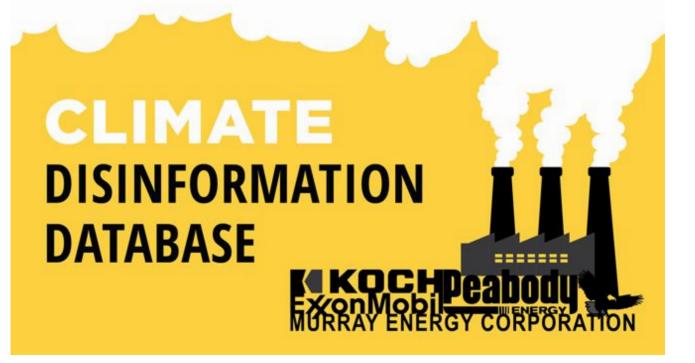


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By Jeremy J.Nuttall for <u>The Tyee</u>.

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## States Band Together to Sue EPA After Agency Backtracks on Pesticide Ban

Farron Cousins (/user/farron-cousins) | July 12, 2017



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(http://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2017/03/29/521898976/will-the-epa-reject-a-pesticide-or-its-own-scientific-evidence) the EPA to make a final decision on whether or not to ban the pesticide, which the Obama administration had proposed banning in 2015. The chemical has been on the market in the United States since 1965 (http://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2017/03/29/521898976/will-the-epa-reject-a-pesticide-or-its-own-scientific-evidence) under the brand name Lorsban and indoor use of the chemical has been banned for more than a decade (http://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2017/03/29/521898976/will-the-epa-reject-a-pesticide-or-its-own-scientific-evidence).

In its decision to allow the pesticide to continue being used in the United States, the EPA went against its own agency's findings that the pesticide presented unnecessary risks to American citizens. And while Pruitt's EPA officials did not deny those findings (http://www.latimes.com/opinion/op-ed/la-oe-cranor-chlorpyrifos-should-be-banned-20170606-story.html), they did claim additional studies on the chemical were still needed before they could ban it, thus allowing the product's continued use.

In the three and a half months since the EPA's chlorpyrifos decision, the story has become far more complex than the usual "regulators siding with industry" trope that has played out far too often.

One of the most interesting developments was from a report in early July indicating Pruitt met with the CEO of Dow Chemical, Andrew Liveris, a few weeks prior to his decision not to ban chlorpyrifos. While the <u>EPA claims that the meeting was simply a brief introduction</u>

(https://apnews.com/2350d7be5e24469ab445089bf663cdcb/EPA-chief-met-with-Dow-CEO-before-deciding-on-pesticide-ban?

utm\_campaign=SocialFlow&utm\_source=Twitter&utm\_medium=AP) when the two men met in a hallway during a conference in Houston on March, the timing of the "chance" meeting has sparked talk (http://thehill.com/news-by-subject/energy-environment/339783-trumps-epa-chief-metwith-chemical-ceo-before-dropping) that it could have potentially influenced Pruitt's decision on the chemical, which came just a few weeks later.

Originally, Pruitt and Liveris had scheduled an official meeting together while at the conference, but the an <a href="EPA">EPA</a> spokesperson told the Associated Press

(https://apnews.com/2350d7be5e24469ab445089bf663cdcb/EPA-chief-met-with-Dow-CEO-before-deciding-on-pesticide-ban?

<u>utm\_campaign=SocialFlow&utm\_source=Twitter&utm\_medium=AP)</u> that the meeting had been canceled due to scheduling conflicts and that the two men did not discuss chlorpyrifos in their brief hallway interaction.

Immediately following Pruitt's chlorpyrifos decision, several groups, led by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), filed a suit against the EPA to reverse the decision. The suit claims that the agency did not reach a proper scientific conclusion on the pesticide because the EPA gave it the greenlight before all relevant studies could be concluded and reported.



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'Yet the administration is jeopardizing our kids' health, allowing the use of a toxic pesticide for which it can't even identify a safe level.'

The other states joining the motion are Maryland, Massachusetts, Vermont, Washington and the District of Columbia. Together, they allege the EPA did not make a safety finding before continuing to allow the use of chlorpyrifos."

Chlorpyrifos is a neurotoxin used to kill insects, but exposure in human beings has been linked to devastating side effects, as <a href="Earth Justice points out (http://earthjustice.org/features/what-you-need-to-know-about-chlorpyrifos">Earth Justice points out (http://earthjustice.org/features/what-you-need-to-know-about-chlorpyrifos)</a>:

"Chlorpyrifos is acutely toxic and associated with neurodevelopmental harms in children. Prenatal exposures to chlorpyrifos are associated with lower birth weight, reduced IQ, loss of working memory, attention disorders, and delayed motor development.

Acute poisoning suppresses the enzyme that regulates nerve impulses in the body and can cause convulsions, respiratory paralysis, and, in extreme cases, death. Chlorpyrifos is one of the pesticides most often linked to pesticide poisonings."

Earth Justice also notes that the EPA itself has admitted (http://earthjustice.org/features/what-you-need-to-know-about-chlorpyrifos) that there are no safe levels of exposure (https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2015-0653-0001) to chlorpyrifos for human beings.

The lawsuits from the states and independent organizations likely represent the best chance for reversing the EPA's decision via the court system. The only disappointing fact is that they are necessary. The EPA's suspicious reversal on a chemical like chlorpyrifos is creating a leadership void in protecting public health and the environment. Instead, its actions show a government too willing to put the interests of corporations over the health of the public.

Main image: Sign from Manito Park in Spokane, Washington, September 2007.

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