Pesticide Laws and Regulations Update

Linda White – Oregon Department of Agriculture
February 1, 2017
Oregon City, OR
New Director Nominated
– Alexis Taylor

Begins January 23, 2017
Most recently with USDA- Farm & Foreign Agricultural Services
All pesticides sold/distributed in Oregon must be registered annually by ODA

Wide variety of products that control, kill, mitigate, suppress, repel many different types of pests

About 13,100 pesticide registrations in 2016

- Largest category, 4,000-5,000 antimicrobial products (control algae, bacteria, fungi, viruses on hard surfaces, in recreational/industrial water, in air!)
- Personal and pet care products
- Home and garden products
- Professional pest control, turf/ornamental products
- Agricultural, commercial nursery production, forestry
13,100 Oregon pesticide registrations in 2016

~ 650 minimum risk pesticides – “25(b) products”
  exempt from federal EPA registration, FIFRA Sec. 25(b)

~ 12,500 “conventional pesticides” – require EPA reg.
  ~ 550 restricted use pesticides (RUPs) – require applicator license to purchase and use
  ~ 300 pesticide/fertilizer combination products (e.g., “weed & feed”) – also require fertilizer registration
  ~ 230 FIFRA Sec. 24(c) special local need (SLN) registrations – granted by ODA and EPA for special pest problems

~ 320 eligible to use in cannabis (both conventional and 25(b) products, strict criteria)
Transition from paper-based registrations and labels to **online registrations, electronic labels**

- 80% of pesticide registrants renewed registrations online in 2016
- ODA has labels for all registered products, electronic labels for at least half
- Goal to have all labels electronic within a few years

**ODA website** – searchable database for all registered products, can view electronic labels

[http://oda.state.or.us/dbs/pest_productsL2K/search.lasso](http://oda.state.or.us/dbs/pest_productsL2K/search.lasso)
Pesticide Registrations in Oregon

http://oda.state.or.us/dbs/pest_productsL2K/search.lasso
### Pesticide Products Information Search Results

Results 1 - 2 of 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E I DUPONT DE NEMOURS CO</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Address</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIRIAM CARR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STINE HASKELL RESEARCH CENTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO BOX 30 5300/427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWARK DE 19714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phone</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(302) 366-5702</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EPA #</th>
<th>SLN #</th>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Supplemental Label</th>
<th>View Document Posted 10/17/2016</th>
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<tr>
<td>352-859</td>
<td></td>
<td>DuPont Exirel Insect Control</td>
<td>For Use on Potatoes and Bulb Vegetables Via Overhead - Chemigation in the United States. (Exp. 12/31/2018)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>352-859</td>
<td>OR-160011</td>
<td>DuPont Exirel Insect Control / Brassica Root Vegetables Grown For Seed</td>
<td>Control of Cabbage Seedpod Weevil in Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables in OR and WA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date Retrieved: 10/29/16
Resources for pesticides registered by ODA

ODA website – searchable database for all registered products, can view electronic labels
http://oda.state.or.us/dbs/pest_productsL2K/search.lasso

Pesticide Information Center Online (PICOL) – database of products registered in OR and WA, searchable by crop/use site, pest, ingredient, etc.
http://picol.cahe.wsu.edu/LabelTolerance.html

Contact ODA Pesticide Registration Team
Email to pestx@oda.state.or.us
Phone (503) 986-4635
Pesticide Registrations Cancelled
Registrant may cancel state/ODA registration of a product in Oregon

- Voluntarily choose to discontinue production overall, or just discontinue the product in Oregon
- Product may no longer be sold/distributed in Oregon
- **Usually**, product already purchased/in possession may still be used according to label directions

Registrant may voluntarily cancel a federal registration with EPA (nationwide)

- **Usually** a phase-out, with “existing stocks” provisions
- Deadline for registrant to stop production
- Deadline for retail sales/distribution to end (ODA reg.)
- Deadline to stop use (**usually** till product all used up)
Pesticide Registrations Cancelled

- EPA may require a registration to be cancelled
  - Registrant discontinues paying fees
  - Environmental, ecological, human health concerns
  - Sometimes by court order

