Why Are Urban Use Data Important?

- In many areas of CA, urban uses dwarf agricultural uses.
- Help establish use trends and evaluate impacts
- Help in regulatory decision making
- Helps determine monitoring priorities
- Urban Total Maximum Daily Loads & implementation
- Outreach design & success validation
Are There Urban Use Data in DPR’s Pesticide Use Reports?

What Urban Use Categories Are Represented?

Use Reporting Requirements

- CCR Section 6624 – Pesticide Use Records
  - Why, Who, What, When, How of use reporting
- FAC section 11408 – Agricultural Use
  - Defines agricultural use
- DPR also defines additional “Ag.” uses
  - If a use does not fit the “Non-Ag.” criteria in FAC 11408, it’s an Ag. use and must be reported.
Urban Use Categories in PUR

- **Structural pest control**
  - any pest control work performed within or on buildings and other structures.

- **Landscape maintenance**
  - any pest control work performed on landscape plantings around residences, or other buildings, golf courses, parks, cemeteries, etc.

- **Rights-of-ways**
  - any pest control work performed along or on residences, power lines, ditch banks and similar sites.

Urban Use Categories in PUR (cont.)

- **Public health pest control**
  - any pest control work performed by or under contract with State or local public health or vector control agencies (e.g., vertebrate & mosquito control)

- **Regulatory pest control**
  - any pest control work performed by public employees or contractors in the control of regulated pests (e.g., CDFA pest eradication)
Major Reported Urban Uses in 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site of Use</th>
<th>Pounds Used</th>
<th>Relative Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Structural Pest Control</td>
<td>5,467,113</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape Maintenance</td>
<td>1,439,222</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rights of Way</td>
<td>3,641,417</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health</td>
<td>1,089,852</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regulatory Pest Control</td>
<td>181,877</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Reporting w/ Urban Use Relevance

- **Groundwater pollutants**
  - Any application of a pesticide with the potential to pollute ground water when used outdoors in industrial and institutional settings

- **Restricted materials**
  - Any application of a restricted materials

- **School sites (not a PUR requirement)**
  - “Healthy Schools Act of 2000”
  - Pest control businesses submit annual reports on school applications.
  - School’s own applications are recorded & maintained (4 yrs.)
Limitations of Urban Uses Reported in the PUR

- Urban data in the PUR do not represent all urban pesticide uses!
  - Ex: Two independent studies estimated unreported use for diazinon in Orange Co. in 1999 to be 54% and 55%.

- Monthly reporting format
  - County-level; lose site-specificity
  - Lose application details

Uses Not Reported in the PUR

- Residential/Home Use
  - in a household or its immediate environment

- Industrial Use
  - for or in a manufacturing, mining or chemical process; or use in the operation of factories, processing plants, etc.

- Institutional Use
  - within the confines of, or on property necessary for the operation of, buildings such as hospitals, schools, libraries, auditoriums, and office complexes.

- Others
  - Unaccounted OTC?
  - Non-licensed applicators?
  - More identified by current UCIPM study?
How Can We Supplement the Urban Use Data in the PUR?

Use Surveys

- Survey of urban pesticide users: residential and other urban user groups
- Recent surveys done in San Diego, Orange Co., Sacramento, Stockton, and S.F. Bay Area.
- Reveals many aspects of use behaviors:
  - Acquisition habits
  - Use habits
  - Disposal habits
- May not provide quantitative use numbers, but revealing in so many ways
Shelf Surveys

- Most up-to-date indicator of product availability
- Relatively cheap and quick to conduct
- Availability not a direct indicator of usage but rather possible usage
- UCIPM and TDC Environmental have done recent shelf surveys in S.F. Bay Area and Sacramento.

Direct Retail Sales Data

- A great quantitative measure of sales, which is a step beyond availability
- Limited Success - some businesses are more receptive than others.
- Fear of losing competitive advantage
- In 2000, UC IPM was able to collect sales data from 6 hardware stores & 2 nurseries
- Extrapolation provided county-level estimates on sales, unreported use, and total use.
Wholesale/Distributor Sales Data

- Would also provide quantitative data
- Deal with fewer companies
- One more step removed from actual usage
- Distributor also somewhat hesitant at disclosing sales
- One attempt in 2000 by DPR/UCIPM unsuccessful, but still promising

Market Research Data

- Purchase of national market data is possible.
- Data quality is not clear
- Potentially expensive
- In 2000, UCIPM and U.S. EPA attempted acquisition from this source.
- Negotiation delays and data format issues stalled the process.
- Area to explore in the future
Sales Database Estimations

- Using DPR’s Sales Database
- Sales data submitted quarterly for mil assessment purposes.
- How?
  - Identify urban products
  - Can determine lbs. sold
- Confidentiality Issues
- Sales (again) is an indirect indicator of use
- Goal: ongoing tracking of statewide trends in urban sales and therefore…. use.

Urban Monitoring

- Runoff, sewage, air, groundwater
- May highlight products, active ingredients, formulations, and uses that are environmentally “problematic”
- What do we look for?
- Cost prohibitive
Considerations

- PUR offers some urban data
- Urban use reporting in the PUR will never reach the level of Ag. reporting
- We can supplement the use-picture in other ways
- We should work together to explore and improve the access to and the quality of urban data