

ODA PESTICIDE QUARTERLY

Issue One

Summer 1998

Oregon Department of Agriculture Pesticides Division

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SOMETHING NEW FOR PESTICIDE USERS!

Due to requests from you, our customers, we are developing this newsletter to be distributed on a quarterly basis...at no additional cost to you! Our hopes are to help keep you informed of issues which are current and relevant to you and to provide an additional source for finding recertification courses in your area. Many concerns raised to this division are valid and applicable to many groups of licensees and we would like to get this information to you. Without some way of contacting our customers, we are missing a vital link in the process of serving your needs appropriately. However, to make this a valuable resource, we need your ideas, concerns, and suggestions. You will find the address and phone numbers of the Pesticides Division employees listed on the last page. Keep this list handy, and whenever you have something that you feel needs to be addressed, please feel free to contact us. To make this process a success, we need you to tell us how this is working and how to keep improving!

EPA TO CHANGE RESIDUE DATA GUIDELINES ON GRASS SEED SCREENINGS & STRAW

Just as labels were being revised to remove the feeding restrictions that EPA once imposed and then removed, it looks like a reevaluation of the "significance" of the feeding of grass straw and seed screenings has prompted yet another change back to requiring tolerance data on pesticide registrations for these commodities.

In 1995, grass seed screenings were dropped from the EPA guidelines as a raw agricultural commodity and livestock feedstuff because they were not considered to be a significant livestock feed item. EPA subsequently revoked tolerances for pesticide residues in or on those feed commodities. EPA has now reexamined this decision and will be reinstating grass seed screenings, and adding grass straw as a livestock feed items on Table 1 of the OPPTS Test Guidelines 860.1000. Because of this action, pesticide registrants need to submit residue data for these commodities. Submission of this data will allow EPA to establish tolerances on these commodities.

Prior to January 1, 2000, applications for federal registration or reregistration, Section 24(c) special local needs registrations, and Section 18 emergency exemptions, should have labeling stating specific feeding restrictions if no tolerances have been established. Currently, ODA has 6 SLN's for grass grown for seed that do not contain feeding restrictions on the label. ODA has requested EPA to clarify the requirements for revision of labels, data development and the establishment of temporary tolerances. A federal pesticide registration notice has been developed to define the guidelines for residue data and label requirements. Written comments must be received on or before August 24, 1998. Send comments to: Public Information & Records Integrity Branch, Information Resources & Services Division (7502c), Office of Pesticide Programs, EPA, 401 M St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460. For copies of this EPA notice contact Janet Fults at (503) 986-4652.

ODA SOUTH DISTRICT OFFICE MOVED
TO CENTRAL POINT

Ron Simeroth, ODA Pesticide Investigator for District 3, is moving from Grants Pass to Central Point as of June 30, 1998. His new address and contact information is:

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Ron Simeroth, Pesticide Investigator
Southern Oregon Research & Extension Center
569 Hanley Rd.
Central Point, OR 97502
(541) 779-9637 FAX: (541) 772-5110
rsimerot@oda.state.or.us

Toll-Free Pesticide Information Service Available

A toll-free pesticide information service is now available to any caller in the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Sponsored cooperatively by Oregon State University and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the National Pesticide Telecommunications Network (NPTN) provides objective, science-based information on a variety of pesticide-related subjects, including pesticide products, pesticide poisoning, toxicology, environmental chemistry and most recently, the Food Quality Protection Act.

NPTN is staffed by highly qualified and trained pesticide specialists who have the toxicology and environmental chemistry training needed to provide knowledgeable answers to questions about pesticides.

NPTN can direct callers for pesticide incident investigations, emergency human and animal treatment, safety practices, cleanup and disposal, and laboratory analyses. Through NPTN, callers can also be connected to the National Antimicrobial Information Network for questions about products such as sanitizers, disinfectants, and sterilants.

NPTN staff can be reached 6:30 am to 4:30 pm Pacific Time, 7 days a week, excluding holidays.
Phone 1-800-858-7378. Fax: (541) 737-0761.
E-mail: nptn@ace.orst.edu.
NPTN website: <http://ace.orst.edu/info/nptn/>

Pollinators Need Protection

What would our world be like without apples or pears to eat, plants that couldn't reproduce or make cotton for our clothes? Imagine a world without one-third of the things we eat or the fabrics we wear. That's what the world would be like without the insects and other creatures that pollinate plants. They do a very important job, and it is our job to protect them whenever possible.