- Special considerations when EPA cancels older pesticides used on food/feed crops
  - (Sometimes specific uses are cancelled, but product remains registered for other uses)
  - Existing stocks provisions may require phasing out crop uses one-by-one over time, label revisions
  - Deadlines often imposed to stop use on specific dates
  - Pesticides that require food/feed residue tolerances – tolerances may be revoked
Pesticide Residues Tolerances

Amount of pesticide residue allowed to remain in or on a treated food/feed commodity at time of harvest

Established by EPA, enforced by FDA

If EPA revokes tolerance for cancelled pesticide uses, residues found in food/feed treated with the pesticide after the revocation are illegal

ODA provides outreach for pesticide cancellations with food/feed uses, residue tolerance concerns

Pesticide Advisories sent by email, posted on website

Newsletter articles in ODA Pesticide Bulletin

http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Pesticides/RegulatoryIssues/Pages/Advisories.aspx
HB 3549(2015) – Modified Pesticide Law ORS 634

- Aerial Pesticide Applicators must be licensed by ODA
- Must pass a national aerial exam
- Must show at least 50 hours of aerial application flight-time experience
- Will be required to complete license specific aerial recertification training
ODA completed rulemaking in June 2016 regarding the aerial license

- Fee – same as the base applicator fee. Currently, $50.00 per year
- Application experience documentation
- Must provide a copy of FAA airman’s certificate at time of application and current medical each year at renewal.
Oregon Aerial License

For 2017 licensing

- All aerial applicators must take the “aerial” exam
ODA is currently reviewing new FAA rules relating to drones.
ODA is determining the compatibility of the FAA rules to Oregon aerial pesticide application laws and regulations.
Determination pending.
EPA proposed changes regarding the certification of pesticide applicators using RUPs in 2015

- Increase the competency standards
- Establish certification categories for certain application methods
  - Soil fumigation
  - Non-soil fumigation
  - Aerial applications
EPA has completed the rule process, and the final rule was posted in December, 2016.

To view the rule:

Increase the competency standards for private applicators

Increase the number of competency topics
  - Label and labeling comprehension, safety, environment, pests, pesticides, equipment, laws and regulations, responsibilities for supervisors of non-certified applicators, stewardship.

Establish certification categories for certain application methods for private applicators
  - Soil fumigation
  - Non-soil fumigation
  - Aerial applications
What is in the new rule?

- Require annual pesticide safety training for non-certified applicators using RUPs (Similar to WPS)
- Require *immediate communication* between non-certified applicators and supervising applicator
- Minimum age of 18 for any RUP use
- Verification of identity of individuals attending applicator examinations and trainings
Agency has 3 years to submit a plan to EPA
EPA will have 2 years to review and approve the plan
EPA approval will include an implementation timeframe agreed upon by Agency and EPA
Marijuana is:

- A crop for the purpose of “farm use” as defined in ORS 215.203
- A crop for the purposes of a “farm” and “farming practice,” both as defined in ORS 30.930
- A product of farm use as described in ORS 308A.062
- The product of an agricultural activity for the purposes of ORS 568.909
Like any other crop

- Food safety licenses
- Voluntary fee for service
- Ag. water quality
- Weights and measures
- Pesticides
What can you use?

Criteria and guidelist

- The active ingredient is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance on all food crops

- The product label includes directions for use on:
  - Unspecified food crops (bedding plants, outdoor or enclosed facility), or
  - Unspecified home garden plants, or
  - Unspecified herbs (bedding plants, outdoor or enclosed facility), or
  - Unspecified plants or crops

- Did not fail a pyrolysis test if conducted
Guideline vs testing rules

OHA – testing rules for pesticides and solvents
- Legislative directed
- Market access
- Testing for 50+ pesticides
- Test failures go to ODA

Pesticides for investigation

### Exhibit A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analyte</th>
<th>Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) Registry Number</th>
<th>Action Level ppm</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abamectin</td>
<td>71751-41-2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acephate</td>
<td>30566-19-1</td>
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<td>Acequinomyl</td>
<td>57966-19-7</td>
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<td>Acremoniprid</td>
<td>135410-20-7</td>
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<td>Aldicarb</td>
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<td>Azoxystrobin</td>
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<td>Bitenazate</td>
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<td>Carbofuran</td>
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<td>Chlormethoxynil</td>
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<td>Chlorfenapyr</td>
<td>122523-73-0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chlorpyrifos</td>
<td>2921-88-2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Cyfluthrin</td>
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<td>Cypermethrin</td>
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<td>Darmmezide</td>
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<td>Dimethoate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethoprophos</td>
<td>13194-48-4</td>
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</table>

1. Permethrins should be measured as cumulative residues of cis- and trans-permethrin isomers (CAS numbers 54774-45-7 and 51877-74-8 respectively).

