

ODA PESTICIDE QUARTERLY

Issue Four

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Oregon Department of Agriculture Pesticides Division

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JUST SAY NO TO PESTICIDE PHONE SALES OR SCAMS

Every year growers are targeted by telephone solicitors pitching pesticide products claiming to answer all your pest solution dreams...at only \$99.00 per gallon! It happens every spring and it is happening again. Don't get fooled by a fast talking salesperson claiming sales of products with efficacy and range of uses that seems too good to be true. ODA has received complaints already this year and more are expected if history repeats itself.

Hearing claims of long lasting weed control for \$99/gallon might be enticing for some until the product arrives on your doorstep only to find that it may not be used legally on your crop, it may cover only 1200 square feet instead of the one acre that was promised or it is not registered in Oregon at all. Complaints involve extremely dilute active ingredients with false claims of performance and delivery of unordered products at a later date once they have your credit card number. If you think you have been a victim of telephone solicitors, you may contact the Oregon Department of Justice at (503) 378-4732.

In addition, the Oregon State Police and ODA are warning farmers to be alert for agricultural chemical sales scams believed to be linked to a man formerly convicted of wire fraud in Oregon. Donald W. Friedrichs, was convicted of wire fraud in 1992 and was released from prison in July 1998. Friedrichs was immediately arrested again for additional alleged scams involving ag chemical sales but is presently out on bail. Anyone with information or questions is asked to call OSP Detective Mike Wilson at (541) 278-4090 or 1-800-0452-0788.

Remember, your local pesticide dealer is a very reputable source of information, choices, advice and competitive prices. If you choose to buy your pesticides from phone solicitors or "tailgate" ag chemical sales outfits, be a forewarned buyer as you are truly in a vulnerable "buyer beware" situation.

Highlights of Exam Center Survey

Between December 1, 1998 and March 1, 1999, surveys to get a quick evaluation of the exam centers were included in pesticide examination results returned to those who took exams during this period. A total of 201 surveys were returned to ODA from all nine locations.

The comments included on the surveys proved most valuable. The most common "suggestion" was to leave things alone. Other suggestions included adding additional exam locations, design the exams in separate subject areas, and provide exam results quicker.

Processes are already underway to add several additional locations within the next three months. More may follow. Alternative locations (besides college testing centers) are being explored to expand the availability of testing locations and minimize the travel involved. The second suggestion of redesigning the exams is not new. This year the Ornamental & Turf exams are scheduled to be rewritten and will be formatted in sections of specific topics to facilitate ease in identifying areas of weaknesses or strengths. Although exam results are available on the ODA webpage as soon as they are graded, other methods of getting this information back to the examinee more efficiently are being explored.



Avoid Using Phenoxy Herbicides near Grape Vineyards and other Susceptible Plants

What are Phenoxy Herbicides?

Phenoxy herbicides you may know or recognize as products such as 2,4-D, MCPA, Weed-B-Gone, Brush Killer, Crossbow and as an active ingredient in “weed and feed” products. This family of pesticides includes many very effective broadleaf weed killers. Uses range from removing weeds from lawns and golf courses to right-of-way or agricultural applications. A very popular use is in the control of blackberries or poison oak. These products come in containers ranging in size from quart bottles of ready-to-use solution to large drums of highly concentrated active ingredient. These products do not require a pesticide license to purchase them and are readily available from department stores, home improvement stores, co-ops, retail nurseries, farm chemical dealers, etc.

Grapevines are highly sensitive

Grapevines and many ornamental plants, including roses, are extremely sensitive to herbicides containing phenoxy-type active ingredients. Unintended drift of herbicides can be caused by spraying in windy conditions, shifting air currents, climatic inversions, or spraying at high pressure causing a very fine mist. Even small amounts carried by the wind can cause economic damage to grapevines. This means that grapevines some distance away from a phenoxy-treated area can be damaged under certain conditions. Winds, even slight, that blow toward a vineyard can carry small spray droplets. Temperatures above 70-75°F allow ester formulations of phenoxy herbicides to volatilize (vaporize) and be carried by the wind, even several days after the spray application. Grapevines, caneberries or other sensitive vegetation in close proximity to a sprayed area are at highest risk. Oregon vineyards have experienced significant crop loss and long-term damage to vines inadvertently exposed to phenoxy herbicides applied to distant targets.

