

ODA PESTICIDE QUARTERLY

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Oregon Department of Agriculture Pesticides Division

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CHLORPYRIFOS USES TO BE CANCELLED

After over 30 years of use as an insecticide, scientists and federal policy-makers have determined that some existing uses of chlorpyrifos (also known as Dursban or Lorsban) are too risky for children and others who might be exposed. On June 8, 2000, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced the cancellation and phase out of many of the existing uses for chlorpyrifos products.

The phaseout will primarily affect products which are registered for use around homes and other structures. Of the 411 total products containing chlorpyrifos registered for sale in Oregon, 277 are homeowner products. These products will be affected as follows:

- Residential products (lawn, garden, crack & crevice, indoor) will not be manufactured after December 1, 2000. These products will be allowed to be sold at retail outlets until December 31, 2001.
- Nonresidential indoor and outdoor chlorpyrifos uses where children are more likely to be exposed (such as schools, parks) will be subject to the same phaseout period as homeowner use products. The use of existing stocks will be permitted for homeowner and nonresidential products
- On December 1, 2000, termiticides containing chlorpyrifos will be classified as restricted use and will be labeled for use at a 0.5% solution only. Termiticide sales will then be phased out on a timetable until December 2005, starting with full-barrier post-construction use and ending with pre-construction use.
- Agricultural uses overall will be less heavily affected by the chlorpyrifos agreement than residential products. All new end-use products will be classified as restricted use or packaged in large containers. Revised restricted-entry intervals will be required on these products. Apple, tomato, and grape uses will, however, be altered. December 31, 2000, post bloom application to apples will be prohibited and the tolerance will be lowered. On the same date, all chlorpyrifos use on tomatoes will be prohibited and the tolerance will be revoked. For grapes, EPA will lower the tolerance, which will primarily affect imported grapes.
- Other indoor and outdoor uses where children are not expected to be exposed (such as industrial plants, and non-structural wood treatments) will remain. Public health uses such as mosquito control and fire ant mound treatments will remain as well.

For more information on chlorpyrifos, including health or safety information, contact the National Pesticide Telecommunications Network at 1-800-858-7378 or: <http://ace.orst.edu/info/nptn> For disposal information on chlorpyrifos products (these products may still be legally used and do NOT require disposal) see the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Website: <http://www.deq.state.or.us/wmc/solwaste/hhwcsched.html>

ANALYTICAL REVIEW OF PESTICIDE USE REPORTING SYSTEM PUBLISHED AND NOW AVAILABLE

The Oregon Department of Agriculture announces completion of an analytical review of issues that must be resolved in order to establish a statewide pesticide use reporting system. This review, now published and available to the public, was made possible principally through the expertise of staff at Oregon Health Sciences University (OHSU) and Oregon State University (OSU).

The Oregon Pesticide Use Reporting System will collect pesticide use information for all categories of pesticide use. The Analytical Review identifies, describes, and evaluates various options for designing this system. The review also includes options for reporting household use of pesticides.

ODA intends to use this review as a "tool" in designing and developing the pesticide use reporting system specified in House Bill 3602, enacted by the 1999 Oregon Legislature.

Other "tools" planned for use in developing this system include:

- Recommendations of a work group appointed by Governor Kitzhaber;
- Recommendations of other Oregon agencies and federal agencies;
- Additional recommendations that may be provided by scientists at OHSU and OSU;
- Any related legislative requirements enacted by the 2001 Oregon Legislature; and
- Suggestions provided by the State Board of Agriculture, the public, and interest groups.

A pilot pesticide use reporting system is to begin by January 31, 2001 in a yet-to-be-designated geographic region of the state. Conclusions derived from this pilot will also guide the development of the full use reporting system, scheduled to begin January 1, 2002.

The Analytical Review is approximately 150 pages in length. Interested parties are encouraged to access this document on the ODA Pesticides Division web site at:

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

For more information contact:

Peggy Vogue at (503) 986-4647.

DEFINING PESTICIDES--EXEMPT FROM EPA REGISTRATION

When the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 was passed, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was faced with the daunting task of reviewing additional data on hundreds of pesticide active ingredients. With this task in front of them, the agency decided to make selected "Minimal Risk" pesticide active ingredients exempt from the EPA pesticide registration process under section 25(b) of FIFRA, the federal pesticide control law. If a pesticide product contained only ingredients predetermined to be of minimal risk, manufacturers would be able to skip the costly federal registration process. Inevitably, state regulators, consumers, and manufacturers had additional questions about this exemption which were recently addressed in a formal EPA PR notice 2000-6.