Table 3. Pesticide analytes and their action levels
If pesticide label has agricultural use box, then establishment subject to WPS provisions

Agricultural Use Requirements
(For Ground Application Only)

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:
- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or viton
- Shoes plus socks
Contacts and resources

ODA Pesticides Program
503.986.4635
http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Pesticides/Pages/CannabisPesticides.aspx

ODA Cannabis Policy Coordinator
Sunny Jones, 503.986.4565

Listserv for ODA cannabis information
bit.do/cannabis-email
ODA License Renewals & Website Reminders

Pesticide, Fertilizer, and PARC Programs

- Pesticide and Fertilizer Programs
- Cannabis and Pesticides
- Licensing Information
- Regulatory Issues
- Pesticide Analytical and Response Center (PARC)
- Pesticide Product Information
- Fertilizers
- Water
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Current Issues
- Pesticide Complaints
License renewals went out on or around November 17th

Credits accrued shortly before or after November 3rd were not reflected by the postcard you got.
Online License Renewals

- Online license renewals went live November 16th
- Straight renewals only
  - Can not add or delete license categories
- Can do change of address
- Online renewal process is the quickest way to renew a pesticide license

Save Time, Renew Online
Don’t Assume

Just because you gave your renewal notice to your employer, does not mean that it was sent in to ODA.

Always confirm your new license has been issued by checking the ODA website before making pesticide applications.
Don’t Be Caught Off Guard

- Check your credit history
- Report missing credits
- If you’ve moved, you can change your address online at:

http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/Pesticides/Pages/AboutPesticides.aspx
Pesticide and Fertilizer Programs

The Pesticide and Fertilizer Programs regulate the sale and use of pesticides and fertilizers in Oregon with the following goals:

- Protect people and the environment from any adverse effects of pesticide use while maintaining the availability of pesticides for beneficial uses
- Assure that effective fertilizer, agricultural mineral, agricultural amendment, and lime products are provided for agricultural and consumer uses

What is a pesticide?
Informational video about what products are considered pesticides

Pesticide drift automated call: April 11, 2016

- Pesticide drift information in English
- Pesticide drift information in Spanish

Pesticide use complaint
- Pesticide complaints webpage

File a report of loss
- Alleged loss due to pesticides form

License renewal information
- Check your exam scores
- Check your credit hours
- Secure fax number: 503-986-4746

Change your address
- Pesticide licensee change of address form

ODA Pesticide Bulletin available

ODA Pesticide Bulletin (Fall Issue)
News and information about the Pesticides Program
Pesticide Licensee Change of Address Form
This form is for Pesticide Program address changes and not other ODA programs.

Name as it appears on your license(s) *

License No. 1 *

License No. 2 (if applicable)

License No. 3 (if applicable)

This is a new *

- Home/Physical address
- Mailing address
- Mailing and physical address

New address *

Street Address

City

Postal / Zip Code

Previous address *

Street Address

City

Postal / Zip Code

Home phone

- - -

- -

- -

- -

Cell phone

- - -

- -

- -

- -

Email *

We’re moooving!
It’s Here!
New Study Material

Oregon Department of Agriculture
ODA switched from the OSU Pesticide Safety Education Manual (EM 8850) to the National Core Manual with an Oregon Addendum

What exams will this affect?

- Laws & Safety – new exam in place January 1, 2017
- Private Pesticide Applicator, hopefully my mid January
- Pesticide Consultant, hopefully late January
ODA plans to eventually translate the Oregon Addendum to Spanish

ODA is in the process of finalizing the translation of the Licensing Guide

ODA plans to switch to the Spanish version of the National Core Manual translated by Michigan State University sometime in 2017
New Potential License Categories

- School IPM
- Potato Storage
- Use of SO2 in Wineries/Vineyards
Outreach Efforts with Univision
Partnering with KUNP Univision in Portland

- ODA working with television station in Portland to produce public service announcements aimed at pesticide safety awareness among Latino populations.
Focus of Outreach

Worker Protection Standard Revisions
- Training on Day 1. No more 5 day grace period. Annual training
- New Central Posting Location for Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and Label

Outreach to Unlicensed Landscape Maintenance Workers
- Reading the label, or finding someone to read the label
- Personal Protective Equipment, including putting on gloves while mixing, loading, applying pesticides
Questions?