It is a fact that there aren't as many pollinators as there used to be. Although bees are the primary pollinators, there are many other insects, such as flies, butterflies, moths that are important pollinators. Birds and bats also play a role in pollination. There are several reasons why pollinators are disappearing. One reason is that native flowers that pollinators need are being paved over or replaced by crops. Pollinators are also in jeopardy from the pesticides used to raise these crops. ODA recently released a Pesticide Advisory Notice for users of the insecticide Penncap M (ELF Atochem) to be aware of the label restrictions for the use of this product when weeds or crops on orchard floors are in bloom and bees are visiting the area. Although Penncap M is anticipated to be used on many orchard crops, the need to read and follow label instructions regarding bee protection is not limited to this product or these crops. Microencapsulated and/or long-residual products which are hazardous to bees carry label restrictions when application of these products may be harmful to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues.

Label restrictions include:

- Do not apply when weeds or cover crops in orchards are in bloom and bees are foraging in areas to be treated.
 - Application should not be made during non-foraging hours (including nighttime) when bees have been observed during the day.
 - Do not apply or allow drift to blooming crops or blooming weeds if bees are foraging in the areas...which may be exposed to product.
- Keep those bees buzzing...Oregon Agriculture needs those busy bees!

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE PESTICIDE TEAM

Office Specialist:



Sandi Deveraux, Office Specialist, has transferred to the Pesticides Division from the Department of Revenue. She will be working with the certification section in the Pesticides Division. Sandi will be responsible for grading exams, entering credit hours, disseminating

information, and providing assistance to walk-in customers. Sandi loves challenges and learning new computer programs.

Sandi and her husband, Dale, have two boys, Brandon, 9 and Eric, 7. Sandi is a very positive addition to our Division and we hope you have the opportunity to meet or talk with her soon.

Pesticide Investigator:



Laurie Gordon, Natural Resource Specialist 3 (Pesticide Investigator), started her career with ODA on July 13, 1998. Moving from South Dakota should not be very traumatic since Laurie graduated from OSU with a B.S. in Agricultural Education and a minor in Crop Science and General Agriculture, concentrating

in Range Management and Ag Engineering. Laurie brings with her extensive field experience and a background in pesticide training. Experience as a chemical registrant technical sales representative specializing in row crops, a former county weed specialist in Colorado and a greenhouse nursery manager provides Laurie with a firm foundation in agricultural issues pertinent to Oregon growers. ODA welcomes Laurie to the Pesticides Division Team!

ODA PESTICIDES DIVISION'S LOSS IS OSU'S GAIN

A fond farewell is in store for Mary Corp, Pesticide Investigator for District 4 located in Hermiston, Or. Mary has accepted a position with OSU as the cereal grain extension specialist based in Pendleton. We want to thank Mary for all her accomplishments and hard work for ODA. Best of luck and our good wishes for a successful career with OSU.



A new resource guide for applicators of aquatic herbicides is being developed as a cooperative effort of the member agencies of the Pesticide Analytical and Response Center. This guide helps clarify responsibilities of applicators, what is considered "waters of the state", pesticide licensing requirements and agency contacts for more information. This brochure was recently printed and is ready for distribution. If you would like copies of this brochure, please call PARC at (503) 731-4025.

AQUATIC PESTICIDES UNDER REVIEW

Recently, ODA's Pesticides Division has been conducting a thorough review of aquatic pesticides registered for use in Oregon. The latest victim of such scrutiny was the Special Local Need registration for Hydrothol 191, registered by Elf Atochem (EPA Reg. #4581-174, SLN #OR-980003).

Issued in February 1998 for use in irrigation districts, withdrawal of registration was requested by ODA due to additional research findings that were not originally provided by the registrant when registration was requested. This study determined that Chinook salmon smolts exposed to Hydrothol 191 suffered 45% mortality following reintroduction to seawater (seawater challenge test). Withdrawal of this product from state registration was effective June 17, 1998.