The following is a summary of product requirements to qualify for exemption from EPA registration:

- Product labels cannot claim to prevent any human disease or protect human health.
- Products cannot claim to be registered, recommended or approved by EPA.
- Products can make product safety claims as long as the claims are not said to be endorsed by the Federal Government.
- False or misleading statements are prohibited on the label.
- A list of all ingredients is required on the label.
- Inert ingredients must be either on List 4A or considered "Commonly Consumed Foods" by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
- Exempt 25(b) products used on food or feed crops are NOT automatically exempt from tolerance (residue limit at time of harvest). Every ingredient in the formulation must be exempt from tolerance or have an established tolerance to be used on food or feed.

To find out more details on pesticide products exempt from the EPA registration process, visit the EPA Office of Pesticide Programs website at: **<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/>**

SUBMIT QUESTIONS TO THE Q & A FORUM



E-mail: pestx@oda.state.or.us
Snail-mail: ODA pesticides quarterly
635 Capitol St NE, Salem, OR 97301

NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION UPDATE

Oregon's pioneering effort at establishing area-wide water quality management plans for agriculture, commonly referred to as Senate Bill 1010, is still a mystery to some farmers and ranchers across the state.

Senate Bill 1010 directs the Oregon Department of Agriculture to work with farmers and ranchers to develop area-wide water quality management plans for troubled watersheds. This bill provides flexibility so landowners can develop their own approaches to local water quality problems. Area water quality management plans and rules are put together by local advisory committees largely consisting of farmers and ranchers who receive input from the ag community in a process designed to be assembled from the ground up ... not from the top down. Currently, six watersheds have adopted area-wide plans and rules: Tualatin, Bear Creek, Lower Deschutes, North Coast, Umatilla, Upper Grande Ronde. Several others are getting close to plan and rule completion.

"SB 1010 is a choice for local people to take the initiative and develop a workable plan rather than just sit back, let some state or federal agency do it, and then gripe about it," says John McDonald, chair of the Washington County SWCD. "We made the decision that it was better for us to map our own future."

Many farmers and ranchers have been taking very positive management steps as part of good, sound stewardship—whether SB 1010 plans and rules are in place or not. SB 1010 encourages even more such efforts, as a vast majority of landowners want to do the right thing. Under SB 1010, those good efforts will show the non-ag community that the industry has the fortitude, willingness, and ability to do its part in ensuring water quality protection.

SAVE A TREE

If you would like to receive the ODA PESTICIDE QUARTERLY newsletter via e-mail rather than in hardcopy form, send an e-mail message stating "Quarterly newsletter by e-mail" in the subject line to pestx@oda.state.or.us or give us a call at: (503) 986-4635



PESTICIDE APPLICATOR CERTIFICATION TESTING FACILITY OPENING IN CENTRAL POINT

Oregon Department of Agriculture Pesticides Division will be offering certification testing opportunities in Central Point, OR. The exam sessions will be conducted at the Southern Oregon Research and Extension Center, 569 Hanley Rd and are open to any individuals wishing to become certified as a pesticide applicator, consultant or directly supervised trainee. At the time of testing, photo identification and social security number must be provided. Small hand-held calculators are allowed.

To schedule an exam, call (541) 779-9637

Q & A FORUM

Q: Two years ago, I purchased a case of a particular pesticide and still have a few containers left. I heard that chemigation, as an application method, was recently approved by EPA, and the use was added to the label. If I acquire a copy of the newly amended label from my local pesticide dealer, or company rep, could I use that product according to the chemigation instructions on the recently obtained label.

A: Before answering that question, ODA needs to know if you have a copy of a Supplemental label (only provides directions for chemigation), or a copy of the entire newly amended Section 3 label (main label on container).

A Supplemental label is usually 1-2 pages long, and it is a supplement to the old Section 3 label. If you have a label clearly marked "Supplemental", which simply provides chemigation instructions, ODA's answer is yes. Remember, you must have a copy of this Supplemental label with you when you are chemigating. A company might also distribute a Supplemental label if a new crop has been added to a label. Sometimes these Supplemental labels can be downloaded from a registrant's website.

If you have a complete copy of the newly amended Section 3 label, the answer is no. This would be very similar to relabeling a product, rather than providing a supplement to the old label. There are many rules and regulations associated with the relabeling of pesticides. It is not appropriate for a dealer or chemical company representative to distribute copies of a Section 3 label (main label), and suggest for applicators to use that label, rather than the label on the container.

