at high dose rates into experimental pregnant mice. No data on humans are available. Five manufacturers and more than 100 formulators are affected by the suspension.

The action does not eliminate registered uses of 2,4,5-T for control of weeds and brush on range, pasture, and forests or on rights of way and other nonagricultural land. We did cancel registered uses of nonliquid formulations of 2,4,5-T around the home and on all food crops intended for human consumption (apples, blueberries, barley, corn, oats, rice, rye, and sugarcane).

Dioxin impurities in 2,4,5-T are also suspected of being capable of causing birth defects. ARS set aside facilities at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., and has begun research on dioxins. The work will include the refinement of analytical procedures for the dioxins, study of their biological degradation, their persistence in soils, uptake into plants, and analysis for dioxins of agricultural chemicals that may contain them. Scientists of Crops Res. and Pesticides Regulation Divs. will work in the Beltsville laboratory

under the direction of Dr. Philip C. Kearney, CR.

Research on dioxins is also being started at the Northern Utilization Res. lab at Peoria to determine the presence and fate of the materials in food processing. The initial studies will be on soybean oil. If dioxins are identified, we will look for ways to remove them.

Cotton fabrics treated with ARS-developed finishes were featured in a fashion show at the National Arboretum on May 6. The guest of honor was Mrs. Clifford M. Hardin, and those attending included the wives of several Cabinet members and Members of Congress. Co-sponsors of the show were ARS and the American Newspaper Women's Club.

Women's summer wear was highlighted, along with a selection of children's sleepwear with an ARS fire-retardant finish. Fabrics shown included stretch cottons, durable press cottons, sculptured cotton lace, and water-repellent cottons. Among the contributing designers were some of the industry's biggest names: Andrew Arkin, Ceil Chapman, Joan Leslie, Oscar de La Renta, Teal Traina, and Geoffrey Beene.

Attendees were served a variety of ARS-developed food items, including orange juice tablets and low-fat peanuts. Another show, featuring ARS finishes for woolen garments, is planned for the International Wool Conference in San Francisco in August.

Dr. Ned D. Bayley, USDA's Director of Science and Education, has won the Career Service Award of the National Civil Service League, honoring him for his ability in organizing S&E activities.

This evening, at a banquet at the Washington Hilton, Dr. Bayley is to receive \$1,000, an inscribed gold watch, and a plaque of honor. Other 1970 awardees include astronaut Neil A. Armstrong and Philip C. Habib, member and senior advisor at the Paris peace talks.

Dr. Bayley began his USDA career in 1955 as a dairy scientist at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md. Within 13 years, he progressed through the ranks to his present position as director of all of the Department's research, library, and extension programs.

Born and raised in Michigan, Dr. Bayley received his B.S. degree in animal husbandry from Michigan State College, completed a year of graduate study in animal genetics at the University of Minnesota, and earned his Ph.D. in dairy husbandry from the University of Wisconsin.

I will be in Byron, Ga., May 18 to help dedicate our new Southeastern Fruit and Tree Nut Research Station. Georgia Congressman John J. Flynt, Jr., will give the principal address. Joining us on the dedication program will be Dr. Henry W. Garren, Dean of the University of Georgia College of Agriculture; Dr. John H. Owen, Director of the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Stations; and L. W. Eberhardt, Jr., Director of the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service.

The main laboratory at Byron was originally built by the Navy as a supply depot but has been remodeled to provide accommodations for 25 scientists and their support staff. Plantings include 350 acres of pecans, 80 acres of peaches, and 30 acres of plums.

Beef cattle research will get an added boost from newly completed facilities at our U.S. Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City,