The Department is in the process of reviewing all pesticides labeled for use in aquatic systems, including irrigation canals, lakes, rivers, ponds, etc. In some situations, registrants may be required to submit additional toxicity data or provide additional restrictions on the pesticide label. All potential aquatic pesticide users are advised to keep current of the latest developments. Advisory notices may be found on the ODA web page at:
<http://www.oda.state.or.us/pesticide/PesticideINFO.html>

SECTION 18s

Mummy berry disease of blueberry; orange rust in blackberry; yellow rust in raspberry; volunteer potatoes in barley, corn, and wheat; cabbage aphids in canola; late blight disease of potato; kochia and pigweed in mint. That's just a sample of the pest problems Oregon crop growers are combating in 1998 with pesticides that have been authorized for use under Section 18 emergency exemptions granted by the U.S. EPA.

Section 18 refers to a clause in the federal pesticide law that allows EPA to exempt federal and state agencies from the other requirements of FIFRA in order to address emergency pest situations. "Emergencies" are urgent, non-routine situations that develop because: (1) there are no effective pesticides available that are registered for use on the crop; (2) there are no cultural practices available that are effective, economical, and environmentally feasible; and (3) there is a new pest problem in the state, or an existing pest problem for which effective pesticides are no longer available, and significant economic losses will be incurred if the requested use is not granted.

For the 1998 growing season thus far, Section 18 requests have been processed by the department for 35 different pesticide/crop/pest emergency situations (14 first-time requests) that involve 562,810 acres to be potentially treated. These numbers represent substantial increases over recent years, up from 26 pesticide/crop/pest emergency situations (10 first-time requests) and 573,530 acres in 1997, and 19 pesticide/crop/pest emergency situations (three first-time requests) and 430,970 acres in 1996.

These recent increases are a direct result of new requirements imposed by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA). The FQPA requires EPA to set a time-limited tolerance, or residue limit, whenever EPA grants a pesticide emergency exemption, if the pesticide use may result in chemical residues in or on food or feed products. In order to establish these tolerances for emergency exemptions, EPA staff must now conduct an in-depth assessment of risks to human health posed by the emergency-use pesticide, similar to the risk assessments necessary in the full federal registration process. This has diverted EPA resources from other regulatory activities and has contributed to a growing backlog of applications for full (Section 3) registration; hence, more Section 18 exemptions have been necessary.

For more information, contact David Priebe at (503)986-4656.

LATE BLIGHT, SCOURGE OF THE POTATO INDUSTRY

Late blight is a potentially devastating disease to Oregon's potato industry. Late blight became famous in 1840 as the primary cause of the Irish Potato Famine.



Today, we have quick moving, ag-

gressive strains of this fungus in the Pacific Northwest. The late blight prediction model developed by Phil Hamm, OSU Extension Service and Dennis Johnson, Washington State University, shows a 94% probability of late blight striking the Columbia Basin production area of Oregon by late July. Also, there is increased risk due to cool and wet weather conditions in the other four potato production regions of Oregon.

If late blight becomes a reality, the industry has new tools available to battle it when it arrives! A cooperative effort between Oregon State University, the Oregon Potato Commission and Oregon Department of Agriculture has led to four Section 18 fungicides for the control of late blight. The four products are Curzate 60DF (now registered under Section 3!), Manex C-8, Acrobat MZ, and Tattoo C. The availability of these products gives the growers more options and allows them to fight against the development of fungicide resistant strains of late blight.

Another key component in the fight to control late blight is the control of volunteer potatoes in rotational crops. Spores of the late blight fungus can be produced in high numbers on non-fungicide protected plants. Wind then moves the spores to potato production fields and causes wide spread infection. In 1998, volunteer potatoes are growing like a carpet in some fields due to the mild winter weather. In response to this problem and the competition to the planted crop, Section 18 emergency exemptions have been granted for use of Starane EC to control volunteer potatoes in barley, wheat, sweet corn and field corn.

Remember, when using any Section 18 product, a copy of the Section 18 labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions found on the label.

PRIVATE APPLICATORS— APPLAUD YOURSELVES!

