

ODA PESTICIDE QUARTERLY

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Oregon Department of Agriculture Pesticides Division

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PESTICIDE USE REPORTING BEGINS

After two years in development, Oregon's Pesticide Use Reporting System (PURS) is now a reality. The internet-based data collection system for PURS has been collecting pesticide use reports since January 15, 2002. Oregon's PURS has become the first ever all-electronic pesticide use reporting system in the Nation. But ODA could not have done it without the help of the pesticide user community. Your comments and suggestions helped shape the functionality of the website, making complying with this new law easier for all pesticide users.

If you have yet to see the PURS website, now is a great time. Those who are unfamiliar with the requirements of PURS can view the administrative rules, frequently asked questions and narrated presentation. Those of you who have been keeping paper-copies of your pesticide uses can register as a reporter and enter those reports on the website. But wait, there's more...the website also has detailed information on how to report sites, how to aggregate reports, what browsers to use and how to maximize your data security.

The department is currently focusing on the development of an improved user interface, which is designed to speed up data entry. We are also developing a system for electronic data submission (EDS) that would allow transfer of multiple reports to the PURS website at one time. As progress is made on EDS, we will update the PURS website.

ODA wants to make PURS the most usable system for you, the reporter, while continuing to meet the requirements of Oregon State Law. We greatly appreciate all of those who helped test the web site, those who have provided comments, and those who will help with the continued development of PURS.

PURS WEBSITE: <http://purs.oda.state.or.us/>

USING THE PURS WORKSHEETS

One of the constraints of Oregon's pesticide use reporting system (PURS) is that all reporting must be done electronically. Despite this, you may sometimes find that it is useful to write down information about the pesticides used prior to entering the data on the computer. For example, bringing some paper to each site of application can be easier than dragging along a laptop. Furthermore, writing down pesticide use reporting information is necessary if you do not have a computer and are going to send the reports to a third party for computer entry. Oregon Department



Continued on page 4

IPM IN SCHOOLS

HAVE A PLAN

An effective Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program requires the participation of many people. Maintenance and janitorial employees are often the key to the success of these programs. Teachers, administrators and students can also provide important information about what pests are seen at schools and what levels are acceptable. Your first step in IPM could be writing a plan that includes who will participate in IPM (your IPM team) and what their roles will be.

ASK QUESTIONS

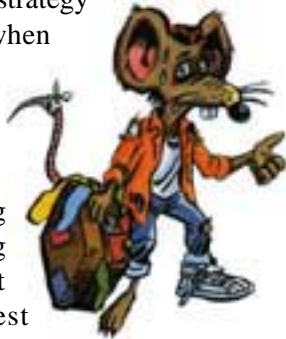
What are your pest problems and how bad are they? Are they getting worse? Obtain these facts before making any pest management decision. Write down information about the pests your IPM team encounters to assess your program's success over time. For example, how many Norway rats does the custodial staff find in traps per month? Is this amount acceptable or is treatment necessary? What type of treatment will be best?

WEIGH TREATMENT OPTIONS

While some members of your IPM team may be responsible for informing you of the types and amounts of pests encountered, other members must decide how to manage the pests. In some cases, the best strategy will be to do nothing, however when pest populations get big enough, control may be necessary.

If control is needed, multiple strategies can be used. Sealing entryways for insects, removing weeds by hand or using rodent traps can help reduce a pest population without using pesticides.

Also removing sources of food and water by using trash cans with tightly-sealing lids and fixing leaky plumbing will make it harder for the pest to survive. Finally, using pesticides might be an option, but make sure that the pest populations warrant the use of pesticides and make sure to follow all label directions.



FIND OUT MORE

- IPM for Schools: A How-to Manual, US EPA Region 9, EPA 909-B-97-001, March 1997. 1-415-947-4213
- Pest Control in the School Environment (Adopting IPM) US EPA, EPA 735-F-93-012, Aug 1993. 1-800-490-9198.
- Metro Facilities Integrated Pest Management Manual, (Portland, OR metropolitan area), December 1995.

