

Mayor's Water Quality Committee Agenda
For September 5, 2019

- a. Call to order;
- b. **Roll call**; Steve Bartush, Jim Bartley, Tom Closter, John Crespo, Diane Lauricella, Dick Harris, Pete Johnson, Chris Malik, Harry Rilling, John Romano, Joe Schnierlein, Geoff Steadman, Louise Washer
- c. **Communications**;
DEEP,
Eversource,
Dept of Rec. and Parks
- d. **Public comments**
- e. **Old business**;
PFAS and PFOS updates
- f. **New business**;
At our last meeting we did not have time to address the letter below.

Letter from Norwalk River Watershed to Governor Lamont. And request to signing on with the Watershed Assoc.
- g. Reading and approval of minutes from August;
- h. Adjournment.

Dear Governor Lamont,

On behalf of XXX organizations with our XXX members in Connecticut, we urge you, as Governor of Connecticut, to cancel the registration of chlorpyrifos, a toxic pesticide that is linked to serious health and environmental concerns.

Chlorpyrifos is a toxic pesticide derived from a nerve gas developed by Nazi Germany for use in WWII.ⁱ Although the EPA banned almost all residential use of chlorpyrifos in 2000, it is still widely used in the agricultural industry.ⁱⁱ Connecticut residents regularly encounter chlorpyrifos through residue on food and contaminated drinking water and air. In 2015, a Food and Drug Administration study found that chlorpyrifos is the fourth most common pesticide found in human foods.ⁱⁱⁱ

Scientific studies have linked chlorpyrifos to brain damage in children, autism, cancer, Parkinson's disease and a whole host of other negative human health impacts such as reduced IQ, loss of working memory, attention deficit disorders and delayed motor development.^{iv,v,vi,vii} Farmers, farmworkers, and rural communities have an

increased risk of exposure to chlorpyrifos due to proximity to agriculture, which is associated with immediate and long-term adverse health impacts.^{viii,ix,x}

A large body of science, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s scientific review, demonstrates that chlorpyrifos residues in water and food are unsafe for pregnant women and children.^{xi} Chlorpyrifos exposure can result in negative health outcomes for both the mother and fetus, such as increasing the chance of having a preterm birth.^{xii} In fact, most studies have found no evidence of a threshold or “safe” level of exposure for pregnant women.^{xiii}

The federal government continues to fail on this issue. The Trump administration reversed a proposed ban on chlorpyrifos after meeting with the CEO of Dow Chemical — the manufacturer of this toxic chemical. Further, the Trump administration blocked the release of reports that found chlorpyrifos is so toxic that it “jeopardizes the continued existence” of more than 1,399 endangered and threatened birds, fish and other animals and plants.^{xiv,xv} Most recently, the EPA once again affirmed it will not ban Chlorpyrifos in a statement issued on July 18th.

Other states have already taken leadership where the EPA has failed. Last year, Hawaii enacted legislation to ban chlorpyrifos. In April, the New York legislature passed legislation banning chlorpyrifos. In May, California announced that it is taking action to ban chlorpyrifos. If New York, California and Hawaii are able to ban chlorpyrifos, it is critical that Connecticut do the same. California has almost 70,000 farms, and New York has more than 30,000, which are significantly more than Connecticut’s 5,500 farms.^{xvi} An integrated pest management system, including the use of physical barriers, latex coatings to protect trees, and entomopathogenic nematodes to attack infestations, are safe and effective alternative to chlorpyrifos that are better for our environment, better for public health and our farmers.

According to DEEP filings, the primary use of chlorpyrifos in Connecticut are golf courses. The Connecticut Environmental Council, which represents trade associations including the Association of Golf Course Superintendents, submitted testimony in support of HB 7346, a bill introduced in Connecticut to ban chlorpyrifos. Their members supported this bill because they stated they can utilize effective methods of pest control that are safer for public health and the environment.