Linda White
Oregon Dept. of Agriculture
503-986-4752
lwhite@oda.state.or.us
WPS Continued:

- Worker/Handler access to application information for 2 years after application

New regulation - airblast applications with 100ft halo. Represents Application Exclusion Zone (AEZ)

Unlicensed Landscape Maintenance Workers

- Water Quality Protection
  - Keeping granular and liquid pesticides off of hard surfaces such as driveways and sidewalks

- Protection against spray drift in wind
Worker Protection Standard (WPS)

Recent Revisions
The Agricultural Worker Protection Standard (WPS) was established to improve occupational protections for agricultural workers and pesticide handlers.

**Scope of who is covered:**
- Approximately 890,000 agricultural establishments (farms, forests, nurseries, greenhouses)
- Approximately 45,000 commercial pesticide handling establishments (CPHEs).
- No significant changes to excepted uses (i.e., livestock related uses, post-harvest uses, lawn and ornamental uses, etc.)
Who is responsible for providing the protections?
- Agricultural employers on crop-producing establishments
- Commercial pesticide handling establishment employers

Who is protected?
- Farmworkers – work in the fields to harvest and cultivate
- Pesticide handlers – mix, load, and apply pesticides for use on crops
- Other persons during pesticide applications
Pesticide Safety Training

Current
- Pesticide safety training every 5 years
- Allow brief 5 point training prior to entering treated area and delay full pesticide safety training for up to 5 days ("grace period")

Revision
- Annual Pesticide training [1/2017 implementation]
- Expand training content [1/2018 implementation]
- Require recordkeeping of training for 2 years
  - Provide worker or handler a copy upon request
- No “grace period”
- Train-the-trainer programs must be approved by EPA
Current

- Oral or posted notification of outdoor treated areas unless labeling requires both
- Posted notification of all applications in greenhouses
- Workers entering when restricted-entry interval (REI) in effect (early-entry workers) must receive PPE
Post outdoor treated areas when REI is greater than 48 hours
For enclosed space production, posting required when REI is greater than 4 hours
Early-entry workers must be provided PPE & oral notification of:
- information about the pesticide application
- specific task to be performed
- amount of time that the worker is allowed to remain in the treated area
- the PPE required by the label
Hazard Communication

Current

- Post application-specific information at central display until 30 days after REI expires
- Access available to only worker or handler during display period
Hazard Communication Revision

[Beginning 1/2017]

Hazard information is the application-specific information and SDS

Post hazard information at central display for 30 days after REI expires and retain for 2 years

Access available from display period through retention to:

- Employee access upon oral or written request
- Treating medical personnel and persons working under their supervision (oral or written request)
Hazard Communication Recordkeeping Requirements Under the Worker Protection Standard (WPS)

The agricultural employer must retain the following information on the agricultural establishment for two years after the date of the restricted entry interval (REI) applicable to the pesticide application conducted:
• A copy of the safety data sheet (SDS)
• Product name and EPA registration number
• Active ingredients in the pesticide product
• The crop or site treated and the location and description of the treated area
• The date(s) and times the application started and ended
• The duration of the restricted-entry interval (REI) for that application. The REI is stated on the pesticide label, and may vary depending on crop use pattern
Access to Pesticide Application and Hazard Information by a Designated Representative

Any worker’s or handler’s designated representative may request access to or a copy of any information required to be retained for 2 years on behalf of a worker or handler employed on the establishment during the period that the information was required to be displayed.
A Designated Representative is defined as someone identified in a written statement clearly designating the representative to request pesticide application and hazard information on the worker’s or handler’s behalf, bearing the worker’s or handler’s printed name and signature, the date of the designation, and the printed name and contact information for the designated representative.
Pesticide Safety Information

Current
- Safety poster displayed at central location
- Certain safety information specified

Revision
- Safety information displayed at central location and certain decontamination sites
- Additional information required on display [1/2018 implementation]
Minimum Age

Current
- No federal minimum age

Revision [Beginning 1/2017]
- Requires a minimum age of 18 for pesticide handlers and early entry workers (entering during REI)
  - Members of owner’s immediate family would be exempt from this requirement
Current

During pesticide applications, workers and others are prohibited from being in:

- The treated area - for farms and forests
- The treated area and areas adjacent to treated areas (entry-restricted areas) – for nurseries
Establishes application exclusion zones (AEZ) based on distance from the application equipment for farms and forests, also applies in nurseries.