- Exploring Urban Integrated Pest Management, Activities and Resources for Teaching K-6, Michigan State University, October 2001
- IPM in Schools: <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/ipm/>
- A Roach Prevention Activity Web Site For Kids: <http://www.epa.gov/opp00001/kids/roaches/english/>

NPTN BECOMES NPIC

The pesticide information service formerly known as the National Pesticide Telecommunications Network (NPTN) recently changed their name to the National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC). Along with the new name, the center unveiled a new web-site address: <http://npic.orst.edu/> The information, however, is of the same high quality as it has always been. For more information on the center or any pesticide active ingredient or product, call 1-800-858-7378. Note: NPIC does not provide recommendations on pesticide products for specific pest problems.

USING PESTICIDES INDOORS

How much is enough? Indoor fogger canisters allow for treatment of up to a given volume. For example, a single canister may be labeled for up to 5,000 cubic feet but most fogger labels do not prohibit using two canisters in a room of 6,000 cubic feet. In this case, the two canisters contain enough product to treat 10,000 cubic feet. So, what happens to that extra 4,000 cubic feet worth of coverage? The extra product introduced to the smaller space may result in odors and residues that otherwise may not be noticed or be problematic. In such an application, the excessive pesticide residues and odors may cause adverse health concerns or issues of possible property contamination. In addition, the extra petroleum distillates present in the air increases the danger of fire or explosion if an open ignition source is present.

What's next door? Residues and odors from fogging or liquid spray applications can travel through common air spaces, such as the attics in a duplex, and enter into the neighboring dwelling. Residents in an adjoining unit may experience reactions similar to a pesticide application to their own unit or object to the unwanted odors.

You mean the label really said that? The label of pesticide products commonly used by commercial pesticide operators, lists many things that may not be done with the product. You must read and follow all statements on the label. Ignoring a statement such as "Do not use concentrate or

NO SIGNAL WORD?

For many years, the signal word has functioned as a quick, convenient and consistent way for anyone who works around pesticide products to approximate the toxicity of the product they are working with. The words “Danger-Poison,” “Danger,” “Warning” and “Caution” are each associated with a specific level of acute (or short term) toxicity.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has recently changed their policy on which products must contain a signal word. Until recently, EPA required all pesticide products to have a signal word, but now manufacturers are not required to put a signal word on toxicity category 4 products. These relatively low toxicity products used to carry the “Caution” signal word.

Toxicity Category (Oral LD 50)

Category 1 (0–50 mg/kg)

Category 2 (50-500 mg/kg)

Category 3 (500-5000 mg/kg)

Category 4 (5000+ mg/kg)

Signal Word

Danger-Poison

Warning

Caution

None Required

Do not be fooled by the absence of a signal word; category four products can still be harmful to your health. Remember the phrase: “the dose makes the poison.” If you are exposed to a large quantity of a low-toxic material, you could still suffer ill effects.

Label Woman says “Look for a Signal Word on every pesticide product, before applying it. If there is no signal word, then the product is low in toxicity.”



ONLINE TEST REGISTRATION

While testing is necessary in Oregon to obtain pesticide applicator or consultant certification, it might not always be convenient. ODA has developed relationships with testing centers throughout the state, but in your busy schedule, you may find it difficult to contact these centers on the phone. We have added a new feature to the ODA website that can assist you!

The site will allow anyone who is interested in taking pesticide certification exams to view available testing times and register to go to a participating testing center at a specified time. Visit our website to find out more about pesticide applicator certification and licensing and to use the new on-line registration system: <http://oda.state.or.us/pesticide>

WOOD TREATING TO CHANGE

Greenish colored wood has been a common site in lumberyards for many years. The green coloring is not due to crazed Irish foresters, but because the wood is treated with the pesticidal ingredient copper-chromated arsenate (CCA). However, this treated wood will soon be harder to find. Manufacturers of CCA-treated wood have reached a voluntary cancellation agreement with EPA that would restrict sales to non-residential uses only.

CCA treated wood is suspected to have higher risks to the environment and human health than the alternative replacement products. According to EPA, “arsenic is a known human carcinogen and, thus, the Agency believes that any reduction in the

levels of potential exposure to arsenic is desirable.” EPA believes that the risk posed by existing CCA treated structures can be mitigated by taking precautionary measures, such as applying a protective coating to the structures or washing hands after touching them and thus does not recommend removing existing structures. However, by January 2004, CCA treated products will not be available for almost all new residential structures, including decks, play structures, picnic tables and landscaping timbers.