Grapevines, as well as other vulnerable plants, are sensitive to phenoxy herbicides throughout the growing season, but are most vulnerable from the early growing season through the bloom period (early April to mid-July). During the active shoot growth period, phenoxy damage often causes growth to cease for a time following exposure, and may be retarded for several weeks. If the effects are not too severe, normal growth will resume the following year. Severely injured vines may not recover for two years or more. Flower clusters are particularly sensitive; exposure during bloom can greatly reduce fruit set. Vines injured by phenoxy herbicides may also have delayed fruit ripening. Severe injury can prevent complete maturation

of the fruit. The delayed maturation effect may exist in a vine for one to three years before normal ripening returns. Slight injury may have little or no effect upon fruit maturity.

Symptoms of phenoxy injury

The symptoms of phenoxy herbicide damage are most dramatic on the youngest leaves and the tips of growing shoots. Affected leaves are small, narrow, misshapen, and have closely packed, thick veins that lack chlorophyll. Further down the shoot, damage symptoms are progressively less severe; leaves have a distinctive fan-shape appearance with parallel, strap-like, clear veins. The leaves are sometimes cupped and the leaf margins often terminate in sharp points. Small, puckered, interveinal spots retain some green chlorophyll. Damaged grape flower clusters will set very few or no berries.

Reducing the Risk of Phenoxy Damage

Consider using a herbicide with a different active ingredient, such as glyphosate (Roundup), when you are trying to control difficult weeds like blackberry and poison oak. You may also consider making applications in the fall when vegetation is less sensitive. If you need to use a phenoxy herbicide, remember to always use extreme caution when making applications when desirable vegetation is leafed out and temperatures start warming up. Watch weather conditions closely to monitor wind speed and direction. Read and follow all label directions and precautions before using any pesticide. Adding a spray thickening agent (drift retardant) may aid in reducing spray drift. Be a good neighbor and don't trespass with your chemicals, either directly by spray drift or indirectly through vapor drift. Either way, you as the applicator who makes the decision to spray a product will be held responsible for the damage you may not have intended to cause.

Thanks to Ed Hellman, NWREC Extension Specialist and Ron Simeroth, ODA Pesticide Investigator for their contributions to this article.

Pesticide Investigator Selected for Hermiston Office

As of March 1999, a new pesticide investigator, Dennis Miller, has joined the ODA Pesticides Division staff to fill the field office in Hermiston. Dennis is from Umatilla County and previously worked for ODA Commodities Division also in Hermiston. Dennis will spend his first few months training with the Pesticides Division staff and will be placed at the Hermiston Office on a full-time basis in May 1999. The eastern Oregon district office is located at the OSU Agricultural Research & Extension Office.

An announcement will be released by the ODA Information Office to provide contact information specific to the Hermiston office. This information is anticipated to be available in early May.



Americorps Provides Free Pesticide Worker Training

Now in their second year in Oregon, representatives of Americorps, a National Service Program, are available to provide EPA Worker Protection Standard pesticide safety training to workers. Trainers are available to provide training sessions seven days per week, before, during or after work hours to agricultural employers, labor contractors, and agricultural workers. WPS worker training is necessary in Oregon, however, workers and handlers of pesticides must also be knowledgeable of a wide variety of issues from pesticide exposure symptoms to hazard communication. Oregon OSHA also provides training in hazard communication, decontamination, notification and other topics necessary to comply with WPS regulations in Oregon. For Americorps WPS worker training, you may contact the representative in your area.

Edwin Lopez in Hillsboro (503) 640-5496
 Jesse Galaviz in Woodburn (503) 982-5100
 Jose Marroquin in Medford (541) 772-2824.

