

ODA PESTICIDE QUARTERLY

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Oregon Department of Agriculture Pesticides Division

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PESTICIDE USE REPORTING: ONCE AGAIN, OREGON—THE PIONEER

Landmark legislation calls for a statewide system of reporting by all users

Governor Kitzhaber signed HB 3602 on September 1st amid much fanfare. That signature has set in motion construction of the most comprehensive pesticide use reporting system known in the United States. The carefully crafted Oregon legislation—a monument to compromise—sets up a system that will hammer out details not addressed by other states' reporting programs.

HB 3602 requires the department to collect, summarize, retain and report information on pesticide use by all categories of users—from farmers to foresters to roadside maintenance crews to homeowners.

The full program of pesticide use reporting in Oregon will not be implemented until January of 2002. Right now, there are still more questions than answers. What kind of pesticide use information is needed? What is the best way of collecting that information? How is information on homeowner pesticide use to be collected? Can it be done electronically? How often will reports be due? How accessible will this information be to the public? These are among the important details --the real guts of the program—that need to be ironed out well before 2002.

The shaping of the program resides within the Oregon Department of Agriculture and will be viewed with interest by supporters and skeptics alike, along with interested parties in other states. If Oregon, the pioneer, does it and does it right, perhaps it will be a model for others.

The spirit and the letter of the law

Developing a comprehensive, statewide pesticide use reporting system is to boldly go where no one has gone before. The plan calls for a scientific review group, utilizing expertise from Oregon State University and Oregon Health Sciences University, to work on identifying the type of information needed in the system and its usefulness. At the same time, a work group to be appointed by the governor will also provide input on the program's specifics, interfacing with the scientific review. That group will consist of pesticide users and dealers, environmental and labor organizations, public health organizations, and public water suppliers.

The scientific review is to be completed by May 2000. Recommendations from both groups will help establish a pilot program of pesticide use reporting to be implemented in a specific geographic area of the state by January 2001. Results of that pilot project will be used to finalize rules for the full program.

Shooting down myths

While the idea of making detailed information on pesticide use publicly available may alarm some, others see an opportunity to put some false assumptions and accusations to rest.

Turn to **REPORTING PROGRAM**, Page 3

Timely Testing Tips

The Pesticides Division receives many calls regarding pesticide testing at this time of year. Our newsletter provides a good opportunity to address some of these issues and offers a reminder of where information is available, as well as a reminder of the services the testing centers can and cannot provide.

1. First of all, it is up to the applicant to be sure to be clear about:

- a. The specific examination(s) they wish to take
- b. The license type they are seeking

The testing centers are contracted to administer examinations, not provide advice on which examinations or licenses are needed, nor are they in a position to guess if you don't know the exact name of the examination. The Pesticides Division maintains about 24 different examinations at the testing centers; it is up to the applicants to know the above information before they make reservations for testing or arrive at a testing session. Since some testing centers prepare individual packets ahead of time, they may not be able to easily change examinations at the session.

A publication entitled A Guide to Pesticide-Related Licensing in Oregon contains information on licensing, examinations available, study materials to prepare for examinations, locations and telephone numbers of testing centers, and other information related to licensing and testing is available free of charge from ODA. Call our office for your free copy or find the information on our web site at <http://pesticide.oda.state.or.us>.

2. Be sure you have the correct examination by checking each test booklet before you start the examination.

3. Fill in the answer sheet completely and sign it. Your results are mailed based on the information on this sheet and unsigned forms will not be graded.

4. The testing centers do not grade or process the completed answer sheets. The examinations are mailed to ODA in Salem, where they are graded. Typically this may take 2-3 days after the testing date, so keep in mind there may be a delay of several days before your test results are available on our website and mailed to you.

5. Books, notes, study materials and other papers are not allowed in the examination session.

6. You may use a small calculator (not a pocket organizer or "palmtop" computer which is capable or storing text information). Pencils will be provided.

These are a few items to keep in mind when sending employees for testing or going for testing yourself. Hopefully this will help applicants avoid delays/disappointment at testing sessions. Contact the Pesticides Division if you have questions at (503) 986-4635 or <http://pesticide.oda.state.or.us>.