Tips for CCA wood:

- Never burn CCA treated wood—it should be disposed of as solid waste.
- Never compost CCA treated wood.
- When cutting or sanding CCA treated wood, always wear a dust mask, goggles, gloves and protective clothing.
- Wash your hands after working with or touching CCA treated wood.
- Do not allow food to come in contact with treated wood.

EPA predicts that alternative products such as plastic and metal lumber, as well as alternative pesticides will fill the gap left by the removal of CCA treated wood from the marketplace.



Residential wood decks will no longer be constructed with copper chromated arsenate (CCA) treated lumber.

THE ODA & FBI THANK YOU!

Special thanks to fertilizer dealers for participating in recent FBI investigations. We encourage all dealers to monitor and record sales of potentially dangerous materials very closely.

“Worksheets” from page 1

of Agriculture has developed sample worksheets to assist you in the pesticide use reporting process.

How should I use the worksheets?

The worksheets are designed around the required information for each pesticide use report. They also ask for the information in the same order as the PURS website does, so completing all the requested information can speed data entry. But a pesticide use reporter can use any portion of the worksheets that is helpful or necessary. For example if you always apply pesticides on the same property, you would not need to write the location down for each pesticide use.

Additionally, you could use the worksheet as a template for developing a custom worksheet. The instructions on the back of the worksheets provide details for correctly filling out each section, so you may find it helpful to include these instructions with your custom worksheet.

Which worksheet should I use?

Since some required information differs by site category, different worksheets have been developed. The pesticide users should use the correct worksheet for the type of work being done. See the graph below for details.

How can I obtain the worksheets?

You can get the worksheets from the PURS internet home page: <http://purs.oda.state.or.us/purs> then click “Worksheets.” The Adobe Acrobat Reader program is required to view and print these documents. If you do not already have this free program, you can obtain it via the worksheet web page.

We can also fax or mail the worksheets to you. Call us with your fax number or address (503) 986-4635.

Worksheet Name	What Does it Cover?
Agriculture/Forestry	Farms, forests, ranches, nurseries, greenhouses, fisheries. Does not include seed treatment or stored commodity.
Aquatic	Ponds, lakes, rivers, irrigation canals or other body of water.
Boat/Ship and Wood Treatment	Use of anti-fouling paints or preservatives on boat and ship hulls. Also can be used for wood treatment facilities. Not for reporting applications to utility poles or post-construction wood.
General/Urban	Landscape applications, structural pest control and general pest control in and around buildings and parks. Also used for stored commodity treatment.
Public Health/Regulatory Pest	Vector control districts, noxious weed programs, etc.
Research	Use of pesticides in experimental situations.
Right-of-Way	Roadsides, ditch banks, utility poles, railroads, etc.
Seed Treatment	Field or indoor treatment of seed to be planted.
Other	Any pesticide use not covered in another worksheet.

ARE YOU A GRANDFATHER?

Commercial and public pesticide applicators and pesticide consultants who were transitioned from “reciprocal” status to “Oregon-certified” status last year (“grandfathered”) should no longer send a copy of their new Washington or Idaho license with their Oregon license renewal forms. This year, many formerly reciprocal licensees apparently waited for their Washington or Idaho license to be issued prior to submitting their Oregon renewal application forms. This is no longer necessary.

Reciprocal public, commercial, and consultant licenses are a thing of the past in Oregon; if you were a reciprocal licensee and received a renewal form for 2002, you are now considered Oregon-certified, and are eligible to renew your

license upon receipt of your renewal form, without a copy of your Washington or Idaho license.

With this change comes a new responsibility, however: You must now accumulate Oregon recertification credit hours or pass the Oregon certification exams in order to renew your license after 2005. Be sure to sign Oregon attendance sheets at training programs you attend to ensure receiving recertification credit. You will need to accumulate 40 credit hours by the end of 2005, accumulating no more than 15 credit hours per year. Check with sponsors early to be sure they’ve applied for Oregon accreditation if you are attending a program for Oregon credit that takes place outside of Oregon.

