

# ODA PESTICIDE QUARTERLY

Issue Two

Fall 1998

Oregon Department of Agriculture Pesticides Division

## *NEWS in brief*

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## ODA Moves Back to Capitol Street in Salem

Will it really happen? The bets are on. Over two years after the Oregon Department of Agriculture was flooded out of their building on Capitol Street in Salem, we actually are moving home again. The flood in February 1996 filled the Agriculture building approximately 13 feet deep in water. Damage was so extensive the building was declared uninhabitable and was put on the list for complete renovation. After being housed in temporary facilities in four separate locations in Salem, it will be nice to have nearly everyone under one roof again (Salem Lab Services won't be moving at this time).

The new "old" Agriculture building has been expanded in overall area and an additional floor has been added. ODA will share the new facilities with the Department of Land Conservation & Development. Considering that the basement will no longer house offices (yes, we did learn from experience), the additional story was necessary to increase our area and insure a height advantage over the next flood (Pesticides Division will be on the third floor!).

Will there be inconveniences? Yes. Temporarily, phone service to ODA during the move will be transferred to cell-phones which will be monitored and messages relayed. If you don't reach a "live" voice, please leave a message and we will get back to you as quickly as possible. Electronic access to computer data will be minimal, at best, for the days of the move and probably for a few days after as they connect all the terminals and work the bugs out of the wiring. Please help us by delaying any non-critical phone calls until after October 26th. Phone numbers will remain the same.

Parking was always difficult at the downtown Salem office. It appears that parking for customers will remain sparse, time-limited (no tolerance!) and not necessarily close to the building. Please understand that the frustrations with these parking issues are not limited to our customers, as employees are in the same fix...so don't be surprised when you see us wearing tennis shoes and hiking boots...we just hope we won't be wearing our waders again anytime soon!

## IT'S YOUR TURN TO LET US HAVE IT!

That's right, we need, and want your thoughts and ideas. Very soon you will be receiving your pesticide license renewal forms—DON'T THROW OUT THE COLORED FORM that comes in that mailing!! This survey is your chance to help us plan our 1999 program. The Pesticides Division wants to improve our programs to better serve you and we want your help. You make this program, and your needs and ideas are very important to us. Take this opportunity to help us shape a pesticide program for 1999 that is better than ever! Please, return the survey form with your license renewal and do your part to help us design the future of this program!

**See back page for Upcoming Recertification Courses!**

Course list is updated daily. Check our website for most current listing.

# License Renewal Checklist

That time of year is fast approaching—the time when attention turns to license renewal! Most of you probably don't think too much about this process; if all goes well, you receive your license renewal form(s) in the mail by the first week in December, you write a check for the amount due, return it to ODA with the license application(s), and in a couple of weeks or so, you receive your new license(s).

There are, however, a few things that you can do ahead of time (like NOW!) which will help assure that there are no snags or delays in the renewal of your license(s).

✓ Check your recertification expiration date; be sure you are on track with your credit hours if you plan on renewing your certification by that method. Remember—you are limited to 15 credit hours per year as a commercial or public pesticide applicator or consultant, with a total requirement of 40 credit hours in the 5-year period. As a private pesticide applicator, you are limited to 8 credit hours per year, with a total requirement of 16 credit hours, 4 credit hours of which must be accredited as “core” training.

✓ If you plan on recertifying by retaking all the required examinations (yes, some people really DO this!), be sure to test during the last 45 days of the year (after November 17) to avoid “losing” a year of certification by renewing too early (remember: we recertify you as of the date you successfully complete sufficient examinations to become licensed).

✓ Make sure we have your correct address and phone number on file; your application may be forwarded to you if you have moved recently, however mail is only forwarded for a relatively short time. If your new address is not recorded in our files, your license renewal forms may be returned to our office as “undeliverable.” Look on your current license(s)—if the address on it is not where you currently receive mail, call 503-986-4635 (Pesticides Division) or 503-986-4765 (Licensing Office) and advise us of your new address and phone numbers.

