The Light Brown Apple Moth in California: Planes, Pheromones and Public



Health

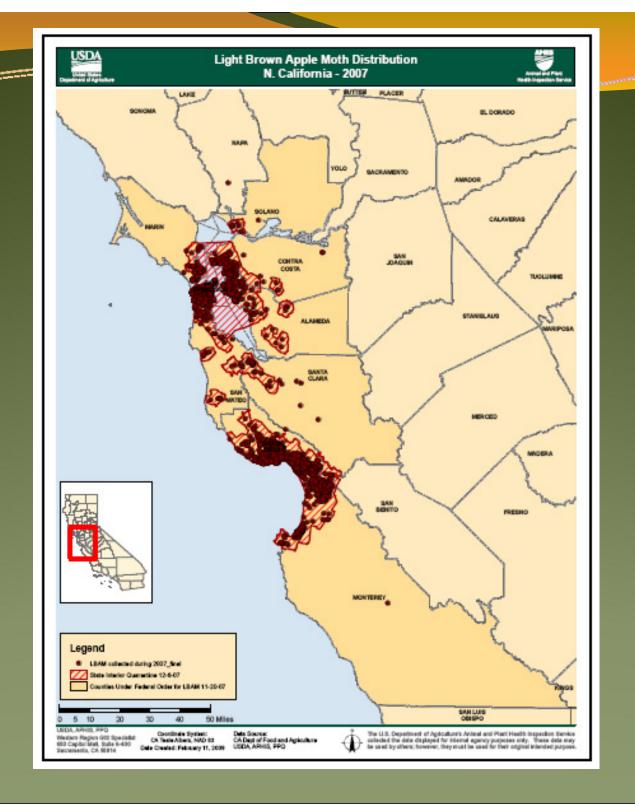
Saturnino "Nino" Yanga Worker Health and Safety Branch Department of Pesticide Regulation CalEPA

The Light Brown Apple Moth



http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/lba_moth/images/postvittana.jpg

- Invasive species
- > 2,000 host plants
- Economic damage by feeding of larvae
- Severe outbreaks: as high as 85 % of crop
- No natural enemies in the continental US
- CA climate can support a continuous breeding
- → permanent establishment!







http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/lba_moth/images/larvae.jpg

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/lba_moth/images/strawberry.jpg

STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES INVOLVED

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF Food and Agriculture Your Connection to California Agriculture...

 Charged with control and eradication of invasive pests and disease

California Department of

Pesticide Regulation

- Receives, reviews, evaluates and determines whether pesticides should be registered for sale and use in California.
- Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program documents and evaluates situations in which pesticides cause injury and illness

STATE/LOCAL AGENCIES INVOLVED



 Coordinates with DPR to serve as the primary enforcement agents for State pesticide laws and regulations at the local level.



- Pesticide Epidemiology Section:
 - Epidemiological & other assistance to local health officers in an outbreak of pesticide poisoning,
 - Provides education and training on the recognition, management, and reporting of pesticide poisoning to health professionals and others.
 - •Risk communication education for the public and for county health departments on pesticide related health issues.

TIMELINE OF MAJOR EVENTS













02/07: LBAM 1st detected In Berkeley

05/07: TWG Convened 05/02/07: Federal Domestic Quarantine Order by APHIS 9/9/07-9/13/07 (Monterey Co.) 10/10/07 Monterey
Co. Judge issues
temp. restraining
Order

10/19/07 Temp. restraining Order lifted

04/10/08: Joint DPR, OEHHA, DPH Ilness Summary Report released





10/31/07 Consensus
Statement on Human
Health Aspects
(OEHHA/DPR).

10/24/07-10/26/07 (Monterey Co.) 11/8/07 – 11/09/07 (Santa Cruz Co.)







04/24/08:

Santa Cruz Co.
Judge halts aerial
spraying until EIR
is completed

04/24/08:

Governor announces postponement of spraying until acute toxicity tests are completed

Monterey Co.
Judge halts aerial
spraying until EIR
is completed

05/12/08:

06/19/08: CDFA announces it will abandon aerial spraying over populated areas

11/3/08: Results of 6-pack toxicology Study released

ISSUES REGARDING LBAM ERADICATION PROJECT

- Insufficient Public participation/ notification/ outreach
- Emergency status of LBAM
- Safety of the product used/ Health Concerns
 - Active Ingredient
 - Inert Ingredients disclosure
- Aerial spraying vs. other eradication methods
- Aerial spraying over populated areas











ISSUES REGARDING LBAM ILLNESS REPORTS

- Reporting mechanism
- Data quality
- Numbers





REPORTING PESTICIDE RELATED ILLNESSES AND INJURIES IN CALIFORNIA









.......