UPCOMING RECERTIFICATION CLASSES

Location	Title	Date	Cr	Contact	Telephone
Manhattan, KS	AIB Food Plant Pest Mgmt Smnr	4/8/02	15	Doreen Towne	(785) 537-4750
Redding, CA	PAPA Seminar	4/10/02	V	Charlotte Carson	(916) 487-8552
Christmas Valley, OR	ES Private Applicator Core Trng.	4/9-4/10/02	8	Myron Shenk	(541) 737-6274
White City, OR	RCC Laws & Safety Trng	4/12/02	4	Jeanne Howell	(541) 245-7900
Corvallis, OR	OPCA Technical Seminar	4/13/02	5	Sue Fisher	(503) 287-1796
Fossil, OR	ES Private Applic Core Trng	4/16/02	4	Judy Potter	(541) 468-3265
Salem, OR	CCC Sprayer Calibration Core Tng	4/20/02	4	D Craig Anderson	(503) 399-5139
Danville, IL	Bunge Gmp's/Food Industry	4/22/02	15	David Barnes	(217) 443-9875
Hereford, OR	ES Burnt River Weed Wkshp	4/23/02	2	Jay Carr	(541) 523-6418
Portland, OR	OROSHA HAZCOM 205	4/24/02	3	Tomas Schwabe	(503) 947-7436
Charlottesville, VA	Degesch Fumigation Seminar	4/25/02	8	George Luzaich	(540) 234-9281
Salem, OR	CCC Private Applic Lic Tng	4/27/02	6	D Craig Anderson	(503) 399-5139
Salem, OR	CCC Structural Pest Ctrl 4 Days	5/1-5/11/02	12	D Craig Anderson	(503) 399-5139
Salem, OR	OROSHA Hazcom Trng In Spanish	5/2/02	3	Tomas Schwabe	(503) 947-7436
Vancouver, WA	OPCA WDO Tech Assist Smnr	5/4/02	5	Sue Fisher	(503) 287-1796
Eugene, OR	OROSHA HAZCOM 205	5/7/02	3	Tomas Schwabe	(503) 947-7436
Aurora, OR	OSU Weed Control Wkshp 2 Days	5/7-5/8/02	4	Jan Egli	(503) 678-1264
Rohnert Park, CA	PAPA Hands-on Seminar	5/8/02	4	Charlotte Carson	(916) 487-8552
Salem, OR	CCC Label Comp Core Tng 2 Days	5/14-5/15/02	4	D Craig Anderson	(503) 399-5139
Salem, OR	CCC Forest Pesticide Trng	5/14-5/15/02	12	D Craig Anderson	(503) 399-5139
Salem, OR	CCC Laws & Safety Tng	5/14-5/15/02	9	D Craig Anderson	(503) 399-5139
Tracy, CA	PAPA Seminar	5/23/02	7	Charlotte Carson	(916) 487-8552
Klamath Falls, OR	CITI Struct P & D Insp Smnr	6/10/02	5	Ron Cloyd	(541) 273-1901
Chicago, IL	IFC Pest Prev/Ctrl 2 days	6/12-6/13/02	15	Paul Laughlin	(913) 782-7600
Salem, OR	OROSHA HAZCOM 205	6/19/02	3	Tomas Schwabe	(503) 947-7436
Roseburg, OR	ES Tree School	6/19/02	4	Max Bennett	(541) 776-7371
Eugene, OR	OROSHA HAZCOM 205	8/7/02	3	Tomas Schwabe	(503) 947-7436
Sacramento, CA	IFC Pest Prev/Ctrl 2 Days	8/14-8/15/2002	15	Paul Laughlin	(913) 782-7600
Klamath Falls, OR	CITI Struct P & D Insp Smnr	8/26/02	5	Ron Cloyd	(541) 273-1901
Raleigh, NC	IFC Pest Prev/Ctrl 2 Days	10/16-10/17/2002	15	Paul Laughlin	(913) 782-7600
Klamath Falls, OR	CITI Struct P & D Insp Smnr	11/18/02	5	Ron Cloyd	(541) 273-1901
Compact Disk	Gen Entomology-On Compact Disk	12/31/02	13	Richard S. Kaae	(909) 886-7445
Compact Disk	Medical Entomology-On CD	12/31/02	8	Richard S. Kaae	(909) 886-7445
Compact Disk	Carpenter Ants-On Compact Disk	12/31/02	1	Richard S. Kaae	(909) 886-7445
Compact Disk	Spider ID-On Compact Disk	12/31/02	3	Richard S. Kaae	(909) 886-7445
Compact Disk	Pred Insects-On Compact Disk	12/31/02	2	Richard S. Kaae	(909) 886-7445
Compact Disk	Vert Pests-On Compact Disk	12/31/02	4	Richard S. Kaae	(909) 886-7445
Compact Disk	Wood Destroy Beetle-On Compact Disk	12/31/02	2	Richard S. Kaae	(909) 886-7445
Internet	OROSHA Online PPE Trng	12/31/02	3	Tomas Schwabe	(503) 947-7436
Internet	OROSHA Online HAZCOM Trng	12/31/02	3	Tomas Schwabe	(503) 947-7436
Correspondence	OSU Home-A-Syst Strg Ex (All Yr)	12/31/02	1	Gail Glick Andrews	(541) 737-6294