New Testing Center for LaGrande Area

From the survey responses received from licensees earlier this year, it was apparent that there was a need to increase the availability of pesticide examination locations. Three new locations were recently added on the west side of the state. Now, the long drive to Pendleton or to Ontario will no longer be necessary for those looking to take pesticide examinations from the LaGrande area. An agreement has been signed between the Oregon Department of Agriculture and the Union-Baker Counties Educational Service District in Island City to administer pesticide certification examinations. If interested, please contact:

Union-Baker Counties ESD
10214 Wallowa Lake Highway
Island City, OR
(541) 963-0920

Recertification: ODA Will Be Reviewing Selected Sessions...

In September, ODA personnel began monitoring selected training sessions which had been assigned Oregon recertification credit. Audits will be conducted on a random basis throughout the year. In addition to reviewing program content, ODA certification staff will also review the sponsor's method of documenting attendance and general overall handling of the program. This will also provide sponsors and attendees an opportunity to ask questions and to visit informally with ODA representatives.

Recent Civil Penalties Issued

Party Cited: Extermination Specialists of the Northwest

Violations: a. ORS 634.372(9), no pesticide operator license.

b. ORS 634.372(9), employ an unlicensed applicator

Fine: \$1,060 (\$720 + \$340)

Disposition: Fine reduced to \$720, civil penalty issued.

Party Cited: Robert D. Garner

Violation: ORS 634.372(8) no pesticide applicator license.

Fine: \$340.00

Disposition: Issued.

REPORTING PROGRAM Continued from Page 1

As the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues its evaluation of pesticides as part of the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), the current lack of accurate and comprehensive data often leads to a "default assumption"—an overestimation of pesticide use by agriculture. Unless EPA has data to the contrary, it is presumed that a particular pesticide product is being used at the maximum rate, maximum timing, and on all acreage of the crop in the U.S.

Hopefully, Oregon's system will show what and how specific pesticides are actually being used--vital information for EPA to more accurately evaluate pesticide registrations. That, in turn, may help agriculture retain certain pesticide products so critical for production in Oregon.

There are also many concerns raised about agricultural use of pesticides causing harm to humans, endangered species or impacting water quality. Precise data of what is used, when, and where can either refute those allegations or help agriculture and other user groups address real problems.

The Devil is in the Details

Most agricultural producers already keep records on pesticide usage. The new system will now require reporting those records. There will be confidentiality of the individual user, but the information must be in a form that can indicate what is being used in a given geographical area. Then there is the question of how to capture urban use, particularly that of homeowners. These are among the challenges to be met over the next several months as everyone's collective sleeves are rolled up.

Email Addresses to be Added to Licensing and Registration Renewal Forms!

Email addresses will be added to the 2000 pesticide license renewals to provide the means to quickly communicate important regulatory issues or receive The Pesticide Quarterly, if you chose to receive the newsletter electronically. **Please include your email address on the renewal forms you will receive in November!**

ODA Subsidizes Waste Pesticide Disposal Event October 15th

Recently, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency approved a grant to ODA to help subsidize waste pesticide collections in Oregon. ODA is now able to provide limited opportunities to dispose of waste pesticides at a subsidized cost to growers of **\$1.10/lb.** This is the lowest price ever available in Oregon for pesticide disposal! ODA will subsidize only a few pesticide collections to be held in cooperation with DEQ Household Hazardous collection events. There is only one subsidized pesticide collection event to be held this fall.

October 15, 1999 in Salem at the Volcanoes' Stadium
PRE REGISTRATION WITH PHILIP ENVIRONMENTAL IS REQUIRED!
1-800-547-2436
Deadline for registration is October 11th
LIMIT 2,500 LBS PER CUSTOMER.

Oregon growers, dealers and commercial operators may participate. No one will be asked to sign off as the generator of the waste.

Customer cost for most pesticide waste will be **\$1.10/lb ON A FIRST COME, FIRST SERVE BASIS.** The exceptions to this are mercuric compounds and all dioxin bearing wastes (e.g. pentachlorophenol, 2,4,5-T). These will be priced separately.

Increase in Registration Fees

A public hearing was held September 21, 1999 in regard to a proposed amendment to the Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter, OAR 603-57-0006 to increase pesticide product registration fees in Oregon. The proposed flat fee of \$130 per product will allocate \$10 directly to a comprehensive and cost effective pesticide use reporting system (required by HB 3602), \$12 for research directed toward obtaining pesticide use registrations and the remaining \$108 to administer other ODA pesticide program activities. The final outcome of the hearing is expected by the middle of October.