✓ Check our web site at <http://www.oda.state.or.us/Pesticide/PesticideINFO.html> for upcoming accredited programs if you need additional credit hours to meet the requirement by the end of the year. As soon as programs are accredited, they are available on the web site. A contact name and telephone number are provided to make arrangements to attend programs listed.

✓ You will receive a copy of your Credit Hour Report Summary with your license renewal form(s) in early December. Remember—the report was current as of the day it was printed (typically early November); if you have

attended programs since that time, they will not be listed! That doesn't mean you didn't or won't get credit for attending; it just means they weren't posted before your report was printed! They will show up on next year's report summary if you signed the Oregon attendance sheets at the end of the sessions.

✓ Individuals whose certification period ends December 31, 1998 who have not satisfied the credit hour requirement prior to the date the applications were automatically printed (approx. November 10) are still eligible to receive credit up to December 31; however their renewal applications must be prepared by hand after we have verified the credit hour requirement has been met. This process will delay mailing applications to these individuals, so please be patient!

If you find you have not received credit for program(s) for which you know you have attended and you signed the Oregon attendance sheets, please advise us by mail, providing the following information:

1. Date
2. Location (city or town)
3. Sponsor
4. Name of Program

A form for requesting credit hour adjustment will be included with the summary for your convenience.

## AG COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE CENTER

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with the support of the Department of Agriculture (USDA), has developed a national Agriculture Compliance Assistance Center (Ag Center) to provide a base for “one-stop shopping” for the agricultural community—one place for the development of comprehensive, easy-to-understand information about approaches to compliance that are both environmentally protective and agriculturally sound. The Ag Center seeks to increase compliance by helping the agricultural community identify flexible, common sense ways to comply with the many environmental requirements that affect their business. Too good to be true? Try it out!! Agriculture Compliance Assistance Center, 726 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, KS 66101 (913) 551-7207  
Web site: <http://es.epa.gov/oeca/ag/>

## GREENHOUSES TO BE A LABEL USE SITE

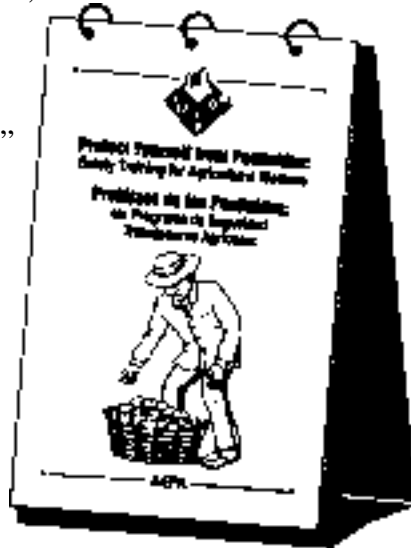
Many pesticides degrade at a different rate in greenhouses than they do outdoors. The exposure potential to greenhouse workers is also different than to field workers, requiring modifications in WPS labeling. Because of these two factors as well as others, in May 1998, the U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed making "greenhouses" a labeled-use site.

The proposal applies to any end-use agricultural pesticide product for use on any plants produced or maintained for commercial or research purposes which are grown in greenhouses. The label of such products will specify greenhouse as a specific site with appropriate use directions and Worker Protection Standard statements. Alternatively, pesticides not intended for greenhouses will specifically prohibit such use on the label.

Factors that were considered by EPA included the determination that exposures experienced by handlers and workers may be significantly higher than those encountered by using the same pesticide in an outdoor environment. Many pesticide risk assessment studies consider factors which contribute significantly to pesticide degradation and volatilization such as light, wind, rain, and dew. These same factors are often quite different in an indoor or greenhouse environment, making a direct correlation difficult. It is for this reason that EPA wants data collected directly from the greenhouse environment. A tentative date for compliance is October 2000. Thereafter, EPA will consider any product for use on agricultural plants to be misbranded unless it specifically permits or prohibits greenhouse use.

Public comment is welcome and can be mailed to: Document Processing Desk (Amend), Office of Pesticide Programs (7504-C), U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M. Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460-0001.