According to the 1990 Farm Bill, all private pesticide applicators who use a restricted use pesticide are required to record the following information within 14 days of the application for 2 years from the date of application:

1. Name of applicator
2. Private pesticide applicator license number
3. Date of application
4. Brand or product name
5. EPA registration number
6. Total amount of product applied (not solution /a.i.)
7. Location of RUP application
8. Size of area treated
9. Crop, commodity, stored product or site treated

Through a cooperative agreement with USDA, each year the Oregon Department of Agriculture conducts a specified number of record keeping inspections for compliance with USDA record keeping requirements for restricted use pesticides.

ODA conducted US Department of Agriculture (USDA) record keeping reviews of 188 randomly selected private pesticide applicator pesticide application in 1998. Records indicated that 86% of those private pesticide applicators inspected who applied restricted use pesticides (RUPs) were keeping all of the required record items. In those that were deficient, it appeared that items missed most often were the applicator's license number and the applicator's name. Crop or site and size of treated area were also absent on a few. The categories of agricultural commodities for which pesticide application records were inspected include:

Greenhouse/Nursery	22
Fruit/Vegetable	62
Livestock/Dairy	11
Grain	25
Other	68

("other" includes homeowners or others who do not use RUP's but maintain a license, specialty crops, etc)

Remember: Commercial operator/applicators must provide a copy of RUP applications to their customers within 30 days as a requirement of USDA Record keeping regulation. The record keeping requirements for Oregon pesticide operators are different from requirements for private applicators and are outlined in the Oregon Administrative Rules. You are always welcome to contact ODA for specific information required for any record keeping requirements.

Again, congratulations to you and we look forward to another year of well-kept records!

NOTHING ENDURES LIKE CHANGE

Take a large dose of wide open spaces, miles of uninterrupted forest, sagebrush, or grass fields. Mix in a spattering of wildlife critters with a dash of weather beaten farmers and ranchers, and you have the traditional landmarks of Oregon.

Almost all areas of Oregon are in the midst of change. The traditional landmarks are being replaced by or co-mingled with tourist attractions, prisons, distribution centers, regional landfills, and light manufacturing to name a few. The result being diversification. To the agriculture industry, it means NEW neighbors, MORE neighbors, and CLOSER neighbors.

These new neighbors come embracing the high quality of life and the concept of rural communities. Yet, they generally have little understanding of farm practices, and pesticides in particular are scary to them. The Department regularly receives calls from people new to these communities which seem to crop up on some of Oregon's best soils. Generally, they are not wanting to cause problems, but are asking basic questions: What are they spraying? Why are they spraying? Can they spray next to a residential area? Don't they have to notify me first? Can they use a helicopter? Will the spray hurt my children or pets?

It is a challenge for all parties involved in agriculture to communicate and educate these new neighbors. The following things may help the situation:

- ◆ a personal visit to new neighbors to get acquainted before a conflict arises,
- ◆ answer their questions about your farming operation, calmly and thoughtfully,
- ◆ give them your phone number for follow up questions,
- ◆ give them references for additional information such as OSU Extension Service and Oregon Department of Agriculture.
- ◆ Consider making modifications in your spray practices:
 - Consider ground application versus air
 - Is there a quieter machine that can be used?
 - Adjust the timing of applications close to the residences
 - Take sensitive situations into consideration
 - Pay close attention to your spray pattern when applying near property lines.

Remember, you have the right to farm and a responsibility to use the best practices to accomplish this task. As much as you have a right to farm, neighbors have a right not to have unwanted pesticide residues on their property. You will help yourself and the industry if you make your new neighbors into your new friends, because truly the best thing about these wide open spaces are the friends you make here.

If you do find yourself in a difficult situation with a neighbor, you might also consider the department's mediation program to assist in finding a remedy. Mediators are trained professionals who serve as neutrals to help parties in conflict find agreements to resolve problems. For more information on the mediation program, call 1-800-347-7028.

Special Local Need Pesticide Registration 24(c)

For many years, Jim Sandeno has been reviewing Special Local Need (SLNs) submissions. We regret to say that Jim has recently retired (although he seems quite happy about it!). Rose Kachadoorian, former Pesticide Investigator will now be reviewing SLN requests.

