



SUPPORT SB 301, An Act Concerning the Use of Chlorpyrifos

CHLORPYRIFOS (klor·pee·ruh·faas)

Chlorpyrifos is a **highly toxic pesticide** (a substance used to kill, repel or control pests) derived from a nerve gas that has been banned from indoor use since 2001

DANGERS OF CHLORPYRIFOS

- Scientific studies have linked chlorpyrifos to brain damage in children, autism, cancer, Parkinson's disease, and a whole host of other negative human health issues.
- Healthy pregnancies and fetal brain development are particularly vulnerable to harm from chlorpyrifos and other organophosphate pesticides.¹
- Chlorpyrifos is also known to be extremely harmful to wildlife, namely birds, fish and pollinators. Federal scientists have concluded this pesticide poses a risk to about 1,800 critically threatened or endangered species.²
- Farmers, farmworkers, rural communities and communities in close proximity to golf courses are especially at risk of immediate and long-term adverse health impacts due to direct exposure to chlorpyrifos.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FAILED TO TAKE ACTION

- In 2015 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed banning chlorpyrifos after decades of scientific studies led to the conclusion that there is **no safe amount of chlorpyrifos for any use**.
- Despite overwhelming evidence demonstrating the health and environmental dangers of chlorpyrifos, the federal government has refused to follow through with the ban.

INDIVIDUAL STATES MUST BAN CHLORPYRIFOS

- Since the federal government has abdicated its duty, state governments are taking action. Thus far, **Hawaii, California and New York have taken steps to ban chlorpyrifos**. The EU has also banned chlorpyrifos.
- **Chlorpyrifos is still being used throughout Connecticut on golf courses, farms and plant nurseries putting CT residents at risk and harming our environment.**
- According to DEEP's own data, farms only account for 10.8% of chlorpyrifos used in CT. Golf courses account for 86% of chlorpyrifos use, totaling more than 590 gallons in 2019. The 8 largest users in the state are all golf courses. One farm alone accounts for 1/3 of chlorpyrifos use by farms in CT.
- The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection has a strong history of implementing laws passed by the CT General Assembly that regulate pesticides.³

The Following Organizations, Businesses and Farms Endorse Banning Chlorpyrifos NOW:

¹ Hertz-Picciotto, I., Sass, J. B., Engel, S., Bennett, D. H., Bradman, A., Eskenazi, B. et al. (2018). Organophosphate exposures during pregnancy and child neurodevelopment: Recommendations for essential policy reforms. *PLoS medicine*, 15(10), e1002671. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002671>

² Lipton, E. (2019). Interior Nominee Intervened to Block Report on Endangered Species. *New York Times*. Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/03/26/us/politics/endangered-species-david-bernhardt.html>

³ CT School and Child Care Facility Pesticide Statutes Sec 10-231a, Pesticide Applications at Schools: Authorized Applications. Ban. Exceptions. Sec. 10-231b,

Altraform, LLC
Aspetuck Land Trust
Catch a Healthy Habit Cafe
Citizens Campaign for the Environment
Coalition for a Safe and Healthy CT.
Connecticut League of Conservation Voters (CT-LCV)
Connecticut Families Against Chemical Trespass (ConnFACT)
Connecticut Public Interest Research Group (ConnPIRG)
Connecticut Fund for the Environment
Connecticut Early Childhood Alliance
Connecticut Fund for the Environment
Conservation Coalition
Earthjustice
East Granby Land Trust
Environment Connecticut
Friends of the Earth
Friends of Animals
Friends of Sunrise-Machimoodus Park
GMO Free USA
GMO Free CT
Grass Roots West Hartford
Housatonic Valley Association
Lachat Town Farm
Live Green
Middlesex Coalition for Children
Norwalk River Watershed Association
Save the Sound
Shundahai Farm
Sierra Club Connecticut
The Pollinator Pathway
The Connecticut Audubon Society
Wells Hill Farm
Westport Farmers Market
Windham Regional Community Council
Wintonbury Land Trust