## FLAMMABILITY LABELING REQUIREMENTS FOR TOTAL RELEASE FOGGERS

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has issued a Pesticide Registration (PR) Notice 98-6 announcing additional flammability labeling requirements for total release foggers (containing a propellant with a flash point at or below 20 degrees Fahrenheit) Registrants of existing products must add or modify the precautionary statements and directions for use on product labels by October 1, 1999. However, any applicants for new registrations of total release foggers must be in immediate compliance with the new label requirements to attain EPA registration.

The rule defines a "total release fogger" as an aerosol pesticide product designed to automatically release the total contents in one operation, for the purpose of creating a permeating fog within a confined space to deliver the pesticide throughout the space. Products that have a "dual action" valve that allows the product to be used as a space spray or as a total release fogger are also subject to this notice.

It is estimated that 220 products meet the definition of a total release fogger. About sixty-five registrants hold these registrations. A copy of this PR Notice may be obtained by contacting Janet Fults at (503) 986-4652 or EPA website .

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## REGULATORY AGENCIES THAT OVERSEE PESTICIDE STORAGE

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)  
Waste Management & Cleanup Division  
1-503-229-5913

Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division  
(OR-OSHA) Technical Assistance Section  
1-800-922-2689 (areas outside Salem) or 378-3272  
(in Salem)

State Fire Marshall / Codes and Technical Support  
1-503-378-3473 Ext #208 (Salem office)

Building Codes Division / Customer Service  
1-503-378-5838 (Salem office)

Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA)  
Pesticide Division  
1-503-986-4635

## OREGON OSHA's NEW AGRICULTURE STANDARD

For the first time, agricultural employers have one book of occupational safety and health standards relating to their work, now called Division 4.

Ease of use was a primary consideration when OR-OSHA created Division 4. The legislatively mandated Small Agricultural Employers Advisory Committee requested that OR-OSHA write the standard in plain English and be formatted for easy reading and use.

The table of contents, the index and the layout of the code itself, is a refreshing change from other government rules.

ATTENTION: Copies of Division 4 is available upon request by calling the Resource Center at (503) 378-3272 (or toll-free 1-800-922-2689 to leave message); in person or by written request to OR-OSHA, Department of Consumer and Business Services, 350 Winter St. NE, Salem, OR 97310 or through the OR-OSHA web site:  
<http://www.cbs.state.or.us/external/osha/>

## ODA FERTILIZER SAMPLING RESULTS DISAPPOINTING

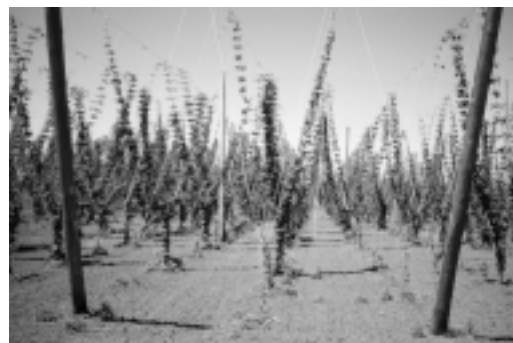
The Oregon Department of Agriculture has stepped up its sampling of fertilizer, lime and agricultural minerals. So far, the laboratory results have not been very good. Many samples submitted did not meet the guaranteed analysis claimed on the product labels. Recently, an additional 50 product samples have been submitted to our laboratory for analysis. The Department hopes there will be fewer violations.

Some states compile their sampling results and distribute the results at the end of the year to interested parties. Publication of laboratory results is one of the many options the Department is considering to improve its outreach program to serve the customers who are purchasing fertilizer products.

The Department is also in the process of reviewing both the "Report of Fertilizer Purchases From Basic Suppliers" form (commonly known as the Tonnage Tax form), and the "Confidential Report of Registered Commercial Fertilizers Sold or Delivered to the First Oregon Purchaser" form. It is the Department's goal to make the forms easier to understand and complete. Hopefully with new forms, the data collected will be more uniform and accurate, aiding in the more efficient tracking of tonnage fees.