Uniform Fire Code Regulations For Fumigations and Fogging Applications

Fire Fighters in Oregon were recently exposed to fumes from an insecticide fogging operation of a commercial building. This brought attention to the fact that there are requirements in the Uniform Fire Code which apply to pesticide applicators conducting fumigation and thermal fogging pesticide applications. Article 47 of the Uniform Fire Code outlines very specific conditions which must be met. Emphasis is placed on two sections: "Notification of Fumigation" and "Warning Signs".

"The chief shall be notified in writing at least 24 hours before any building, structure or ship is to be closed in connection with the use of toxic or flammable fumigants." Article 47 Section 4704.

"Where fumigants are used or stored, conspicuous warning signs bearing the "skull and crossbones" emblem with the warning DANGER! POISON GAS! KEEP OUT! and designating the name of the fumigant and the fumigator's name, address and telephone number shall be posted in a manner which provides adequate warning" Article 47 Section 4708.

Warning signs are to be placed on all entry points of commercial and residential buildings.

Please contact your fire bureau to obtain a copy of the 1994 Uniform Fire Code Article 47 to be informed of the requirements applicable to your pesticide application activities.

ZINC PHOSPHIDE AVAILABLE FOR GRASS SEED GROWERS

After considerable discussion with experts from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFW) and Oregon State University, an SLN registration was developed for the use of zinc phosphide in grass grown for seed for rodent control. This SLN incorporates many safety features due to the willingness of the registrant and the grass seed industry to work cooperatively with ODA, OSU and USFW. This 24(c) registration was granted to: **HACCO, Inc./Zinc Phosphide Oat Bait, EPA Registration No. 61282-14, EPA SLN No. OR-990009.**

Watch Out For Pesticide Label Changes

Pesticide labels are changing more now than ever. Reasons for these changes include company mergers, voluntary cancellations, regulation changes, etc. With the Food Quality Protection Act affecting how EPA registers pesticide products, uses are being lost or modified continually. More label changes are predicted for the future at an alarming rate.

Off-label uses are a violation of both state and federal law. When a pesticide label is not followed, problems with human exposure, plant damage, water contamination or threats to wildlife or the environment may occur. Here a few quick tips to help you prevent any misapplications due to label related issues.

- ▶ **Identify the pest problem**
- ▶ **Research your management options**
- ▶ **Use the actual, current product label *not specimen labels or advertising bulletins***
- ▶ **Read the pesticide product label before you purchase, mix, apply, or dispose/store product.**
- ▶ **Label assistance is available from:**
 - OSU Extension Service
 - Pesticide distributors or registrants
 - National Pesticide Telecommunications Network, 800-858-7378
 - Oregon Department of Agriculture

PROMALIN Label Error

It was brought to the attention of EPA and ODA that the 1/2 gallon container labels of Abbott Labs/Promalin EPA Reg #275-108 erroneously state that it is for use for "all states except Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Utah". The label actually has specific use directions for these states which is correctly printed on all containers except the 1/2 gallon size. Supplemental labels will be allowed to be distributed with 1/2 gallon containers of Promalin to correct this error. Promalin is registered for use on apples, non-bearing pears and non-bearing sweet cherry trees.



SUMMARY OF 1999 SECTION 18 EMERGENCY EXEMPTIONS

As of 01 April 1999, the Oregon Department of Agriculture has received 35 Section 18 requests from the grower community for uses of pesticides to control emergency pest problems during the 1999 growing season. Except for a small number that remain in preliminary review at the department (and one that has been withdrawn by the industry), we have forwarded all of the requests for review 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. In contrast to Special Local Need registrations under Section 24(c) of FIFRA, emergency exemptions are granted only for products that are not yet EPA-registered for use in the U.S., or for products that are EPA-registered, but do not yet have a residue tolerance established for the food or feed crop that is being affected by the emergency pest problem.

Please keep in mind the following important features of Section 18 emergency exemptions: (1) Section 18s can only be granted by the EPA and can only remain in effect for a period of one year or less; (2) Section 18s granted to the department allow application of a specific pesticide to a specific crop grown within the state of Oregon, only; and (3) an ODA-approved Section 18 label must be in possession of the user at the time of application. (4) Pesticide dealers and registrants are responsible for providing Section 18 labels.