Note: Credits listed reflect the maximum based on full attendance. Programs with "V" have variable credit depending on how many and which sessions are attended.

RECENT FERTILIZER VIOLATIONS

ODA has issued a stop sale order on the following product. This product is not registered for sale and distribution in Oregon.

Manufacturer	Product Name	Reason for Stop Sale	Stop Sale Start	Stop Sale End
Plant Health Care, Inc.	Colonize T&O	Product Not Registered	2/12/02	On going

These sampled products failed to meet Oregon's investigational allowance for the following elements.

Registrant	Product Name	Element	Label Guarantee	Lab Analysis
Oregon Vineyard Supply	16-16-16-6(S)	Total Nitrogen	16.00%	14.50%
		Sulfur	6.00%	4.84%
RSA Microtech	Ruffin-Tuff Crop Mix II	Copper	1.50%	1.26%
Natural Industries	Actino-Iron	Sulfur	0.55%	0.15%
Marion Ag Service	10-10-10 Nursery Liner Broadcast	Total Nitrogen	10.00%	8.20%
		Manganese	0.55%	0.15%

24(C) OR SPECIAL LOCAL NEED (SLN) PESTICIDE REGISTRATIONS

Activities from January 2002 - March 2002

APPROVED				
Registrant/Product	EPA Reg #	Site	OR SLN#	Pest
Bayer/Axiom DF Herbicide	3125-488	Christmas trees	OR020001	weeds
Rohm and Haas/Dithane DF Rainsheid	707-180	many small seeded vegetables grown for seed	OR020002	diseases
BASF/Prowl 3.3 EC	241-337	clover grown for seed	OR020003	dodder
Gowan/Diazinon 4E	10163-100	potato	OR020004	wireworms
Platte-UAP/Syllit 65W	55260-5-34704	ornamentals	OR020005	diseases
Aventis /Ethrel Brand Ethephon Plant regulator	264-267	Douglas Fir Seed Orchards	OR020006	unwanted seed cones
Gowan/Moncut 70 DF	71711-14-10163	potato	OR020007	rhizoctonia
PENDING APPROVAL				
Registrant/Product	EPA Reg #	Site	Pest	
Uniroyal/Dimilin 2L	400-461	pears	pear psylla and codling moth	
Makhteshim Agan/Galigan 2E	66222-28	grass grown for seed – fall seeded new planting of perennial ryegrass and tall fescue	weeds	
PENDING REVISION				
Registrant/Product	EPA Reg #	Site (revision reason)	Old OR SLN#	Pest
AMVAC/Blocker 4F	5481-472	potato (lower rate and planting restrictions)	OR000019	white mold
Bayer/Axiom DF	3125-488	various grass grown for seed (add annual ryegrass)	OR980016	row creation
Gustafson/LSP Flowable	7501-134	chickpeas (lower rate application)	OR930008	ascochyta blight
CANCELED				
Registrant/Product	EPA Reg #	Site	Old OR SLN#	Reason
Liphatech/Rozol Ground Spray Conc.	none	orchards	OR780018	lack of documentation
Agrevo/Horizon 1EC	445639-172	grass grown for seed	OR960022	not registered in OR
Agrevo/Whip 1EC	45639-176	grass grown for seed	OR000009	not registered in OR
BASF/Raptor	241-379	alfalfa grown for seed	OR000031	available on sec. 3
Bayer/Di-Syston	3125-172	wheat and barley	OR800034	cancel by registrant
Bayer/Sencor DF	3125-325	lentils and peas	OR870002	cancel by registrant
Bell Labs/Ditrac Rat and Mouse Bait	12455-19	orchards	OR850038	cancel by registrant
Chlorox/Chlorox Bleach for Industrial Use	5813-1	Port Orford cedar	OR980014	cancel by registrant
Valent/Orthene 75S (Round Butte, Central Oregon Seed, Wilbur Ellis)	59639-26	carrots grown for seed	OR930014	replaced by
			OR930013	OR010034 and
			OR970003	OR010035
Gustavson/Tops-MZ-Gaicho	7501-183	potato	OR990002	available on sec. 3
Gustavson/Tops-MZ-Cuzate	7501-178	potato	OR990012	available on sec. 3
Novartis/Ridomil Gold EC	100-801	potato	OR990041	available on sec. 3
Rhone Poulenc/Syllit 65W	264-508-34704	ornamentals	OR940014	OR020005 replaces
Rohm and Haas/Dithane ST	707-156	potato seed	OR970023	not registered in OR
Rohm and Haas/Goal 1.6E	707-174	nonbearing blackberry	OR900016	OR000028 replaces
Rohm and Haas/Goal 1.6E	707-174	blackberry-primocane	OR960005	OR960036 replaces
Rohm and Haas/Goal 1.6E	707-174	raspberry-primocane	OR960006	OR960037 replaces
Rohm and Haas/Goal 1.6E	707-174	onion	OR910026	OR970008 replaces
Gowan/Prefar 4E	10163-200	onion	OR940023	available on sec. 3
Gowan/Imidan 70WP and 70W	10163-169	pine trees	OR940045	available on sec. 3
Gowan/Imidan 70WP and 70W	10163-169	ornamental trees	OR940047	available on sec. 3