## HOP GROWERS FACE POWDERY MILDEW IN OREGON

If you are anything but strong and have a positive outlook on life, you don't belong in the hop growing business.



Oregon hop growers have historically proven to be a tough breed and Oregon is very proud of their contributions to agriculture. For generations, these ferociously determined growers have faced a roller coaster market, unstable growing conditions, decreasing acres and now, a seemingly unbeatable disease that threatens the very existence of their livelihood. This summer proved to be a most trying season as powdery mildew drifted south and invaded Oregon's commercial hops for the first time in history. Although this "invasion" was not unexpected since hop powdery mildew was detected in Washington in 1997, it was hoped that it would hold off at least one more year until a few more methods of control could be found.

In anticipation of the possible spread of hop powdery mildew, two section 18's (emergency exemptions) were approved by ODA and EPA early in the year allowing applications to be conducted as preventive measures. A Crisis Exemption was declared on July 24, 1998 after ODA Plant Division positively identified powdery mildew as being present which allowed the immediate use of Folicur 3.6 on hops. Three requests for 24(c) or Special Local Need (SLN) registrations in Oregon were denied. Two were denied due to the lack of controlled and replicated data verifying efficacy against this disease on hops and the other did not qualify for a 24C request since the active ingredient was registered by EPA for hops and available to growers.

Efficacy data from the registrant is essential in order to qualify for a 24 (c). Additional applications of pesticide products necessary to save this crop increased expenses to almost prohibitive levels, especially during a time of depressed market prices. It is critical to the hop growers that, if the expense is to be incurred to apply a pesticide, the product applied needs to be effective.

Research is continuing to determine the best methods of controlling this pest. Presently, there are approximately 6,000 acres planted in hops. Additional, effective methods of control need to be found to combat this disease and sustain the hop industry in Oregon.



## ODA GRAPPLES WITH EPA'S IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GRASS SEED TOLERANCE ISSUE

In June 1998, a draft PR Notice was written by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to reestablish data submission requirements for tolerances on grass straw and screenings for pesticide products intended for use on grass grown for seed. This EPA action reverses an earlier decision which made grass seed straw and screenings "insignificant feed items" and, consequently no tolerance was required.

The uplifting and encouraging point in this debate is the willingness of EPA to reach out to ODA, and other surrounding states involved in grass grown for seed, to ask how the process of implementing tolerances could be developed and what impact it would have on our growers and related markets. ODA has clearly stated to EPA that an immediate "feed restriction" would impose an economic hardship to growers and related industries. ODA has provided suggestions on how to reasonably reach a full tolerance status with affected products. Although it will take a while for EPA to work things out and state their position in print, ODA Pesticides Division is committed to working closely with EPA. It is important that EPA have a full understanding of the need and importance of maintaining flexible pest control methods. The research necessary to fulfill tolerance data requirements takes years to develop; therefore, use restrictions on pesticide products during this transition period need to be reasonable. The entire process of implementing tolerance data requirements must be thoroughly evaluated to minimize label language confusions, adverse economic impacts on the industry, and still address any legitimate tolerance concerns.



## NEW DEALER REQUIREMENTS FOR METHYL PARATHION PRODUCTS

Pesticide dealers throughout the county now have new record keeping requirements when selling methyl parathion as the sole active ingredient in a pesticide product. Methyl parathion is a restricted use pesticide (RUP) because of the very high acute toxicity to humans and birds. Examples of methyl parathion containing products registered in Oregon include, but are not limited to: Griffin Declare Insecticide, Cheminova Methyl 4EC, Helena Chem. Co. 4 lb. Methyl Parathion and Wilbur-Ellis Methyl Parathion 5 Spray.

In addition to the normal record keeping requirements associated with selling a RUP, dealers are now required to "record at the time of sale the unique container identification number on the label or container and the identity of the purchaser of the container".

