S.B. NO. 2636

JAN 1 9 2018

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO PESTICIDES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that use of the chemical
 pesticide chlorpyrifos is a concern to the State. Chlorpyrifos
 is a restricted use pesticide in the State and is also the most
 widely used conventional insecticide in the country by pounds of
 active ingredient.

6 The legislature recognizes that, in November 2016, the
7 Environmental Protection Agency released a revised human health
8 risk assessment for chlorpyrifos. In its revised risk
9 assessment, the Environmental Protection Agency confirmed that
10 there are no safe uses of chlorpyrifos.

11 Specifically, the Environmental Protection Agency found 12 that:

- 13 (1) All food and drinking water exposures to chlorpyrifos
 14 exceed safe levels;
- 15 (2) Pesticide drift reaches unsafe levels at three hundred
 16 feet from the field's edge;



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1 (3)Chlorpyrifos is found at unsafe levels in the air at 2 schools, homes, and communities in agricultural areas; 3 (4)All workers who mix and apply chlorpyrifos are exposed 4 to unsafe levels of the pesticide even with maximum 5 personal protective equipment and engineering controls 6 in place; 7 (5) Field workers are allowed to re-enter fields within 8 one to five days after pesticide spraying, but unsafe 9 exposures continue on average for eighteen days after 10 applications; and 11 (6) Chlorpyrifos is acutely toxic and associated with 12 neurodevelopmental harms in children. 13 In previous studies, the Environmental Protection Agency 14 found that chlorpyrifos can overstimulate the nervous system, 15 causing nausea, dizziness, confusion, and, at very high 16 exposures, respiratory paralysis and death. Extensive 17 scientific studies show that exposing children or pregnant women 18 to chlorpyrifos in even small amounts may cause developmental 19 delays, permanently reduced cognitive capacity, behavioral 20 problems, and learning disabilities.

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1 In response to a petition by advocacy groups, under the 2 Obama Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency twice 3 issued proposals to revoke all chlorpyrifos tolerances - the 4 maximum amount of pesticides allowed on a food product. 5 However, the Environmental Protection Agency failed to finalize 6 the ban on chlorpyrifos. After multiple delays, a federal judge 7 gave the agency a March 31, 2017, deadline to take action. 8 Under the Trump Administration, in March 2017, the 9 Environmental Protection Agency reversed its direction and 10 announced that it would formally postpone action on the use of 11 chlorpyrifos on food-grade products and instead study the 12 unresolved effects of chlorpyrifos through 2022. Despite a 13 legal challenge by several organizations and seven states to the 14 Environmental Protection Agency's decision, a federal appeals 15 court declined to direct the Environmental Protection Agency to 16 decide whether to ban the use of chlorpyrifos.

17 In Hawaii, in 2016, at least ten farm workers of a West 18 Kauai agribusiness operation were taken to the hospital after 19 exposure to chlorpyrifos. Chlorpyrifos has also been found in 20 the air at Waimea Canyon middle school, in the water in the 21 Kekaha ditch, and in streams in Hawaii county. Despite the



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1 failure of the Environmental Protection Agency to ban 2 chlorpyrifos, the legislature finds that it must take action to 3 eliminate the health risks posed by the use of chlorpyrifos by 4 prohibiting its use within the State. 5 The purpose of this Act is to ban the distribution, sale, 6 transport, and use within the State of pesticides containing 7 chlorpyrifos as an active ingredient. 8 SECTION 2. Section 149A-11, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 9 amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows: 10 "(a) Except as otherwise exempted in section 149A-12, it 11 shall be unlawful for any person to distribute, solicit, sell, 12 offer for sale, hold for sale, transport, deliver for

13 transportation, or receive and having so received, deliver or 14 offer to deliver to any person in intrastate commerce or between 15 points within this State through any point outside this State 16 any of the following:

17 (1) Any pesticide which is not licensed pursuant to
18 section 149A-13, or any pesticide if any of the claims
19 made for it or any of the directions for its use
20 differ in substance from the representations made in
21 connection with its licensing, or if the composition



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1 of a pesticide differs from its composition as 2 represented in connection with its licensing; provided 3 that in the discretion of the department, a change in 4 the labeling or formula of a pesticide may be made 5 within a licensing period without requiring an 6 additional licensing of the product. 7 (2)Any pesticide unless it is in the licensee's or the 8 manufacturer's unbroken immediate container, and there 9 is affixed to the container and to the outside 10 container or wrapper of the retail package, if any, 11 through which the required information on the 12 immediate container cannot be clearly read, a label 13 bearing information pursuant to section 149A-15. 14 (3) Any pesticide which contains any substance or 15 substances in quantities highly toxic to humans, 16 determined as provided in section 149A-19, unless the 17 label bears, in addition to any other matter required 18 by this chapter: 19 (A) A symbol of the skull and crossbones; 20 (B) The word "POISON" prominently, in red, on a 21 background of distinctly contrasting color; and