Since January, ODA has granted a total of thirteen SLNs, five of which were submitted in 1997. SLNs are a special type of registration which provides an avenue for growers—especially speciality crop growers and registrants—to make pesticides available that normally would not be registered for a certain crop or for a particular pest.

The technical definition of “special local need” is:

Special local need means an existing or imminent pest problem within a State for which the State lead agency, based upon satisfactory supporting information, has determined that an appropriate federally registered pesticide is not sufficiently available.

Of the SLNs granted in 1998, six of the SLNs were to remove grass seed screenings and straw feed restrictions from the labels. ODA granted these, however, EPA may deny the new label modifications (see cover article in this newsletter). In addition, the Department has issued SLN’s for the products listed below.

ODA ISSUED SLNs :

<u>Registrant/Product</u>	<u>Crop</u>	<u>SLN No.</u>
Platte/Dimethoate 400	Pas	980001
Bayer/Sencor 4F	Bentgrass grown for seed	980002
Gowan/Cryolite Bait	Blueberry, raspberry and strawberry*.	980006
Platte/Dimethoate 400	Meadowfoam	980007
FMC/Thiodan 3EC	Alfalfa grown for seed	980008
Novartis/Agri-mek 0.15EC	Alfalfa grown for seed	980013
Siskiyou Nat. For./Clorox Bl.	Water treatment (Disease Control)	980014
Novartis/Caparol 4L Herbicide	Seed Carrots and Seed Parsley	980015
Bayer/Axiom DF Herbicide	Grass Grown for seed	980016

**The original Cryolite Bait SLN label also listed blackberries, boysenberries, dewberries, loganberries, and youngberries. These crops were removed from the SLN label due to insufficient tolerance data at the US Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) request.*

SLN Applications Under Review:

BASF/Clarity Herbicide	Wheat
Griffin/Declare Insecticide	Peas

WITHDRAWN SLN Registrations:

In an unusual situation, ODA granted a SLN for an aquatic use herbicide, Elf Atochem/Hydrothol 191 Aquatic Herbicide (SLN OR-980003), and then asked the registrant to withdraw their request because of newly acquired data indicating that the product may be detrimental to salmon smolts. This data had not been submitted with the SLN data package by the registrant. For additional information, see the ODA Web page under “Advisories” at <http://www.oda.state.or.us/pesticide/PesticideINFO.html> or call Rose Kachadoorian at (503) 986-4651.

EPA has requested ODA to withdraw the label revision requested for Novartis/BEACON (SLN OR-960025). The label revision was applied for in order to remove the feeding restrictions for straw and screenings from grass treated with Beacon and to allow use on established stands of Kentucky Bluegrass. Due to the change in label requirements regarding feeding restrictions, the label changes, as requested, would have to be denied by EPA if ODA did not withdraw the registration. A revised application will be made with appropriate feeding restriction label changes and to request use of Beacon on established stands of Kentucky Bluegrass grown for seed.

DENIED SLN registrations:

A record seven (35%) of the requests received in 1998 have been denied by ODA. The most common reasons for denial were (1) inadequate tolerance data (2) lack of efficacy data (3) environmental hazards and/or (4) does not meet the intent of a SLN (does not qualify).

Prepared by Al Creswell

Most of you probably recognize the title of this article as having something to do with the internet and computers. To clarify, if you visit the above web page address, you will arrive at the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) Web Page. The purpose of this article is to draw your attention to the ODA Webb Page in general and the Pesticides Division Page in particular.



License Descriptions: This link takes you to a page which lists the pesticide-related license types available through ODA, and typical activities authorized by each. Within each license description key words are hyperlinked to a glossary; clicking on a specific keyword will take you to an explanation of that term.

Examination Study Materials: This link takes you to a page listing all the pesticide-related examinations offered by ODA. For a list of suggested study materials to prepare for any of the examinations, click on one of your choice, and you will be taken to a corresponding page which lists the titles of the recommended manuals, and the name, address, and telephone number of the source from which they can be obtained.