Although ODA has had statutory authority to increase registration fees for a few years, amending OAR to enact this fee increase has been delayed as long as possible. ODA budget projections indicate that the current funding will be insufficient to pay activity costs in coming years. Therefore, ODA needs to raise registration fees for 2000 and delay possible increases for other pesticide license fees until the year 2001. Listed below are pesticide license types and maximum annual fees which are authorized by ORS 634. Licensees will be notified of any OAR rule amendment proposals if license fee increases cannot be avoided.

<i>Pesticide Dealer</i>	\$75
<i>Pesticide Consultant</i>	\$40
<i>Commercial Pesticide Operator (base)</i>	\$90
<i>Commercial /Public Pesticide Applicator (base)</i>	\$50
<i>Commercial /Public Pesticide Trainee (base)</i>	\$50

Dealing with EPA's Decisions on Methyl Parathion and Azinphos-Methyl

On August 2, 1999, EPA accepted voluntary cancellations of many of the most significant food crop uses of methyl parathion and voluntary measures by registrants to reduce both dietary and worker risks from azinphos-methyl for use on a wide variety of fruits and vegetables. These actions were in response to achieving the goal of the Food Quality Protection Act.

METHYL PARATHION

❖ **Cancelled Uses:** Apples, peaches, pears, grapes, nectarines, cherries, plums, carrots, succulent peas, succulent beans, tomatoes, artichokes, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, celery, collards, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, mustard greens, rutabagas, spinach and turnips, chrysanthemum, daisy, field-grown ornamentals, flowering plants, marigold, nonagricultural lands, roadside areas, wasteland, grasses grown for seed, nursery stock, and all mosquito larvacide uses.

❖ **Uses Remaining:** Alfalfa, almonds, barley, cabbage, corn, cotton, dried beans, dried peas, grass, hops, lentils, oats, onions, pecans, rape seed (canola), rice, rye, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflower, sweet potato, walnuts, wheat, and white potatoes.

❖ **For the year 2000:** Only methyl parathion products carrying new labels are to be used. Methyl parathion may only be used on retained crops in 2000.

Beginning January 1, 2000 and continuing through January 1, 2001, any methyl parathion in its original unopened container which does not carry the amended labeling may be returned for relabeling or repurchase.

AZINPHOS-METHYL

(NOTE: This listing excludes uses for cotton and southern pine seed orchards.)

❖ **Cancelled uses:** Sugarcane, ornamentals, Christmas trees, forest trees and shade trees.

❖ **Increased REIs:**

Pome fruits, stone fruits and tree nuts: 14 days for hand thinning and harvesting and 2 days for propping, mowing, irrigating, scouting, and other similar activities.

Citrus: 30 days and 2 days for the respective activities as described above.

Grapes: 21 days for girdling, cane throwing, leaf pulling, cane cutting, bunch thinning, and hand harvesting; and 2 days for mowing, irrigating, scouting and other similar activities.

Potatoes, small fruits and berries, brassica vegetables, fruiting vegetables, cucurbits and melons, onions, forage crops, succulent beans, celery, spinach, parsley, pomegranates: 4 days (5 days in areas of less than 25 inches of rainfall/year) for all activities except 2 days for mowing (3 days in areas of less than 25 inches of rainfall/year), irrigating, and scouting activities.

❖ **Maximum Use Rates:**

Apples: Reduce maximum seasonal use rate from 6 pounds a.i. per acre to 4.5 pounds a.i. per acre and a maximum application rate of 1 pound per acre (with allowance of up to 1.5 pounds a.i. per acre for apples if the use is in conjunction with an IPM program and a 21-day PHI).

Pears and other pome fruit: Reduce maximum seasonal use rate from 6 pounds a.i. per care to 4.5 pounds a.i. per acre.

Peaches and Nectarines: Reduce the maximum seasonal rate from 4.5 pounds a.i. to 3.375 pounds a.i. per acre

❖ **Worker Exposure Reduction:**

Prohibit all applications with hand-held equipment.

Require closed mixer/loader systems.

Prohibit the application by chemigation to pome fruit and peaches.

Prohibit application by fixed-wing aircraft to pome fruits and peaches.

Require closed cockpits for all aerial applications.

❖ **Relabeling and Distribution:**

Registrants will relabel all existing stocks under their control by 12/1/99.

The sale of product bearing the old label is prohibited after 12/31/99.