The following tables show the status of all **Section 18** requests submitted to the department for the 1999 growing season.

EXEMPTIONS CURRENTLY IN EFFECT

<u>CROP</u>	<u>PEST</u>	<u>TRADE NAME</u>	<u>PESTICIDE EPA REG. #</u>	<u>EFFECTIVE DATES</u>
Blueberries	Mummy berry disease	Indar 75 WSP	707-239	02/18/99 - 05/15/99
Canola (Roundup-Ready)	Canada thistle, sowthistle, etc.	Roundup Ultra	524-475	03/04/99 - 05/31/99
Corn (Field)	Volunteer potatoes	Starane EC	62719-286	02/26/99 - 08/01/99
Corn (Sweet)	Volunteer potatoes	Starane EC	62719-286	02/26/99 - 08/01/99
Cranberries	Lotus, clovers, purple aster	Stinger	62719-73	02/19/99 - 12/31/99
Hazelnuts	Eastern filbert blight	Rubigan EC	62719-134	03/15/99 - 05/30/99
Honey bees	Varroa mites	Bayer Bee Strips	Not registered	02/03/99 - 02/01/00
Hops (baby & idle hops only)	Garden symphylans	Mocap EC	264-458	03/24/99 - 05/31/99
Hops (all)	Powdery mildew	Folicur 3.6 F	3125-394	03/26/99 - 09/15/99
Mint	Redroot pigweed, kochia	Prowl 3.3 EC	241-337	02/02/99 - 12/31/99
Pears	Pear psylla	Dimilin 25 W	400-465	03/25/99 - 05/01/99
Pears	Pear psylla	Esteem 0.86 EC	59639-95	03/05/99 - 05/21/99
Potatoes (in storage)	Late blight	Purogene	9804-5	09/24/98 - 08/15/99
Strawberries	Broadleaf weeds	Goal 2XL	707-243	12/08/98 - 08/15/99
Wheat	Downy brome	Maverick	Not registered	10/01/98 - 10/01/99
Wheat	Resistant annual ryegrass	Axiom DF	3125-488	11/18/98 - 05/31/99



SUMMARY OF 1999 SECTION 18 EMERGENCY EXEMPTIONS
(Continued)

EXEMPTIONS REQUESTED BUT STILL PENDING

<u>CROP</u>	<u>PEST</u>	<u>PESTICIDE</u>		<u>EFFECTIVE DATES</u>
		<u>TRADE NAME</u>	<u>EPA REG. #</u>	
Apples	Fire blight	Mycoshield	100-900	Pending
Apples	Fire blight	Apogee	Not registered	Pending
Barley	Stripe rust	Folicur 3.6 F	3125-394	Pending
Blackberries & Raspberries	Gray mold	Elevate 50 WDG	Not registered	Pending
Blackberries & Raspberries	Gray mold	Switch 62.5 WG	Not registered	Pending
Raspberries	Yellow rust	Orbit	100-702	Pending
Canola (all)	Aphids	Capture 2 EC	279-3069	Pending
Christmas trees (true fir)	Root aphids	Aphistar 50 WSP	Not registered	Pending
Hops	Downy mildew	Curzate 60 DF	352-592	Pending
Hops	Downy mildew	Folpan 50-W	66222-07	Pending
Hops	Powdery mildew	Flint 50 WG	Not registered	Pending
Hops	Powdery mildew	Rally 40 W	707-221	Pending
Mint	Redroot pigweed, kochia	Tough 5 EC	100-880	Pending
Pears	Fire blight	Apogee	Not registered	Pending
Potatoes	Late blight	Tattoo C	Not registered	Pending
Strawberries	Gray mold	Elevate 50 WDG	Not registered	Pending
Strawberries	Gray mold	Switch 62.5 WG	Not registered	Pending