Agricultural employers must keep workers and other persons out of the AEZ that are WITHIN the boundary of the establishment owner’s property [same].

Handler must suspend application if persons are in AEZ. Requirement to suspend application is NOT limited by the boundary of the establishment owner’s property [1/2018 implementation].
Application Exclusion Zones in Outdoor Production

Application exclusion zone is in red
Decontamination Supplies

Current

Employers must provide “sufficient amount of water so that the workers/handlers may wash thoroughly”

If handler is using a product that requires eye protection, one pint of water must be immediately available to each handler.
Revision

Provide 1 gallon of water for each worker and 3 gallons for each handler and each early entry workers measured at the beginning of the work period.

If handler is using a product that requires eye protection, eyeflush water must be immediately available at each mix/load site for handler eye flushing.

If applicator is using a product that requires eye protection, one pint of water must be immediately available to each applicator.

[Beginning 1/2017]
PREVENTING
Pesticide Drift to Sensitive Crops
Preventing Pesticide Drift Stakeholder Meetings

- Concerns were being expressed about drift from herbicides.

- The drift damage resulted in financial losses.

- People and organizations began to compile data.

- Debate about what should be done was growing.
Director Coba addressed the issue.

- Build on values that strengthen Oregon’s Agricultural community and market value.
- Katy has emphasized the value of agricultural coexistence.
- Oregon grows over 200 crops and this presents a unique set of benefits and difficulties.
Groups involved in preventing herbicide drift to sensitive crops:

- Oregon Farm Bureau
- Oregon Winegrowers Association
- Association of Oregon Counties
- Oregon Forest Industries Council
- Oregon Wheat Commission
- Wilco
- Oregon Seed Council
- Oregonians for Food and Shelter
- Oregon Association of Nurseries
- ODOT, OSU Extension ODA
- Oregon Vinyard Supply
As a result of these meetings a goal for the upcoming year was developed to effectively change the behavior of pesticide users to prevent/reduce drift to sensitive crops.
How do we achieve our goal to **effectively change the behavior of pesticide users to prevent/reduce drift to sensitive crops**?

- Communication
- Education and Outreach
Communication: Stakeholder objectives

- Improve lines of communication between stakeholders, applicators and the public
- Increase opportunities to exchange relevant information
Education and Outreach: Working group objectives

- Improve understanding of plant development and sensitive growth periods
- Increase understanding of pesticide volatility and drift
Core Pesticide Drift members

- Jana McKamy
- Mark Chien
- Jake Wilson
- Emily Ackland
- Ann Ketter
• ODA

• Director is asking interested parties to send any drift education or communication events they have given or will give in 2014-2015

• Drift and Core credits for applicators

• Update Pesticide applicator tests

• New pesticide applicator manual in Summer 2015

• Robo calls to applicators – investigating text messaging

• New Preventing Herbicide Drift brochure

• Social Media – work in progress
Preventing volatile vapor drift

The formulation of a pesticide can impact the potential to volatilize. Ester formulations of 2,4-D pesticides can be more than 30 times more volatile than amine salts. That is a lot.

A chemical that cannot produce vapors at average temperatures cannot cause vapor drift at those temperatures.

Volatile vapor drift can occur under what may seem as “ideal” conditions. A still, calm day, especially in spring and fall might indicate the presence of an inversion.

Volatile vapors drift can be invisible and can travel many miles under an inversion and/or extreme temperatures.

Avoid spraying herbicides, especially ester formulations, if temperatures will be over 85 within 24 hours of an application.

Volatile vapors can form days after application.

Preventing drift: a good neighbor does to be a good friend

- Find out who you are spraying to.
- Map sensitive sites and communicate to the owners of those areas who will be sprayed.
- Communicate to neighbors your plans to spray.
- Do not apply at temperatures greater than 85° F within 24 hours.
- Do not apply at temperatures greater than 90° F within 24 hours specified on your label.