By 10/10/99, the registrants shall send letters to all distributors and shall provide information to all dealers explaining that:

1. The sale of azinphos methyl products bearing the old label is not legal after 12/31/99.
2. The registrant will supply new labels, will replace product, will issue credit or refunds for any unopened full container, and/or will supply both dealers and users with the new labels if desired.

Product carrying the old label that is in the hands of growers may continue to be used per the old label directions (use old product early in season to avoid possible over-tolerance problems).

❖ **Tolerance Reductions Effective January 1, 2000:**

Reduce the pome fruit tolerance from 2.0 to 1.5 ppm. By February 1, 2001, registrants will petition EPA to further reduce this tolerance to 1.0 ppm by February 1, 2001.

Reduce the cranberry tolerance from 2.0 to 0.5 ppm.

Reduce the grape tolerance from 5.0 to 4.0 ppm.

❖ **Importation Restrictions:**

EPA intends to place a cap on the quantity of azinphos methyl imported into the U.S. to prevent a shift to azinphos methyl use.

If you have any questions on distribution or labeling requirements, contact Janet Fults at (503) 986-4652 or email: jfults@oda.state.or.us

Emphasis on Fertilizer Compliance

Oregon Revised Statute 633 and Oregon Administrative Rules Chapter 603 Division 59 comprise the Oregon Fertilizer Law. This law requires labeling for fertilizers, lime, agricultural amendments, and agricultural minerals. ODA is making additional outreach efforts to educate fertilizer dealers and registrants of the Oregon Fertilizer Law and Rules and Regulations. A goal of this Fertilizer Outreach Program is to contact all Oregon fertilizer dealers to gain greater compliance with the Oregon Fertilizer Law. The definitions and label requirements are outlined as follows:

“FERTILIZER” means any substance, or any combination or mixture of substances, designed for use principally as a source of plant food, in inducing increased crop yield or plant growth, or producing any physical or chemical change in the soil and shall contain five percent or more available nitrogen, phosphorus pentoxide (phosphoric acid) or potassium oxide (potash), singly, collectively or in combination, except hays, straws, peat and leaf mold, and unfortified animal manures.

Fertilizer labeling requirements are:

1. The brand name under which the product is sold.
2. The number of net pounds, or liquid measure.
3. The name and address of the manufacturer, importer or dealer.
4. The grade of the product stated in the following form and order (in whole numbers only):
 - a. Total Nitrogen (N) %
 - b. Available phosphoric acid % (P₂O₅)
 - c. Available potash % (K₂O)

The grade guarantee may be stated in fractional rather than in whole numbers for fertilizers which have not been physically combined or mixed.

“LIME” means any substance or mixture of substances the principal constituent of which is calcium carbonate, calcium hydroxide or calcium oxide, either singly or mixed with each other. “Lime” includes dolomite.

Lime labeling requirements are:

1. The brand under which the material is sold.
2. Number of pounds in each package or bulk lot.
3. The name of the particular form of lime, such as ground limestone, shells, burnt lime, lime hydrate, sugar lime, residue lime, dolomitic lime.
4. The name and principle address of the manufacturer or other persons responsible for placing the material on the market in Oregon.
5. The grade guarantee shall contain the following:
 - a. “Minimum percentage of calcium oxide or calcium carbonate”
 - b. “Minimum percentage of magnesium oxide or magnesium carbonate” carbonate. Also referred to as the calcium carbonate equivalent (CCE).
6. “Percentage of material that will pass respectively a 100-mesh, 40-mesh, 20-mesh and 10-mesh sieve.” The ODA laboratory currently uses the wet sieve analysis and is subject to change.
7. If over two percent, the maximum moisture content shall be shown as follows: “moisture content does not exceed % (whole numbers only).
8. Oregon Lime Score which is a “numerical expression

of the quality of Lime”.

Lime Score=CCE X Fineness factor X Moisture factor

To determine Lime Score, refer to the Oregon State University Extension Service Bulletin, Titled: “Fertilizer and Lime Materials, FG 52”. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the following web site: <http://www.wagcinn.ads.orst.edu>.

“AGRICULTURAL AMENDMENT” means one or more of the following, either mixed or unmixed: Synthetic organic chemical substance, a chemically or physically modified natural substance, a naturally occurring substance, or a manufacturing by-product, intended as a source of plant food, or to induce crop yields or plant growth, or to produce any physical or chemical change in the soil, but does not mean a fertilizer, an agricultural mineral, lime or a pesticide as defined in ORS 634.006 (8), and does not include hays, straws, peat, leaf mold, unfortified animal manures, sand and expanded silicates.