Waste Pesticide Disposal Events

Old or unwanted pesticides are considered hazardous waste. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality is providing a few collection events to rid your small business, farm or ranch of such products. "Household" product disposal is free and no preregistration is necessary. Call "Local Contact Person" to confirm dates and times for household products. Hazardous waste products (including pesticides) from commercial businesses, farms, ranches or industrial sources will be required to pay a fraction of the cost that would otherwise be charged for hazardous waste collection. **Persons with waste pesticides need to call 1-800-547-2436 to pre-register.**

<u>DATE</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>LOCAL CONTACT</u>	<u>PREREGISTER BY</u>
May 21-22, 1999	Woodburn	Larry Arendt (503) 982-5283	May 15th
June 12, 1999	Roseburg	Joe Powell (541) 440-4268	June 4th
June 13, 1999	Oakland	Louise Stearns (541) 459-3087	June 4th

Depending on participation dates of events may change slightly.



**24(c) or SPECIAL LOCAL NEED (SLN) PESTICIDE REGISTRATIONS
SLNs Granted in 1999**

<u>Registrant/Product</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>EPA Reg. No.</u>	<u>SLN No.</u>
Novartis/Maxim MZ	Potatoes -seed	None	990022
Gustafson/Tops MZ Gaucho	Potatoes -seed	None	990002
Gustafson/Tops MZ-CZ	Potatoes -seed	None	990012
Bayer/Admire 2F	Potatoes -seed	3125-422	990001
Zeneca/Bravo Weather Stik	Potatoes	50534-188-10182	990021
Zeneca/Bravo Weather Stik	Blueberry	50534-188-10182	990020
Zeneca/Bravo Ultrex	Blueberry	50534-201-10182	990014
Zeneca/Bravo Ultrex	Filberts	50534-201-10182	990013
Zeneca/Bravo Weather Stik	Filberts	50534-188-10182	990019
Gowan/Savey	Hops	10163-208	990003
Wilbur-Ellis/Superior Spray Oil NW	Hops	2935-405	990010
Am. Cyanamid/Raptor	Imi-tolerant wheat	241-379	990015
Am. Cyanamid/Raptor	Alfalfa grown for seed	241-379	990016
DuPont/Velpar DF	Christmas trees - fixed wing app.	352-581	990024
DuPont/Velpar L	Christmas trees - fixed wing app.	352-392	990023
Zeneca/Bravo 500	Sugar beets - grown for seed	50534-8-10182	990017
Zeneca/Bravo 500	Mint	50534-8-10182	990018
Novartis/Dual Magnum	Radish	100-816	990011
Zeneca/Bravo Weather Stik	Grass - seed	50534-188-10182	990026
Zeneca/Bravo Ultrex	Grass - seed	50534-201-10182	990025
HACCO/Zn Phosphide Oat Bait	Grass - seed	61282-14	990009
Rohm Haas/Goal 2XL	Grass seed/perennial	707-243	990006
Rohm Haas/Kerb 50W	Estab. Orchardgrass- grown for seed	707-159	990007
Rohm Haas/Kerb 50W	Fall carbon seeded grass grown for seed	707-159	990008
Novartis / Dual Magnum	Dry bulb onions	100-816	990027

The Zeneca Bravo SLN registrations will be replacing the registrations originally issued to ISK.

Pending SLNs

<u>Registrant/Product</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>EPA Reg No.</u>
Novartis/Dual Magnum	Alfalfa	100-816
Novartis/Dual Magnum	Meadowfoam	100-816
Novartis/Ridomil Gold EC	Potatoes	100-801
DuPont/Oust	Rangeland	352-401
Uniroyal Chemical/Dimilin 2L	Rangegrass/Non Crop	400-461
Zeneca/Warrior T Insecticide	Hybrid Poplars/Pulp	10182-434
Entek/Conicur Plant Growth Reg.	Noble Fir	68891-3