TESTING NO-SHOWS

Recent discussions with our testing centers revealed that people who register for pesticide examinations, but do not show up or cancel are becoming a significant problem. Applicants who pre-register and do not show up prevent others from registering. Not only does this prevent others from testing, but it also increases the staffing requirements

for the testing centers. For these reasons, the centers are considering options to reduce “no shows.” A pre-registration fee, and/or a mandatory waiting period are both being considered. We encourage you to reserve space at a testing session only if you're going to follow through and show up, or at least give 24 hour notice that you won't be there. Don't force the centers to introduce a testing fee or reduce the convenience by implementing a waiting period.

“Indoor” from page 2

emulsion in fogging equipment” could result in a heavy coating of the product over items and surfaces, including items that may not be decontaminated.

But the label said it was okay. The pesticide label may allow an application to a particular site, but not taking common sense precautions during the application may result in a violation of the label, a faulty, careless or negligent application and/or exposure risks. Take for example a product having the label statement “Apply to any trails, around doors and windows, and other places where ants may be found.” This product could legally be applied to the ceiling of a house, however, with an overhead broadcast or non-targeted application, the pesticide mist or droplets could fall to the floor. Any items or surfaces below could end up covered with a pesticide residue. Pesticides on unintended targets such as food, toys, furniture or other objects, could result in adverse health exposure risks to the occupants, their pets and possibly permanent damage to property.

Reading, understanding, and following the label can never be repeated too much, but often more care must be taken than what is stated on the label. As a professional applicator, you should fully know the risks and benefits of the product you are working with and how to make your application legal, most effective, and with the least adverse impact. Know if the product you chose remains visible when dry, may stain surfaces, has a strong odor, leaves an oily film, etc. Fully discussing your choice of products to your customer in advance could prevent problems later.

These scenarios have happened in Oregon. In each case, upset or angry persons filed complaints to initiate an investigation by ODA. Results of sampling, in some cases, confirmed excessive pesticide residues throughout the house and resulted in professional cleaning, hotel stays, replaced furniture, inconvenience costs, etc. Such situations may lead to a civil penalty from ODA for a violation of state law but it may also lead to expensive civil litigation between you and your customer to compensate for any expenses incurred. Using extra caution when making pesticide applications is in everyone’s best interest.