Pesticide Exposure

Non-medical providers (No record of illness)

Illness

Home Treatment (No record of illness)

Doctor's First Report of Occupational Injury or Illness (DFROII) Occupational Exposures



Consult



ALL pesticide related Illnesses inc. occupational

.

Web –based reporting System

Insurance Carrier

Pesticide Illness Report (PIR)

Local Health Officer

(Reported within 24 hours by physician if s/he suspects illness is pesticide related)





iess report (i iit)

California Department of

Pesticide Regulation

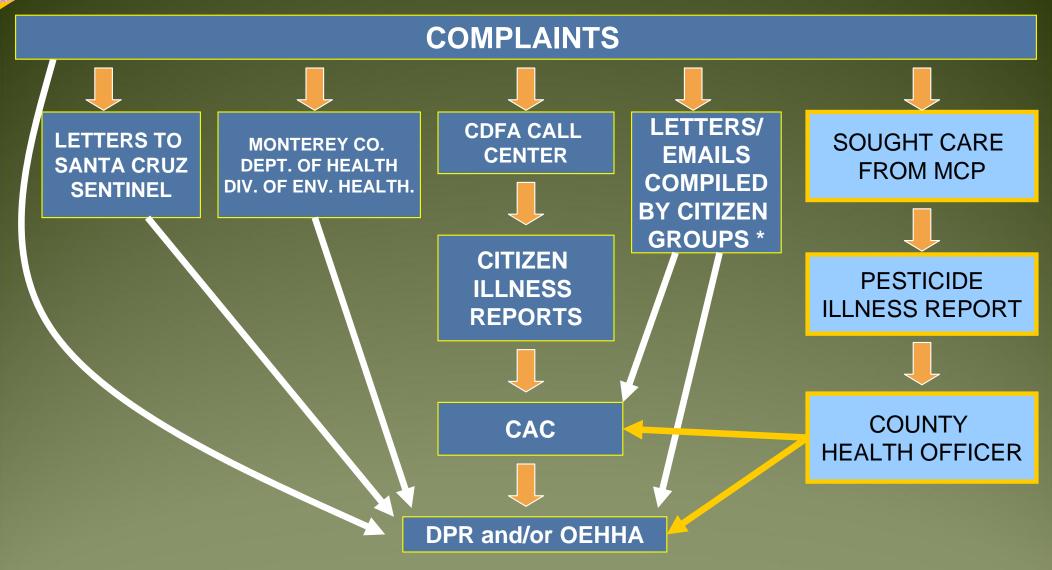
County
Agricultural
Commissioner

Pesticide Episode Investigation Report (PEIR)



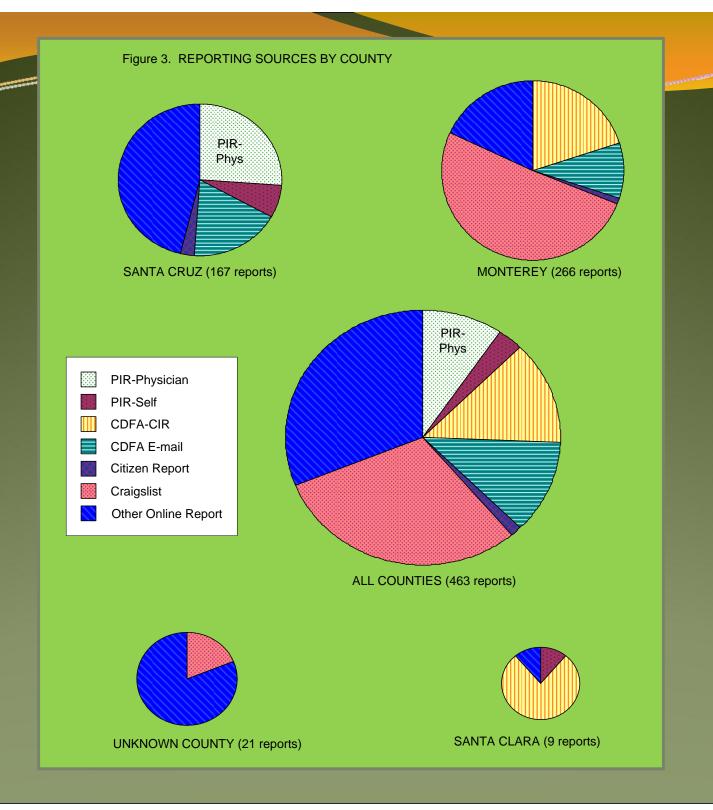
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HOW WERE LBAM CASES REPORTED IN 2007?