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1		(C) A statement of emergency medical treatment or an
2		antidote when appropriate for the pesticide.
3	(4)	Pesticides containing any of the ingredients commonly
4		known as standard lead arsenate, basic lead arsenate,
5		calcium arsenate, magnesium arsenate, zinc arsenate,
6		zinc arsenite, sodium fluoride, sodium fluosilicate,
7		or barium fluosilicate, unless they have been
8		distinctly colored or discolored, or any other white
9		powder pesticide which the board requires to be
10		distinctly colored or discolored after investigation
11		of and after a public hearing on the necessity for and
12		feasibility of coloring or discoloring the pesticide
13		for the protection of the public health, unless it has
14		been so colored or discolored pursuant to section
15		149A-16.
16	(5)	Any pesticide or device which is adulterated or
17		misbranded as defined in section 149A-2.
18	(6)	Any pesticide or device that is an imitation of
19		another pesticide or device.
20	(7)	Any restricted use pesticide unless the person has a
21		permit issued in accordance with section 149A-17.



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1	(8)	Any restricted use pesticide to persons other than a
2		certified pesticide applicator or any uncertified
3		personnel under the certified pesticide applicator's
4		supervision, or a licensed dealer, wholesaler, or
5		retailer.
6	(9)	Any pesticide containing chlorpyrifos as an active
7		ingredient."
8	SECTI	CON 3. Section 149A-31, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
9	amended to	read as follows:
10	"§149	A-31 Prohibited acts. No person shall:
11	(1)	Use any pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its
12		label, except that it shall not be unlawful to:
13		(A) Apply a pesticide at any dosage, concentration,
14		or frequency less than that specified on the
15		label or labeling; provided that the efficacy of
16		the pesticide is maintained and further provided
17		that, when a pesticide is applied by a commercial
18		applicator, the deviation from the label
19		recommendations must be with the consent of the
20		purchaser of the pesticide application services;



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1		(B)	Apply a pesticide against any target pest not
2			specified in the labeling if the application is
3			to a crop, animal, or site specified on the label
4			or labeling; provided that the label or labeling
5			does not specifically prohibit the use on pests
6			other than those listed on the label or labeling;
7		(C)	Employ any method of application not prohibited
8			by the labeling;
9		(D)	Mix a pesticide or pesticides with a fertilizer
10			when such mixture is not prohibited by the label
11			or labeling; or
12		(E)	Use in a manner determined by rule not to be an
13			unlawful act;
14	(2)	Use,	store, transport, or discard any pesticide or
15		pest	icide container in any manner which would have
16		unre	asonable adverse effects on the environment;
17	(3)	Use	or apply restricted use pesticides unless the
18		pers	on is a certified pesticide applicator or under
19		the	direct supervision of a certified pesticide
20		appl	icator with a valid certificate issued pursuant to
21		rule	s adopted under section 149A-33(1); provided that



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1		it shall be prohibited to use or apply a restricted
2		use pesticide for structural pest control uses for a
3		fee or trading of services, unless the user or
4		applicator is a pest control operator or is employed
5		by a pest control operator licensed under chapter
6		460J;
7	(4)	Use or apply pesticides in any manner that has been
8		suspended, canceled, or restricted pursuant to section
9		149A-32.5;
10	(5)	Falsify any record or report required to be made or
11		maintained by rules adopted pursuant to this chapter;
12		[or]
13	(6)	Fill with water, through a hose, pipe, or other
14		similar transmission system, any tank, implement,
15		apparatus, or equipment used to disperse pesticides,
16		unless the tank, implement, apparatus, equipment,
17		hose, pipe, or other similar transmission system is
18		equipped with an air gap or a reduced-pressure
19		principle backflow device meeting the requirements
20		under section 340E-2 and the rules adopted
21		thereunder [+]; or



1	(7) Use or apply any pesticide containing chlorpyrifos as
2	an active ingredient."
3	SECTION 4. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
4	and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.
5	SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect on October 1, 2018.
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INTRODUCED BY:

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Report Title: Agriculture; Pesticides; Ban on Chlorpyrifos

Description:

Bans distribution, sale, transport, and use in the State of any pesticide containing chlorpyrifos as an active ingredient. Takes effect on 10/1/2018.

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.