Since many golf courses are near or on water ways which lead to Long Island Sound. Also, due to the flooding that is happening with greater frequency the use of this pesticide around homes could also make its way to Long Island Sound. We have a special concern that this compound could end up bioaccumulating in fish and shellfish, which is a major industry in Connecticut.

DEEP has the authority to take action on this issue. DEEP’s Pesticide Management Program includes a “Registration of Pesticides” Division that, “controls the pesticide products being used in the state.” The Pesticide Manage Program’s mission it to “prevent adverse human health or environmental effects from the misuse of pesticides.” Currently, six chlorpyrifos-based pesticides are registered for restricted use, scheduled to expire and are up for renewal between 2021 to 2023. Given the urgency of this issue, Connecticut can not wait any longer to ban this toxic pesticide.

Given federal inaction, we urge you to take leadership on this issue and protect Connecticut’s citizens, children, and environment by taking executive action and banning chlorpyrifos. The undersigned organizations urge you, Governor, to cancel the registration of chlorpyrifos immediately.

Sincerely,

XXX

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- ⁱ Associated Press. (2017). Dow Chemical is pushing Trump administration to ignore studies of toxic pesticide. Los Angeles Times. Retrieved from <http://www.latimes.com/business/la-fi-dow-pesticides-trump-20170420-story.html>
- ⁱⁱ Environmental Protection Agency (2018, September 24). Chlorpyrifos. Environmental Protection Agency. Retrieved from <https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/chlorpyrifos>
- ⁱⁱⁱ Smart on Pesticides Maryland. (2019). The 2019 Maryland Chlorpyrifos Ban Bill, HB275/SB270. Maryland Pesticide Network Maryland Pesticide Education Network. Retrieved from <http://www.mdpestnet.org/take-action/smart-on-pesticides-maryland/>
- ^{iv} Rauh, V. A., Perera, P. P., Horton, M. K., Whyatt, R. M., Bansal, R., ... & Peterson, B. S. (2012). Brain anomalies in children exposed prenatally to a common organophosphate pesticide. PNAS. Retrieved from <http://www.pnas.org/content/pnas/early/2012/04/25/1203396109.full.pdf>
- ^v Shelton, J. F., Geraghty, E. M., Tancredi, D. J., Delwiche, L. D., Schmidt, R. J., ... & Hertz-Picciotto, I. (2014). Neurodevelopmental Disorders and Prenatal Residential Proximity to Agricultural Pesticides: The CHARGE Study. Environmental Health Perspectives. Retrieved from <https://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/wp-content/uploads/122/10/ehp.1307044.alt.pdf>
- ^{vi} Lawrence S. Engel, Emily Werder, Jaya Satagopan, et al. (2017) Insecticide use and breast cancer risk among farmers' wives in the Agricultural Health Study. Environmental Health Perspectives. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1289/EHP1295>.
- ^{vii} Wang, A., Cockburn, M., Ly, T. T., Bronstein, J. M., Ritz, B. (2014). The association between ambient exposure to organophosphates and Parkinson's disease risk. Occup Environ Med. Retrieved from <http://oem.bmj.com/content/71/4/275>
- ^{viii} Rastogi, S. K., Tripathi, S., & Ravishanker, D. (2010). A study of neurologic symptoms on exposure to organophosphate pesticides in the children of agricultural workers. Indian journal of occupational and environmental medicine, 14(2), 54. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2992866/>
- ^{ix} Rauh, V., Arunajadai, S., Horton, M., Perera, F., Hoepner, L., Barr, D. B., & Whyatt, R. (2011). Seven-year neurodevelopmental scores and prenatal exposure to chlorpyrifos, a common agricultural pesticide. Environmental health perspectives, 119(8), 1196. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3237355/>
- ^x Khan, K., Ismail, A. A., Rasoul, G. A., Bonner, M. R., Lasarev, M. R., Hendy, O., ... & Rohlman, D. S. (2014). Longitudinal assessment of chlorpyrifos exposure and self-reported neurological symptoms in adolescent pesticide applicators. BMJ open, 4(3), e004177. Retrieved from <http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/4/3/e004177.short>
- ^{xi} Environmental Protection Agency. (2016). Chlorpyrifos Revised Human Health Risk Assessment. Regulations.gov. Retrieved from <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2015-0653-0454>
- ^{xii} Hertz-Picciotto, I., Sass, J. B., Engel, S., Bennett, D. H., Bradman, A., Eskenazi, B., Lanphear, B., Whyatt, R. (2018). Organophosphate exposures during pregnancy and child neurodevelopment: Recommendations for essential policy reforms. PLOS Medicine. Retrieved from <https://journals.plos.org/plosmedicine/article?id=10.1371/journal.pmed.1002671>
- ^{xiii} Bouchard M.F., Chevrier J., Harley K. G., et al. (2011) Prenatal Exposure to Organophosphate Pesticides and IQ in 7-Year-Old Children. Environmental Health Perspectives. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1289/ehp.1003185>.
- ^{xiv} Lipton, E. (2017). E.P.A. Chief, Rejecting Agency's Science, Chooses Not to Ban Insecticide. New York Times. Accessed from <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/29/us/politics/epa-insecticide-chlorpyrifos.html>
- ^{xv} Lipton, E. (2019). Interior Nominee Intervened to Block Report on Endangered Species. New York Times. Accessed from <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/03/26/us/politics/endangered-species-david-bernhardt.html>
- ^{xvi} USDA, 2018 State Agriculture Overview: California, https://www.nass.usda.gov/Quick_Stats/Ag_Overview/stateOverview.php?state=CALIFORNIA (accessed May 10, 2019); USDA, 2018 State Agriculture Overview: New York, https://www.nass.usda.gov/Quick_Stats/Ag_Overview/stateOverview.php?state=NEW%20YORK (accessed May 10, 2019); USDA 2018 State Agriculture Overview: Connecticut, https://www.nass.usda.gov/Quick_Stats/Ag_Overview/stateOverview.php?state=CONNECTICUT (accessed May 10, 2019).