* Citizen's Groups: www.stopthespray.com, www.reactiontospraying@yahoo.com, Mike Lynberg's 'compendium' of complaints

- 643 Reports collected
 - 180 duplicate reports or non-human health related
 - 24 additional reports received on April 1,
 2008 → separately accounted for in
 Summary
- Majority of reports from Santa Cruz County



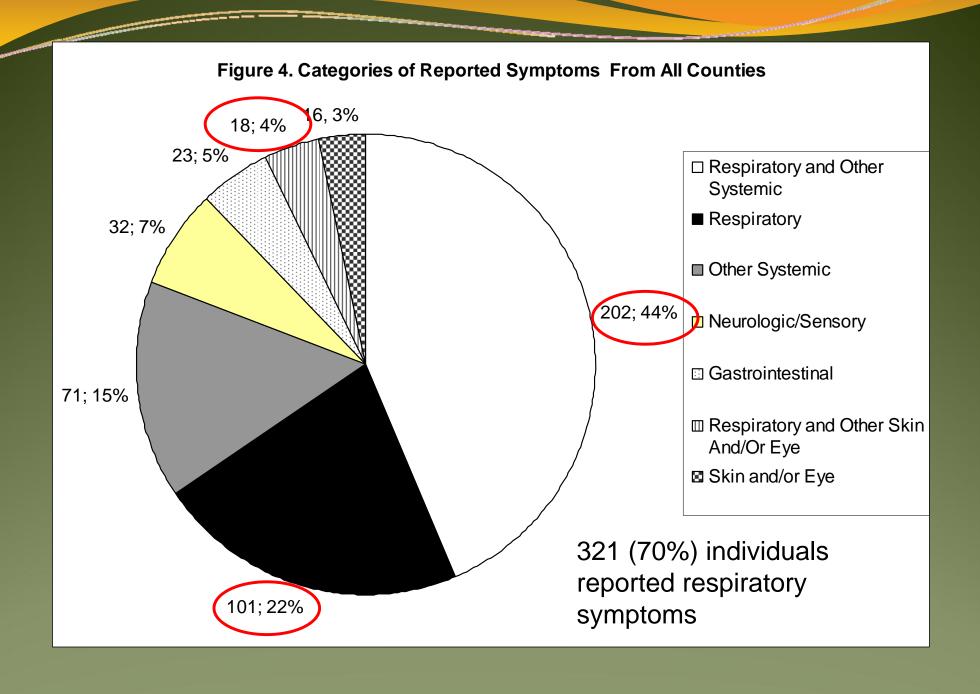
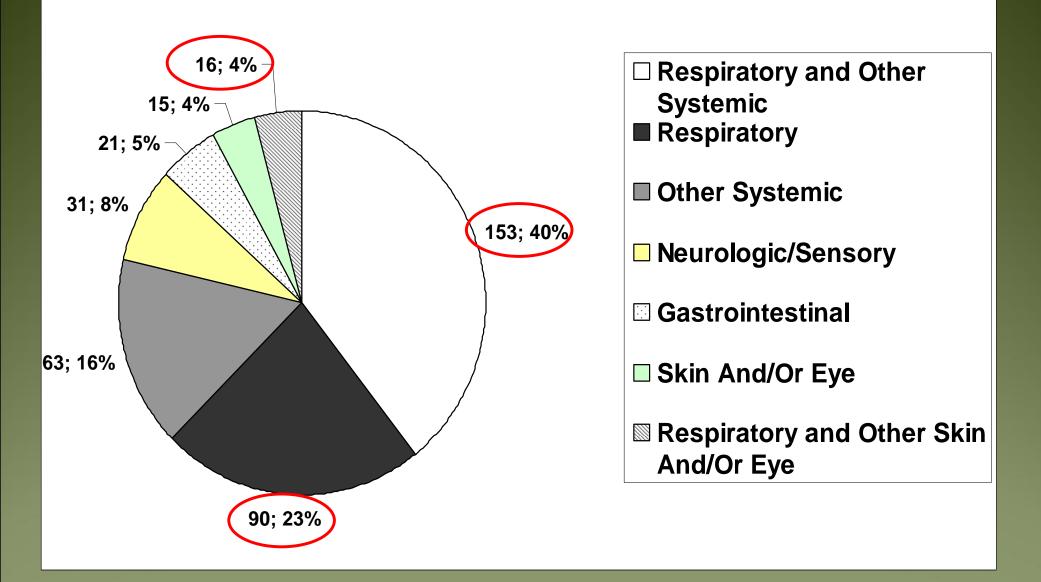