Recent SLN Cancellations

<u>Registrant/Product</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>EPA Reg. No.</u>	<u>SLN No.</u>
Novartis/Dual 8E	Alfalfa grown for seed	100-597	910007
FMC/Talstar WP	Various ornamentals	279-3057	890002
Uniroyal/DED-WEED SULV	Wheat, barley and rye	None	790026
Bayer/Morestan 25WP%	Hops	3125-117	890012
Novartis/Ridomil 2E	Hops	100-607	890008
Novartis/Trumph 4E	Lily bulbs	100-643	950019
Novartis/Dual 8E	Meadowfoam	100-597	960038
Novartis/Dual	Meadowfoam	100-673	960039
Novartis/Dual	Radish grown for seed	100-673	950024
Novartis/Dual 8E	Radish grown for seed	100-597*	950025
Novartis/Thiolux 4E DF Mi. S.	Grasses grown for seed	100-835**	960009
Bayer/Folicur 3.6F	Grasses grown for seed	3125-394	980012
Bayer/Morestan 25WP%	Red raspberries	3125-117	900010
Micro Flo/Captan 50WP	Raspberries/blackberries	***	930010

* There may be labels with the incorrect EPA Reg. No. of 100-673

** Sandoz was the registrant

*** Registrants: Micro Flo (EPA Reg. No. 10182-145-51036) and Zeneca (10182-145)

Abbott Labs Reports Alleged Incidents of Fruit Spotting

Abbott Laboratories has reported to the Oregon Department of Agriculture and to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 16 alleged incidents of fruit spotting on apples after use of the pesticide product ReTain Plant Growth Regulator (EPA Reg #275-112) and surfactant. The occurrences were reported to have resulted from a combination of extreme heat and high rates of organosilicone surfactant.

Four of the alleged incidents occurred in Oregon with the others reported in Washington. All registrants are required by EPA to report any adverse effects alleged due to the use of registered pesticide products. Any questions regarding incidents involving Abbott Labs products should be directed to Marv Alphin, Abbott Program Manager (847) 937-7909.

Flea and Tick Collar Warning

Virbac, Inc. the manufacturer of Escort parasiticide collars, has added a warning to the labels of its flea and tick collars that contain at least 11% diazinon. Specifically, the warning states "Do not use on Persian cats".

Persian and Himalayan cats appear to lack the liver enzyme to metabolize diazinon. Schering-Plough has issued this alert to increase the awareness of this prohibitive label statement on their Escort Flea collars for use on Persian and Himalayan cats. Any questions regarding this warning, please call Technical Services at 1-800-224-5318.

Transline Herbicide - 24(c) Cancellation Clarification

There was some confusion surrounding the cancellation of one DowAgro Sciences/ Transline Herbicide 24 (c) or Special Local Need (SLN) registration. There were two SLN registrations for Transline Herbicide for the control of weeds in forested sites, and only one of these was canceled. These registrations and their status are listed below:

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>EPA Reg. No.</u>	<u>SLN No.</u>	<u>Status</u>
Transline	62719-73	OR-950023	Cancelled
Transline	62719-259	OR-960041	Active

It is possible that there was an incorrect SLN label circulated with the SLN No. of OR-960041 and the EPA Reg. No. of 62719-73. Please dispose of any of these labels and replace them with OR-960041, EPA Reg. No. 62719-259. Correct SLN labels may be obtained through DowAgro Sciences.

Special Registration Contacts
Section 18s - David Priebe - (503) 986-4656
SLNs - Rose Kachadoorian - (503) 986-4651
Other Registrations - Janet Fults (503) 986-4652

Recent ODA Enforcement Actions

Party Cited: Ferris Landscaping
Violation: 634.372(9) Employ unlicensed Applicators. 4 counts

Fine: \$1,200.00
Disposition: Issued, hearing requested.

Party Cited: Transag, Inc.
Violation: 634.372(2) Use of pesticides inconsistent with label. 2 counts

Fine: \$1,320.00
Disposition: Not contested. Final order issued.

Party City: Kent L. Wooldridge
Violation: 634.372(2) Use of pesticides inconsistent with label. 2 counts

Fine: \$1,320.00
Disposition: Issued. Fine reduced to zero dollars. Not contested. Final order issued.