Agricultural amendment labeling requirements are:

1. The brand name.
2. Guaranteed analysis: Name and percentage, by weight, of each active ingredient listed consecutively followed by percent of inert ingredients.
3. Purpose of product.
4. Directions for application.
5. Name and address of manufacturer or distributor.
6. The net contents.

“AGRICULTURAL MINERALS” means mineral substances, mixtures of mineral substances, and mixtures of mineral and organic substances, except animal manures, containing less than five percent in available form of nitrogen, phosphorus pentoxide (phosphoric acid) or potassium oxide (potash), singly, collectively or in combination, designed for use principally as source of plant food, in inducing increased crop yields or plant growth, or producing any physical or chemical change in the soil, except lime, sand and soil.

Agricultural mineral labeling requirements are:

1. The brand under which the material is sold.
2. Number of pounds in each package or bulk lot.
3. The name and principal address of the manufacturer or other persons responsible for placing the material on the market in Oregon.
4. The grade, which shall state:
 - a. In case of sulfur, brimstone and every agricultural mineral the principal ingredient of which is sulfur, the percentage of sulfur.
 - b. In case of gypsum, land plaster, plaster and every agricultural mineral the principal constituent of which is calcium sulfate, the percentage of calcium sulfate (CaSO₄·2H₂O).
 - c. In case of phosphate rock and every other agricultural mineral the principal constituent of which is calcium phosphate, the percentage of both the available and the total phosphoric acid in terms of phosphorus pentoxide.
 - d. In case of any agricultural mineral not specifically mentioned in this section, the percentage of all constituents claimed to be therein in terms of equivalents prescribed by the State Department of Agriculture.

If you have any questions on fertilizer related issues, contact Dan Blevins (503) 986-4653 or the ODA web page.

Summary of 1999 Section 18 Emergency Exemptions

The Oregon Department of Agriculture received a total of 43 emergency exemption (FIFRA Section 18) requests from the grower community for uses of pesticides to control emergency pest problems during the 1999 growing season. The following tables show the status of the Section 18 requests that were granted and are currently in effect, and the requests for which we are still awaiting decisions by the U.S. EPA.

EXEMPTIONS REQUESTED BUT STILL PENDING

<u>CROP</u>	<u>PEST</u>	<u>PESTICIDE</u>	<u>EPA REG. #</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE DATES</u>
Wheat	resistant annual ryegrass	Axiom DF	3125-488	Pending

EXEMPTIONS CURRENTLY IN EFFECT

<u>CROP</u>	<u>PEST</u>	<u>PESTICIDE</u>	<u>EPA REG. #</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE DATES</u>
Christmas trees (true fir)	root aphids	Aphistar 50 WSP	Not registered	05/27/99 - 10/31/99
Cranberries	lotus, clovers, purple aster	Stinger	62719-73	02/19/99 - 12/31/99
Grass-seed	grassy weeds	Kerb 50-W	707-159	07/15/99 - 01/20/00
Honey bees	Varroa mites	Bayer Bee Strips	Not registered	02/03/99 - 02/01/00
Mint	redroot pigweed, kochia	Prowl 3.3 EC	241-337	02/02/99 - 12/31/99
Mint	redroot pigweed, kochia	Tough 5 EC	100-880	05/24/99 - 12/31/99
Peaches	storage rots	Scholar	Not registered	07/14/99 - 09/30/99
Peas, dry	broadleaf weeds	Gramoxone Extra	10182-280	05/25/99 - 11/30/99
Peas, green (for seed)	broadleaf weeds	Gramoxone Extra	10182-280	05/25/99 - 11/30/99
Potatoes	late blight	Tattoo C	Not registered	05/25/99 - 10/31/99
Potatoes (in storage)	late blight	Anthium AGP	Not registered	09/08/99 - 08/31/00
Potatoes (in storage)	late blight	Purogene	9804-5	09/08/99 - 08/31/00
Potatoes (in storage)	late blight	Purogene Prof.	9804-9	09/08/99 - 08/31/00
Raspberries	yellow rust	Orbit	100-702	05/19/99 - 11/01/99

Section 18s for Y2K

As we approach the end of another growing season, it is tempting to take a little breather from the fast pace of life before we gear up for the next season. The ODA Section 18 coordinator catches his breath by attending to other job duties that took a back seat during the earlier part of the year. However, he finds that the time available for these other duties seems to get shorter every year; the last Section 18 request for 1999 was submitted to EPA in August, and the first Section 18 request for the Year 2000 growing season is expected to arrive at ODA during the month of October. What better time than September, therefore, to issue this reminder to those of you who expect to submit Section 18 requests for the upcoming year.