Figure 9. Categories of Reported Symptoms for Those Not Known to Have Sought Medical Attention



- Number of individuals who sought medical attention: 74 (16%)
 - Monterey County: 24
 - Santa Cruz County: 44
 - Santa Clara County: 6

- 44 PIRs from 28 medical providers in Santa Cruz County; 2 additional PIRs received after release of Summary Report
 - Symptoms that did not correspond to spray dates: 3 cases (unrelated)
 - Symptom occurring a month after a short visit to spray area: 1 case (unrelated)
 - Respiratory effects: 38 of 42 cases

Figure 7. Number of Days From Reported Date of Exposure to Pheromone Applications to Date of Onset of Symptoms

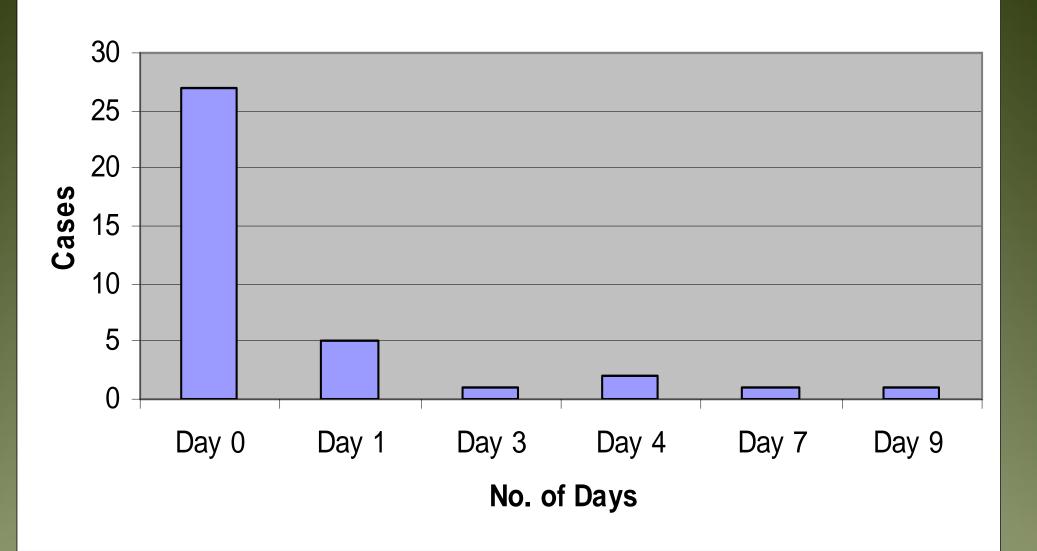
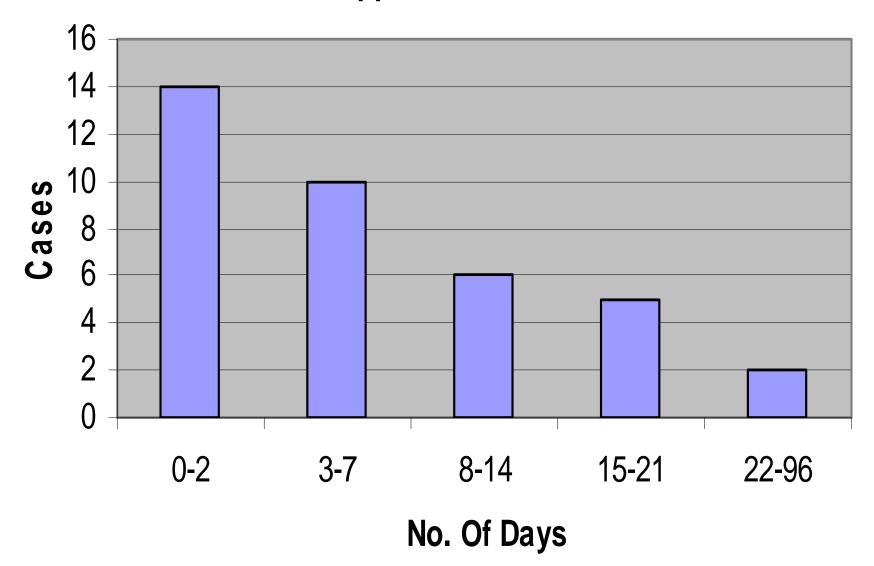