ACTIVE AND PENDING SECTION 18 EMERGENCY EXEMPTIONS FOR 2002-2003

ACTIVE					
Registrant/Product	EPA Reg #	Site	Pest	OR Prod ID#	Expires
Dow Agro./Stinger	62719-73	cranberries	lotus, Douglas aster, clover	2002OR001	12/31/02
BASF/Prowl 3.3EC	241-337	mint, east of Cascades only	redroot pigweed, kochia	2002OR002	12/31/02
Syngenta/Mycoshield	100-900	apples	fire blight	2002OR007	8/1/02
Uniroyal/Procure 50WS	400-431	hazelnuts	eastern filbert blight	2002OR006	5/30/02
Bayer/CheckMite+ Strips	not regist.	honey bees	Varroa mite	2002OR003	2/1/03
Aventis/Mocap EC	264-458	hops (baby & idle) only	garden symphylans	2002OR004	5/31/02
*Dow Agro./Rally 40W	62719-411	hops	powdery mildew	2002OR009	9/22/02
FMC/Aim	279-3194	hops	powdery mildew	2002OR010	9/22/02
FMC/Spartan 4F	279-3189	strawberries	broadleaf weeds	2002OR008	2/28/03
FMC/Capture 2EC	279-3069	orchardgrass grown for seed	westrn. orchardgrass billbug	2002OR011	6/15/02
*Dow Agro./Indar 75WSP	62719-421	blueberries	mummy berry disease	2002OR005	5/31/02
Bayer/Axiom DF	3125-488	wheat and triticale	annual ryegrass	2001OR025	6/30/02
PENDING					
Registrant/Product	EPA Reg #	Site	Pest		
Dow Agro./Quintec	not registered	hops	powdery mildew		
BASF/Outlook	7969-156	sugar beets	nightshade, pigweed, kochia		
DuPont/Curzate 60DF	352-592	hops	downy mildew		
Gustafson/Gustafson LSP	7501-134	lentils (seed treatment)	Ascochyta blight		
Syngenta/Mertect LSP	100-890	lentils (seed treatment)	Ascochyta blight		
*Dow Agro./Aphistar 50WSP	not registered	true fir Christmas trees	root aphid		
Dow Agro./Starane	62719-286	sweet corn and field corn	volunteer potatoes		
Syngenta/Switch 62.5WG	100-953	caneberries	gray mold		
Gowan/Sandea	10163-254	asparagus	yellow nutsedge		
*Dow Agro./Laredo 2EC	62719-412	sugar beets	powdery mildew		
Syngenta/Scholar	not registered	peaches (in storage)	brown rot, gray mold and rhizopus rot		
Uniroyal/Dimilin 2L	400-461	barley and wheat	grasshoppers		

* Indicates products recently acquired from Rohm and Haas Company. If/when the listed emergency exemption is granted, the Section 18 supplemental label will bear the Dow AgroSciences logo and EPA Reg. No., and also the old Rohm and Haas EPA Reg. No.; and existing stocks of Rohm and Haas labeled product may be used under the exemption.



ODA PESTICIDE QUARTERLY

Pesticides Division

Oregon
Department
of Agriculture
635 Capitol Street N.E.
Salem, OR 97301-2532

Webpage: <http://pesticide.oda.state.or.us>

PH: (503) 986-4635

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HELP KEEP CLOPYRALID OUT OF COMPOST

Clopyralid is an active ingredient in some broadleaf herbicides, which are used in residential lawns and agricultural areas. Recently, residues have been detected in some compost produced in Washington State and California. Contaminated compost could damage sensitive crops.

You might know clopyralid products better by the trade names Confront, Stinger, Millennium, Curtail, Transline, Lontrel, Preen' Green Lawns, Battleship, Chaser Ultra, Strike Three Ultra, Millennium Ultra, Momentum, or Proscape Fertilizer. Since clopyralid breaks down slowly in the environment, good communication is the best way to keep these products out of Oregon's compost.

If you use these products in lawn care or agriculture, make it a practice to inform anyone who might be composting the material at a later date. For example, inform

homeowners that clopyralid could enter compost if they put treated grass clippings into their yard debris container. If you mow grass for a client after making a clopyralid application, inform the recycler that residues may be present. Finally, if you made an application to agricultural feedstock make sure to inform the livestock producer that the manure and bedding should not be collected for compost.

If you are growing a sensitive crop, it may be important to only use clopyralid-free compost. Talk to your composter to find out if they test for clopyralid or other harmful residues before using it on your crop.

To find out more, view the fact sheet on-line at the address listed below or contact the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality at (503) 229-6738 or (800) 452-4011

Learn more at: <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wmc/solwaste/factsheets/Clopyralid&Composting.pdf>