Time requirements for the processing of Section 18s can vary widely. Repeat requests sometimes can make it through the entire review and approval process in a matter of a few weeks. On the other hand, first-time requests have been known to languish within the EPA review process for several months. A good rule of thumb to follow: Assume that each Section 18 request will require 90 to 120 days to process, from the time it is received at ODA until EPA issues its final decision of approval or denial. The process will take even longer if the requesting entity fails to deliver a request that satisfies all data and information requirements.

So.... Start planning for those Y2K Section 18s today (if you haven't already done so)! A copy of the ODA Section 18 Guidelines, and a bounty of additional free advice, can be obtained by contacting David Priebe at (503)986-4656 or dpriebe@oda.state.or.us.

24 (c) or Special Local Need (SLN) Pesticide Registrations

Oregon SLN's granted July 20 - September 21, 1999

<u>Registrant/Product</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>EPA Reg. No.</u>	<u>SLN No.</u>
Griffin/Lorox DF	Celery	1812-320	990004*
Griffin/Karmex DF	Grass seed - Ryegrass/Tall Fescue	1812-320	990005**
Rohm Haas/Goal 2XL	Grass Seed - Newly Seeded	707-243	990036
Monsanto/Roundup Ultra	Dry Peas, Lentils & Chickpeas	524-475	990047
Monsanto/Roundup Ultra RT	Dry Peas, Lentils & Chickpeas	524-475	990048
Bayer/Guthion Solupak	Alkali Bee Beds	3125-301	990049***
Novartis/Dual Magnum	Grass Grown for Seed	100-816	990050
Gowan/Endosulfan	Hybrid Poplars-Pulp	10163-110	990051****
Novartis/Dividend XL	Seed Treatment-Spring Barley	100-885	990052
Gowan/Supracide 25WP	Alfalfa Seed	10163-244	990053

* Replaces DuPont/Lorox DF, OR-940018

*** Replaces Bayer/Guthion 50WP, OR-800036

** Replaces DuPont/Karmex DF, OR-890011

**** Limited area in Morrow County

Pending

<u>Registrant/Product</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>EPA Reg. No.</u>	<u>Status</u>
Gowan/Mesuroil Pro	Grass Grown for Seed	10163-228	Eligibility in Question
Rohm & Haas/Laredo 2EC	Grass Grown for Seed	707-222	Minor Changes

Denied or Withdrawn

<u>Registrant/Product</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>EPA Reg. No.</u>	<u>Status</u>
Lipha Tech/Rozol Pellets	Grass Grown for Seed	7173-151	Denied - Wildlife Concerns
Elf Atochem/Topsin M WSB	Potato	4581-377	Withdrawn by Registrant

Cancelled by Registrant

<u>Registrant/Product</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>EPA Reg. No.</u>	<u>SLN No.</u>
Zeneca/Ambush	Hybrid Poplars-Pulp	10182-18	970016
DuPont/Karmex DF	Grass seed - Ryegrass/Tall Fescue	352-508	890011
DuPont/Lorox DF	Celery	352-394	940018
Bayer/Guthion 50WP	Alkali Bee Beds	3125-193	800036
Valent/Dibrom 8 Emulsive	Hops*	59639-15	950015
AMVAC/Dibrom 8 Emulsive	Hops*	5481-479	950015
Cheminova/Methyl 4EC	Peas**	67760-29	970020
Sandoz/Solicam Df	Hops	55947-78	900024
Wilbur Ellis/Methyl Parathion 5	Rape/Canola	2935-527	920012

*Hops were incorporated into the main label (Sec. 3).