Figure 8. Number of Days from Date of Exposure to Pheromone Application to Date of Medical Care



- PISP:Can we use a model for using ER reports to identify an increase in health problems?
 - Counts of ER contacts at a) Monterey Co. hospitals for Sept, Oct and Nov 2007 and b) Santa Cruz hospitals for Nov 2007. (Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD))
 - Inclusion criteria: Asthma, Other Respiratory
 Conditions or any effect of pesticide exposure
 - Could not identify any increase in consultations during the spray period.

- Remaining 42 PIRs
 - No epidemiologic basis for attributing ill health to spray exposure.
 - NOT enough proof that no one suffered health effects!
 - Few people may possibly have exceptional sensitivity to the product used.

PROBLEMS WITH RECEIVED ILLNESS REPORTS

- DUPLICATE RECORDS!
 - 1000's vs. 463
- INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION ON:
 - EXPOSURE How? Where? When?
 - SYMPTOMS Onset? Resolution?
 - CONTACT INFORMATION address, phone?
 - REPORTS: PIRs to 'one line' emails
- SYMPTOMS NOT ASSESSED BY MEDICAL CARE PROVIDER
 - Only 16% (74/463) sought medical care



NO SUCH THING AS BAD PRESS?

Bender, Kristin. "Aerial Spraying Plan has Foul Odor to Some". Contra Costa Times, 23 February 2008.

Reynolds, Julia. "Marketing of Moth Spraying: Emails show how officials failed to gauge opposition". The Monteray County Herald, 27 January 2008.

Kawamura, A.G. "California Agriculture Chief Defends Moth Spraying". Marin Independent Journal 02 March 2008.

Kay, Jane. "Experts Questions Plan to Spray to Fight Moth". San Francisco Chronicle 06 March 2008.

Lieber, Robert. "Agricultural Chief Accused of Lying About Spraying". Marin Independent Journal 09 March 2008.

Brooks, Amy. "Report Inconclusive on Spray's Health Effects".

http://www.dailycal.org/article/101308/report_inconclusive_on_spray_s_health_effects. 09 March 2008.

Lynberg, Mike. "Flaws with State's Moth Spray Report".

http://www.montereyherald.com/opinion/ci_8929619. 09 March 2008.

Yi, Matthew. "Moth Fallout Leads Committee To Pass Two Bills".

http://www.montereyherald.com/opinion/ci_8929619. 17 April 2008.

"Moth Spraying Opponents March on GG Bridge".

http://cbs5.com/local/moth.spraying.protest.2.737622.html

Agha, Laith. "State Cancels Moth Spraying". Monterey Herald. 20 June 2008.