The U.S. Environmental Agency in cooperation with the pesticide registrants developed this recording system to more closely monitor methyl parathion sales and distribution. Methyl parathion was illegally used to control insects inside homes and in other structures. Many of the applications were conducted by unlicensed applicators with a limited knowledge of pesticide toxicity. Clean up of these facilities has cost millions of dollars, a number of people including young children have died or have been hospitalized. There is no evidence of this type of abuse occurring in Oregon.

Additional information can be obtained through the EPA Web Site:

<http://www.epa.gov/epahome/search.html>

### WHEN WILL HERBICIDES GET THE DISTINCTION OF BEING A PESTICIDE?

It is incredibly frustrating to see pesticide applicators, registrants of pesticides, industry associations, companies who insure pesticide operators, the press and even legislative initiatives, refer to "pesticides and herbicides" in one breath. What does it take for the word to get out that a herbicide is a pesticide?? A pesticide is an all-encompassing term to refer to a substance or mixture of substances intended to preventing, destroying, repelling, mitigating pests or defoliating or desiccating plants. The last time I checked, herbicides could perform all the above actions on a plant (yes, a weed is a plant) and therefore, falls under the definition of a pesticide! Think about how you define a pesticide and show the world that you do know that a herbicide is a pesticide by addressing it correctly.

# Special Local Need (SLN) Pesticide Registration 24(c)

Since the last newsletter ODA has issued four more SLNs and has denied seven requests (including one current SLN amendment). Two of the denied SLN requests involve the use of oils to control powdery mildew on hops, researchers are collecting additional data and the requests will be resubmitted to ODA (see article on page 4.)

In addition, there have been modifications to the following existing labels: Zeneca/ Warrior Insecticide label (alfalfa seed), Gowan/ Imidan 70-WP & Imidan 70-W (blueberries) , Dow Agro Sciences/ Treflan HFP (onions), and Uniroyal Chemical/ Comite (various crops).

## ODA ISSUED SLNs:

<u>Registrant/Product</u>	<u>Crop</u>	<u>SLN No.</u>
BASF/Clarity	Wheat	980017
Siskiyou Nat. For./Clorox Bl.	Water treatment (Disease)	980018
Sencor 4 Flowable	Perennial Grasses	980019
American Cyanamid/Prowl	Perennial Grasses	980020

## ODA DENIED SLNs:

<u>Registrant/Product</u>	<u>Crop</u>	<u>Reason for Denial</u>
Monterey Chemical/Kaligreen	Hops	Federal label available
JMS Flower Farms/Stylet Oil	Hops	Insufficient data
Wilbur Ellis/Superior Oil	Hops	Insufficient data
Pictsweet /Chlorine Dioxide	Mushrooms	No Tolerance
Griffin/Declare	Peas in Bloom	Insufficient data
Sostram Corp./Echo 720	Hazelnuts	Insufficient data
Amvac/K-Salt Fruit Fix 200*	Pears & Apples	Federal label available
DuPont/Escort (rate increase)	Douglas Fir Site Prep.	Insufficient data

\* amendment to current SLN OR-910030

Contact your pesticide dealer for copies of SLN labels.

## RECIPROCITY: WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO YOU?

Reciprocity is an odd word that means different things to different people and can be confusing. In Oregon, reciprocity in pesticide licensing means successfully taking your pesticide certification exams and obtaining a pesticide license in Idaho or Washington and then, applying for an Oregon pesticide applicator license without taking any additional exams. **A pesticide applicator license from Idaho or Washington is not valid for applications conducted in Oregon.** Since all three states are different in requirements for recertification credits, licensing of trainees and even application categories, reciprocity is becoming much more difficult and is not available in every specific category. If you have a Oregon license, based on a license in Idaho or Washington, don't forget to include a copy of your 1999 license in your Oregon license renewal. Without a valid Oregon license, you may be prohibited from making pesticide applications in this state. Check with ODA Pesticide licensing if you have any questions about reciprocity.