Preventing drift:

- Choose the correct nozzle type and air pressure.
- Use shields and windbreaks.
- Keep your spray lines clean.
- Plant a hedge buffer.
- Do not spray unless a calm day is forecast.
Wilco
- Shelf talkers
- Social media
- Brochures in stores
- Employee training
- Willingness to share with others
PREVENT ACCIDENTAL DAMAGE!
BE A GOOD NEIGHBOR!
ONLY SPRAY IF:

1. The Weather Is Right
   As directed on product label.

2. You Are A Safe Distance
   From sensitive crops & plants like vineyards.

3. You’ve Read The Label
   For approved rates and recommended conditions.

WWW.MOREINFO.ORG
- Oregon State Extension
- Wine Research institute partnering with Master Gardeners
- Creation of a webpage that will host drift information
- Links to fact sheet
- Links to video and YouTube
- Letters to neighbors
- Contacts
Only below-ground use is allowed year-round.

- FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need (SLN) labels for vole/mice control, below-ground hand baiting applications only:
  - SLN # OR-050031, ZP Rodent Bait AG (Bell Labs)
    - ZP AG Pellets (Motomco/Bell)
  - SLN # OR-050032, Prozap ZP Pellets (HACCO)
  - SLN # OR-140014, Prozap ZP Oat Bait (HACCO)

- Avoids exposures to migratory geese
- If there are incidents, it may prompt ODA to restrict all zinc phosphide
Below-Ground Handbaiting Allowed Year-Round:

When below-ground handbaiting, do not allow any pellets to be placed above-ground.

Zinc Phosphide
Zinc Phosphide – Grass Grown for Seed

Above-ground use allowed in grass grown for seed for limited time ~ May 1 – August 31

- ODA coordinates closely with US/OR Fish & Wildlife agencies in April each year to set specific start date, after migratory geese have cleared Willamette Valley.
- Start date varies each year. Wait until the revised label is issued before making the application.
- Special Local Need (SLN) labels for above-ground:
  - SLN # OR-990034, ZP Rodent Bait AG (Bell Labs)
  - ZP AG Pellets (Motomco/Bell)
  - SLN # OR-990009, Prozap ZP Oat Bait (HACCO)
  - SLN # OR-050009, Prozap ZP Pellets (HACCO)
Zinc Phosphide – Grass Grown for Seed

Above-ground use **allowed in grass grown for seed for limited time ~ May 1 – August 31**

- Use patterns specified on above-ground SLN labels for vole/mice control:
  - Preharvest broadcast (with specific restrictions to ensure no geese exposure, 60-day PHI)
  - Postharvest application, between windrows after swathing, and no straw removed from field
  - Postharvest broadcast, only after combining seed; baling straw allowed before but not after ZP applic.

- Spot baiting for ground squirrel control: prebaiting with untreated groats, then hand baiting ZP application

- Above-ground SLN labels prohibit use September 1 – April 30 of the next year
Zinc Phosphide – Grass Grown for Seed

SLN labels available on PICOL database (Pesticide Information Center Online):

http://picolsln.wsu.edu/default.aspx

Or contact the ODA Pesticide Registration Team: (503)986-4635
The 2016 legislative assembly passed HB 4060, which made revisions to industrial hemp statutes, ORS 571.
Remove requirement for a 2.5 acre minimum production site

Authorizes a single registration for growing on multiple, non-contiguous locations

Authorizes growers to use any propagation method including planting seeds or starts, or the use of clones or cuttings
Passed Temporary Administrative Rule on 10/28/16 that allows OHA to investigate pesticide violations in medical grow facilities and operations under ORS 634 and OAR chapter 603, division 57.
Recertification period for APA - 2017

APA license will receive a 5-year recertification cycle once the aerial exam is passed.

Recertification periods for the aerial license and the underlying commercial, public or private license will be aligned to the APA certification date.

Aerial license requires 10 aerial specific recertification hours in each 5 year cycle.
Paper License Renewals Only

Idaho reciprocals
- Commercial Pesticide Applicator
- Public Pesticide Applicator
- Pesticide Consultant

Aerial Pesticide Applicator License
Credits Entered or Accrued After November 3rd

- Daily reports will be run to capture entered credits for those that recently qualified to renew their license
- License renewals will then be sent out