Lessons Learned:

- COMMUNICATION IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!
 - Public Involvement/ Outreach/ Notification!
 - Importance of the eradication project,
 - Potential health risks, and
 - How to minimize exposure
 - What, Where and How to report health effects
 - Local health providers (Recognition, Management and Reporting pesticide illnesses)
 - Between and among Local and state officials
 - Data sharing between public health agencies

Lessons Learned:

- COORDINATION IS JUST AS IMPORTANT!
 - Between and among state and local agencies on collecting and evaluating illness reports.
- PUBLIC PERCEPTION/OPINION IS A FORCE TO RECKON WITH!
 - OUTREACH!
 - The World Wide Web is a powerful medium!
- LEARN FROM PAST EXPERIENCES/EVENTS!
 - Lake Davis Pike Eradication Dept. of Fish & Game
 - 1997 and 2007

OUTCOME OF LBAM AERIAL SPRAYINGS

- CDFA and USDA will no longer aerially apply pheromones
 - Use sterile insect technique instead
 - Use twist ties to prevent the spread of LBAM to other counties when they find LBAM
 - Drafting an environmental impact report for the use of pheromones in the project



OUTCOME OF LBAM AERIAL SPRAYINGS

- Joint contract between DPR, OEHHA and California Poison Control Center (CPCS)
 - CPCS as <u>single</u>, <u>centralized</u> reporting hub!
 - CDFA to refer health effects concerns/complaints during eradication program to CPCS.
 - CPCS → DPR and OEHHA within 24 48 hours
 - Determine any unusual circumstances that need attention and make recommendations to CDFA and USDA.
- Legislation

LEGISLATION RESULTING FROM 2007 LBAM AERIAL SPRAYING (Chaptered)

- Assembly Bill 2763 (Laird)
 - Amended FAC section 5260.
 - Consultation with other state agencies to develop a plan of the best options to eradicate higher priority pests.
 - Public hearings and public input
 - Notice to local authorities, residents, and the Governor, and providing the plan to the Governor,

LEGISLATION RESULTING FROM 2007 LBAM AERIAL SPRAYING (Chaptered)

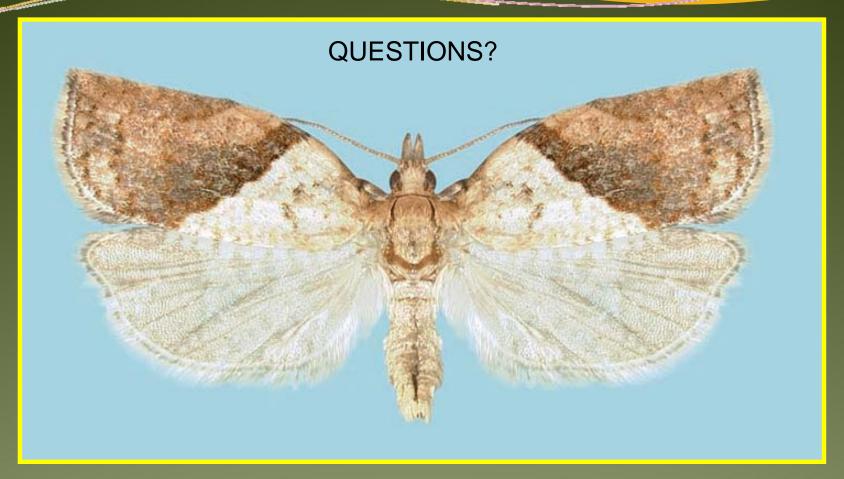
- Assembly Bill 2765 (Huffman)
 - Amended FAC sections 5571 and 5776, and added to section 2276.5.
 - County Agricultural Commissioner (CAC) to:
 - Conduct at least one public hearing, when an eradication plan includes potential aerial application of a pesticide in an urban area,
 - Ask for an evaluation of human health and environmental risks conducted jointly by DPR and OEHHA.
 - Notice to residents, physicians, and media
 - Pesticide information
 - Health and safety precautions
 - Telephone number and address of public health personnel familiar with the eradication program

LEGISLATION RESULTING FROM 2007 LBAM AERIAL SPRAYING (Introduced, Current Session)

- AB 622 (Swanson)
 - •Would require that any aerial application of a pesticide must observe a safety zone of at least 3.3 miles from residential areas.
- AB 759 (Laird)
 - Would require registrant to voluntary provide a list of ALL ingredients of a pesticide to OEHHA before it can be used(for aerial spraying.
- AB 1091 (Monning)
 - •Would require establishing a toll free telephone hotline number for reporting adverse health effects related to aerial and community ground pesticide applications.

The saga continues.....





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