Party Cited: Oregon Exterminating, Inc.
Violation: a. ORS 634.372(5) Refuse to prepare and maintain records. Failure to allow department to inspect records.
 b. ORS 634.372(9) Employ unlicensed applicators. 2 counts.

Fine/Action: Pesticide Operator License Suspension, 180 Days

Disposition: Final order issued. Request for reconsideration and stay filed.

Party Cited: Lammers Landscape/Spray Service
Violation: a. ORS 634.372(4) perform a pesticide application activity in a faulty, careless or negligent manner.
 b. ORS 634.372(9) No pesticide operator license employing an unlicensed applicator.

Fine: \$707.00
Disposition: Issued. Penalty reduced to \$300.00

ANVIL NOT FOR PASTURES

Labeling of Clarke Mosquito Control Products ANVIL 2+2 (EPA Reg #1021-1687-8329) and ANVIL 10+10 (EPA Reg #1021-1688-8329) are currently under review by EPA for claims promoting use of these products "directly over residential pastures and grazing areas". McLaughlin Gormley King registers the primary label which does not identify pastures as an approved application site. EPA expects to be finalizing their enforcement response soon. Making claims for product use on sites which are not EPA approved will not be tolerated.



ODA PESTICIDE QUARTERLY

Pesticides Division

Oregon

Department

of Agriculture

635 Capitol St. NE
Salem OR 97301-2532

Upcoming Pesticide Recertification Courses Available Through July 31, 1999

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Course Title</u>	<u>Credits</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone</u>
04/15/99	Spokane. WA	Target PCO Update	3	Sylvia Kenmuir	800 352 3870
04/17/99	Oregon City	ES Tree School-Forest Grass	1	Mike Bondi	503 655 8631
04/17/99	Oregon City	ES Tree School-Christmas Tree Weed Ctrl	1	Mike Bondi	503 655 8631
04/17/99	Oregon City	ES Tree School-Forest Brush Ctrl	1	Mike Bondi	503 655 8631
04/17/99	Oregon City	ES Tree School-Safety First	1	Mike Bondi	503 655 8631
04/17/99	Oregon City	ES Tree School-Christmas Tree Pest Mgmt	1	Mike Bondi	503 655 8631
04/21/99	Salem	CCC Structural Pest Ctrl Crse I	2	D Craig Anderson	503 399 5139
04/22/99	Vancouver, WA	WPCA/OPCA WDO Inspector Assistance Smnr - A.M.	2	Corey Chantry	253 535 5600
04/22/99	Vancouver, WA	WPCA/OPCA WDO Inspector Assistance Smnr - P.M.	3	Corey Chantry	253 535 5600
04/24/99	Salem	CCC Structural Pest Ctrl Crse II	2	D Craig Anderson	503 399 5139
04/28/99	Salem	CCC Structural Pest Ctrl Crse III	2	D Craig Anderson	503 399 5139
04/28/99	LaGrande	Union Co Weed Tour	3	Amie Grammon	541 963 0724
05/01/99	Salem	CCC Structural Pest Ctrl Crse IV	2	D Craig Anderson	503 399 5139
05/04/99	Salem	CCC Core Label Comp Smnr I	2	D Craig Anderson	503 399 5139
05/05/99	Salem	CCC Core Label Comp Smnr II	2	D Craig Anderson	503 399 5139
05/12/99	Puyallup, WA	WSU Bulb Grower Field Day	2	Gary Chastagner	253 445 4501
05/28/99	Woodburn	CCC Spanish Pestic Applic Trng I	3	D Craig Anderson	503 399 5139
05/28/99	Woodburn	CCC Spanish Pestic Applic Trng II	3	D Craig Anderson	503 399 5139
07/19/99	Hermiston	ES Crop & Medical Insects of OR	15	Lynn Royce	541 737 552

Check ODA Pesticides webpage for the most current listing of courses being offered (including out-of-state opportunities).

Oregon Department of Agriculture
Pesticides Division
635 Capitol Street NE Salem OR 97301-2532
PH: (503) 986-4635, FAX: (503) 986-4735

We've moved our webpage to: <http://www.oda.state.or.us/pesticide/info.html>