## CRISIS DECLARED FOR GOAL 2XL ON GRASS GROWN FOR SEED

ODA notified U.S. EPA of meeting the criteria for a crisis exemption, and declared such status as of 3:00 pm on September 23, 1998. This crisis was necessary to allow the time-critical application of Rohm and Haas/Goal 2XL (EPA Reg #707-243) to grasses grown for seed. ODA requested Section 18 specific exemption for the use of Rohm and Haas/Goal 2XL on May 14, 1998 allowing nearly 4 months for EPA's review and approval prior to the intended use date. Although EPA has granted Section 18 specific exemptions for the use of Goal (oxyfluorfen) on grasses grown for seed in Oregon for each of the past nine growing seasons, as of September 23, 1998, EPA had not responded to ODA's request.

Recent rainfall in parts of the Oregon grass growing region has prompted weed seed germination and emergence, therefore, oxyfluorfen applications need to commence immediately for efficacious use. The crisis exemption will remain in effect until January 15, 1999. Contact your pesticide dealer for a copy of the Section 18 label for this use. A copy of this Section 18 label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.



## DISINFECTANTS SPLIT ON EPA REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

Liquid chemical sterilant products with the intended use on critical or semi-critical devices are no longer regulated as “pesticides” by EPA. These products, used primarily for devices defined by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in terms of their use in or on the human body will now be regulated by FDA. Any registrants of product that bear mixed FDA and EPA regulated claims must “split” their product labels to include only EPA regulated claims for their pesticide products and should state only FDA regulated claims for their medical devices.

This change does not affect the EPA registration status or requirements of:

- Product not bearing sterilant claims, regardless of use site.
- Gaseous chemical sterilants
- Liquid chemical sterilants intended solely for use on surfaces other than critical or semi-critical devices, e.g. environmental surfaces or manufacturing and packing processes or veterinary instruments.

The Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA) amended the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) to vest exclusive jurisdiction for affected liquid chemical sterilants with FDA. The date for registrant compliance with new labeling requirements (for both EPA or FDA regulated products) is October 1, 1998.

After October 1, 1998:

1. An FDA regulated liquid chemical sterilant for use on critical or semi-critical devices should comply only with FDA requirements. The label should not bear any EPA references.
2. A registrant may not distribute or sell an EPA registered product bearing FDA regulated sterilant claims (or subordinate disinfectant claims). Such a product may be deemed to be misbranded under FIFRA.
3. Registrants must maintain a sales inventory of their products with mixed labeling claims to verify that products bearing mixed labeling claims in channels of trade after October 1, 1998 were distributed or sold on or before October 1, 1998.

## PESTICIDE VIOLATIONS RESULT IN CIVIL PENALTIES

The Oregon Department of Agriculture has recently issued six civil penalties totaling \$5,014 in connection with four separate incidents of pesticide violations, including the use of unlicensed pesticide applicators and selling a restricted use pesticide to an unlicensed applicator. The penalties are a result of investigations performed by ODA’s Pesticides Division. The civil penalties were issued as follows:

Party Cited: L&B Reforestation, Inc. of Philomath, OR  
Violation: 10 counts of employing unlicensed pesticide applicators  
Fine: \$3,000

Party Cited: Wallowa County Grain Growers, Enterprise, OR.  
Violation: Selling Restricted Use Pesticide to unlicensed pesticide applicator  
Fine: \$814

Party Cited: G & L Custom, Umatilla, OR.  
Violation: Employed an unlicensed pesticide applicator  
Fine: \$300

Party Cited: Lance Schritter  
Violation: Unlicensed applicator conducting pesticide applications for an operator  
Fine: \$300

Party Cited: United Exterminating, Inc. Oregon City, OR.  
Violation: Employed an unlicensed pesticide applicator  
Fine: \$300

Party Cited: Les Gaffney  
Violation: Unlicensed applicator conducting pesticide applications for an operator  
Fine: \$300

Oregon Department of Agriculture  
Pesticides Division  
635 Capitol Street NE  
Salem OR 97301  
PHONE: (503) 986-4635  
FAX: (503) 986-4735  
Website: <http://www.oda.state.or.us/pesticide/pesticideinfo.html>