This article is going to discuss what's currently available on the Pesticides Division Page (which is easily accessible from the main Department page). From the main ODA Page, just click on "Information," scroll down to "Divisions," then click on "Pesticide Division" and you're there. You can also access the Pesticide Page directly at:

Examination Locations: If you're not sure where to take pesticide examinations, check out this link. Clicking on it takes you to a page listing all the locations where pesticide examinations are currently offered, and the telephone numbers to call to make arrangements to take examinations.

<http://www.oda.state.or.us/Pesticide/Pesticideinfo.html>

Keep in mind this page is a growing entity, so it will be changing from time to time. Check in occasionally to see what's new.

Let's see what's currently on the Pesticide Page which might be of interest to you as a licensee, member of industry, or the general public.

Moving on to the **Enforcement column**, we find the following links:

In the Certification and Licensing column:

Search Pesticide Test Score: This feature allows individuals who have taken certification examinations to find their scores as soon as the grading process is completed. An individual will need to input a Social Security Number and Date of Birth in order to access this information.

Advisories: This link will take you to our "Advisory" Page; here you will find time-sensitive notifications regarding pesticide use, such as withdrawal of registrations, registration cancellations, and similar actions.

Search Registered Pesticide Product: This search will allow you to see if a specific product is registered by ODA, and may be searched by product name or EPA Registration Number. This information, is updated on a weekly basis.

Enforcement Actions: Under Construction. When this feature is completed, it will summarize the enforcement cases the Division has investigated.

Search Accredited Classes: This feature has been on the page for some time; it allows you to search for training activities accredited by ODA for recertification of individuals currently certified and licensed in Oregon. It allows search of accredited training programs by location (county or city), date, or sponsor and is updated continually.

Oregon Pesticide Laws and Regulations: The full text of the Oregon Pesticide Law and the Oregon Pesticide Regulations can be found here.

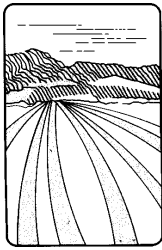
License Search: This one allows you to search for pesticide licensees with a particular license type (commercial, private, public, etc.) and by license category.

And finally, in the **Fertilizer column**, we have links to the full text of the Oregon Fertilizer Law and the Oregon Fertilizer Regulations.

Like the pesticide product database, this database is updated on a weekly basis.

There you have it. As time goes on more information will be added to the Pesticide Page. If there is information or a feature that you would like to see added, please let us know; after all, the purpose of this page is to provide you with information or services that will be helpful to you. For your convenience, you can call us at 503-986-4635, or email us at: pestx@oda.state.or.us





Oregon
 Department
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 635 Capitol St NE
 Salem OR 97310-0110



Who's Who in ODA Pesticides Division?

(503) 986-4635

Chris Kirby - Administrator (503) 986-4638
 Dale Mitchell - Asst. Administrator (503) 986-4646
 David Priebe - Section 18s, Groundwater, Worker Protection Standards (503) 986-4656
 Kent Smith - Enforcement Coordinator (503) 986-4655

Pesticide Registration/Certification & Fertilizers:

Janet Fults - Program Manager, Newsletter Editor (503) 986-4652
 Al Creswell - Certification, Webpage & Exams (503) 986-4648
 Dan Blevins - Registrations, Exams, Special Projects (503) 986-4653
 Rose Kachadoorian - Fertilizers, 24cs, Special Projects (503) 986-4651

Pesticide Investigators:

Brent Nicolas - District 1 (503) 986-4653
 Ed Barrons - District 2 (503) 986-4562
 Ron Simeroth - District 3 (541) 779-9637
 Laurie Gordon - District rotation (503) 986-4789

Support Staff:

Gloria Quezada - Office Manager (503) 986-4635
 Debbie Johnson - License issuance, insurance (503) 986-4635
 Sandi Deveraux - Exams, certification (503) 986-4635

Upcoming Recertification Courses available:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Course Title</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone</u>
08/13/99	Tualatin	OROSHA PPE Wrkshp	TOMAS SCHWABE	(503) 378-3272
08/20/98	Medford	OROSHA PPE Wrkshp	TOMAS SCHWABE	(503) 378-3272
08/25/98	Portland	OROSHA Ag Haz Com Wrkshp	TOMAS SCHWABE	(503) 378-3272