**Registrant plans to reapply for a SLN on Dry Peas

EPA Representative Visits the Grass Seed Industry

Growers and others involved with the grass seed industry had the opportunity to share information and concerns with Jane Scott Smith of the Office of Pesticide Programs in the U.S. EPA. For the last year, Jane has been working closely with ODA and others in developing a uniform and consistent policy in regard to whether residue tolerances are needed for grass straw and seed screenings. Both are byproducts of the grass grown for seed industry, and are occasionally fed to livestock. The Oregon Seed Council and ODA worked together to arrange the 2 1/2 day visit, which allowed Jane to observe how the crop is grown, harvested, and processed. This experience provided Jane with a clearer picture of typical grass seed farming practices in Oregon, including grazing practices and the handling of byproducts. This experience was beneficial to both EPA and the grass seed industry. Hopefully, Jane will be able to guide EPA in making reasonable decisions regarding label restrictions and setting tolerances related to grasses grown for seed.



ODA PESTICIDE QUARTERLY

Pesticides Division

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PH: (503) 986-4635

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TDD: (503) 986-4762

Upcoming Pesticide Recertification Courses Available Through December 31, 1999

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Course Title</u>	<u>Credits</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone</u>
10/06/1999	Hermiston	OROSHA AG Hazcom Workshop 405	3	Tomas Schwabe	503 378 3272
10/07/1999	Hermiston	OROSHA WPS Core Workshop 401	2	Tomas Schwabe	503 378 3272
10/07/1999	Hermiston	OROSHA PPE Workshop 203	3	Tomas Schwabe	503 378 3272
10/12-13/1999	Woodburn	CCC Pesticide Training-Spanish-am/pm	3 each.	D Craig Anderson	503 399 5139
10/19/1999	Eugene	OROSHA AG Hazcom Workshop 405	3	Tomas Schwabe	503 378 3272
10/19/1999	Eugene	OROSHA WPS Core Workshop 401	2	Tomas Schwabe	503 378 3272
10/20/1999	Eugene	OROSHA PPE Workshop 203	3	Tomas Schwabe	503 378 3272
10/20-22/1999	Lincoln City	OVMA Convention PM	13 Max.	Bill Reynolds	541 298 4110
10/26/1999	Portland	CSI WOOD PRESERVING Workshop	5	Shannon Lackey	800 421 8661
11/04/1999	Clackamas	OROSHA PPE Workshop 203	3	Tomas Schwabe	503 378 3272
11/08/1999	Portland	Target PNW Pesticide Workshop-am/pm	3 each.	Sylvia Kenmuir	800 352 3870
11/09/1999	The Dalles	OROSHA PPE Workshop 203	3	Tomas Schwabe	503 378 3272
11/09/1999	The Dalles	OROSHA WPS Core Workshop 401	2	Tomas Schwabe	503 378 3272
11/10/1999	The Dalles	OROSHA AG Hazcom Workshop 405	3	Tomas Schwabe	503 378 3272
11/16-17/1999	Portland	PNW-IVMA Forest & ROW Conf-AM-Gen Sesn	6 Max.	Carol Ramsay	509 335 9222
11/20/1999	Woodburn	CCC Core Environment Protection	4	D Craig Anderson	503 399 5139
11/30/1999	Salem	CCC Core Environment Protection	2	D Craig Anderson	503 399 5139
12/01/1999	Beaverton	OROSHA Ag Hazcom Workshop 405	3	Tomas Schwabe	503 378 3272
12/02/1999	Salem	CCC Core Environment Protection	2	D Craig Anderson	503 399 5139
12/03/1999	Salem	CCC Core WPS Agriculture Worker Safety	4	D Craig Anderson	503 399 5139
12/04/1999	Woodburn	CCC Core IPM Training	4	D Craig Anderson	503 399 5139
12/04/1999	Roseburg	UCC Pesticide Applicator Core Trng	4	Sherry Buchko	541 677 3211
12/07/1999	Salem	CCC Core IPM Training	2	D Craig Anderson	503 399 5139
12/09/1999	Salem	CCC Core IPM Training	2	D Craig Anderson	503 399 5139
12/11/1999	Salem	CCC Private applicator training	6	D Craig Anderson	503 399 5139
12/16/1999	Eugene	OROSHA WPS Core Workshop 401	2	Tomas Schwabe	503 378 3272
12/16/1999	Eugene	OROSHA AG Hazcom Workshop 405	3	Tomas Schwabe	503 378 3272
12/21/1999	Salem	OROSHA AG Hazcom Workshop 405	3	Tomas Schwabe	503 378 3272
12/31/1999	Salem	OROSHA Continuous Online Training	3	Tomas Schwabe	503 378 3272

Check ODA Pesticides webpage for the most current listing of courses being offered