see <https://hpd.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/household/brands?tbl=chem&id=402> for products
Products that contain this ingredient

Brand	Category	Form
Hot Shot Maxattrax Roach Bait-09/27/1996-Old Product	Inside the Home	tablet
Real Kill Foaming Wasp/Hornet/Yellow Jacket	Landscape/Yard	aerosol
Raid Ant & Roach Killer-Old Product	Pesticides	pump spray
Spectracide Wasp & Hornet Killer II-Old Product	Pesticides	aerosol
Ortho Ant Stop-Old Product	Pesticides	powder
Home Defense Ortho Klor Soil Insect & Termite Killer-Old Product	Pesticides	liquid
Ortho Borer & Leaf Miner Spray 1-Old Product	Pesticides	liquid
Hot Shot Maxattrax Roach Bait-05/02/2016	Pesticides	solid
Bonide Termite & Carpenter Ant Dust-Old Product	Pesticides	powder
Raid Ant Bait-Old Product	Pesticides	solid
Hot Shot Maxattrax Roach Bait-Old Product	Pesticides	solid
Ortho Dursban Lawn & Garden Insect Control-Old Product	Pesticides	granules
Home Defense Indoor & Outdoor Insect Killer-Old Product	Pesticides	pump spray
Ortho Home Care-Old Product	Pesticides	liquid
Ortho Dursban Lawn Insect Spray 1-Old Product	Pesticides	liquid
Ortho Garden Care-Old Product	Pesticides	liquid
Hot Shot MaxAttrax Roach Bait rev-09/27/1996-Old Product	Pesticides	tablet
Ortho Dursban Ready-Spray Outdoor Flea & Tick Killer 1-Old Product	Pet Care	liquid