# ODA PESTICIDE QUARTERLY

Pesticides Division

Oregon

Department  
of Agriculture

635 Capitol St NE  
Salem OR 97301

## Upcoming Pesticide Recertification Courses available through December 31, 1998:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Course Title</u>	<u>Credits</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Phone</u>
10/20-21	Hood River	OR State Weed Mtg	10	Mark Peterman	503/769-9702
10/21-23	Lincoln City	OVMA Convention	14	Bill Reynolds	541/298-4110
10/22-23	Portland	VWR Urban Bird Control	11	Jeff Hollabaugh	503/222-1721
10/27	Medford	VWR Premise 75WP Update	2	Jeff Hollabaugh	503/222-1721
10/28	Springfield	VWR Premise 75WP Update	2	Jeff Hollabaugh	503/222-1721
10/29	Portland	VWR Premise 75WP Update	2	Jeff Hollabaugh	503/222-1721
11/3-4	Eugene	PNW Aerial Appl. Recert Conf.	10	Linda Fender	509/397-4516
11/03	Pendleton	OACFA StwrdsHp Seminar/Core	8	Richard Koesan	503/370-7024
11/04	Eugene	OACFA StwrdsHp Seminar/Core	8	Richard Koesan	503/370-7024
11/04	Medford	OR-OSHA Ag Haz Com	3	Tomas Schwabe	503/378-3272
11/05	Wilsonville	OACFA StwrdsHp Seminar/Core	8	Richard Koesan	503/370-7024
11/19	Portland	OR-OSHA PPE Wkshop	3	Tomas Schwabe	503/378-3272
11/21	Salem	CCC Core Trng: Environ. Protect.	4	D Craig Anderson	503/399-5139
11/25	Salem	OR-OSHA Ag Haz Com Workshop	3	Tomas Schwabe	503/378-3272
11/30	Salem	CCC Core Trng: Ag Worker Safety	2	D Craig Anderson	503/399-5139
12/01	Salem	CCC Core Trng: Environ. Protect.	2	D Craig Anderson	503/399-5139
12/02	Salem	CCC Core Trng: Ag Worker Safety	2	D Craig Anderson	503/399-5139
12/02	Hermiston	ES Hermiston Farm Fair -Potatoes	4	Jeffrey McMorran	541/567-8321
12/03	Salem	CCC Core Trng: Environ. Protect.	2	D Craig Anderson	503/399-5139
12/03	Hermiston	ES Hermiston Farm Fair-Onions	2	Jeffrey McMorran	541/567-8321
12/04	Hermiston	ES Hermiston Farm Fair-IPM wkshp	4	Jeffrey McMorran	541/567-8321
12/04	Hermiston	ES Hermiston Farm Fair-Core Trng	4	Jeffrey McMorran	541/567-8321
12/05	Salem	CCC Core Trng: Label Comp.	4	D Craig Anderson	503/399-5139
12/05	Salem	CCC Core Private App. Lic. Trng	6	D Craig Anderson	503/399-5139
12/07	Salem	CCC Core Label Comp.	2	D Craig Anderson	503/399-5139
12/08	Salem	CCC Core Label Comp.	2	D Craig Anderson	503/399-5139
12/09	Eugene	OR-OSHA Ag Haz Com Workshop	3	Tomas Schwabe	503/378-3272
12/10	Portland	OR-OSHA Ag Haz Com Workshop	3	Tomas Schwabe	503/378-3272
12/11	Corvallis	ES Private Applicator Workshop	2	Mark Mellbye	541/967-3871
12/14	Ontario	TVCC Private App Core Trng	4	Michael Woodhead	541/889-5393
12/15	Albany	ES Private Applic Core Trng	4	Mark Mellbye	541/967-3871
12/15	Ontario	TVCC Private App Trng	4	Michael Woodhead	541/889-5393
12/15-16	Bend	COCC Turf & Tree Conf	13	David Wienecke	541/383-7409
12/16	Corvallis	ES Private Applic Trng	4	Mark Mellbye	541/967-3871
12/17	McMinnville	ES Private Applic Core Trng	4	Mark Mellbye	541/967-3871