EMERGENCY EXEMPTIONS & FQPA

With EPA's recent regulatory decisions concerning chlorpyrifos, many Americans are just now realizing some of the effects of The Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA). In contrast, growers and processors of food and feed crops in Oregon and throughout the U.S. were affected soon after FQPA was enacted. In the early months under FQPA, the federal pesticide registration process ground to a halt, while new procedures were being developed for assessing the safety of pesticides under FQPA criteria. Growers often were forced to rely on older, sometimes ineffective pesticides, while newer products languished in the EPA registration pipeline. Even though the logjam of new registrations has eased, the agricultural sector still must confront another challenge: To identify new pest control products to replace pesticides being phased out under FQPA.

With new pesticides not yet registered, and registered uses of older pesticides being canceled under FQPA, growers have been increasingly faced with pest situations for which no effective control options exist. The "emergency exemption" clause (Section 18) of FIFRA is often used to address such situations. Historically, Oregon has been a frequent user of Section 18 exemptions, primarily because of the large number of minor crops produced by Oregon growers. (Manufacturers often deem the federal pesticide registration process for a minor crop use to be cost-prohibitive.) In the aftermath of the FQPA, Oregon growers have requested Section 18s in record numbers, averaging more than 35 exemptions per year since 1996, compared to about 21 per year in the early 1990s. Unfortunately, FQPA also has made emergency exemptions more challenging to obtain.

As with full federal pesticide registrations, EPA must conduct much more thorough risk assessments before granting Section 18 requests under FQPA. Toxicologists have used the "risk cup" as a model for characterizing aggregate risks for each pesticide. The "cup" defines the "quantity" of risk that cannot be exceeded in order to insure against unsafe exposures to the pesticide. Risk levels are derived by analyzing toxicity and exposure data for any particular pesticide active ingredient. Each registered use of a pesticide product in turn contributes to the amount of risk in the cup until the cup becomes full. Emergency exemption uses are usually the last items to be factored into the risk cup and, therefore, may be more likely to be denied.

Oregon has already experienced this phenomenon firsthand, with Section 18 requests for uses of the organophosphate insecticide Mocap on hops and mint being important examples. The organophosphate insecticides are one of the first groups of pesticides being scrutinized under FQPA.

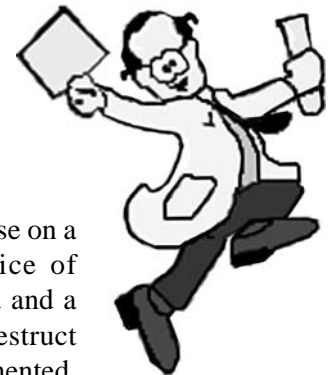
During the FQPA risk assessment for each pesticide, toxicologists examine pesticides with a common mechanism of mammalian toxicity (such as the organophosphates) as a group to determine how large the risk cup will be. Since Mocap is an organophosphate insecticide and the organophosphate risk cup is nearly full, EPA scientists concluded that risks associated with emergency uses on additional food crops like hops and mint could not be accommodated in the risk cup. The Mocap exemptions ultimately were granted by EPA, but only with the uses strictly limited to baby hops and baby mint (hops and mint that are not harvested during the same growing season as the pesticide application), such that no additional dietary exposure would be added to the risk cup.

Oregon growers and processors are expected, out of necessity, to continue their reliance on Section 18 exemptions to address emergency pest problems into the foreseeable future. And, as FQPA risk assessments become more refined, and as more pesticides (and associated risks) become linked via a common mechanism of toxicity, the challenges in obtaining exemptions will also grow. Armed with this information, grower groups can better their chances for EPA approval of emergency exemption requests by identifying problems early, researching all options, and submitting detailed and complete requests in a timely manner.

RESEARCHERS: CHANGES IN EXPERIMENTAL USE PERMITS

Oregon's State Experimental Use Permit (EUP) program will be undergoing some changes. Requirements for experimental use permits will now reflect the following:

The use notification requirement will change from 24 hours prior to application to 72 hours prior to application.



When an EUP is issued for use on a food or feed crop, a Notice of Embargo will also be issued and a follow-up to insure crop destruct will be conducted and documented.

Consideration is being given to changing the research and demonstration endorsement into a certification category on the public or commercial pesticide applicator license. This additional category would ensure the researcher is familiar with all rules related to experimental use permits before being allowed to conduct trials.

SECTION 18 EMERGENCY EXEMPTIONS FOR 2000

As of 20 June 2000, the Oregon Department of Agriculture has received 30 Section 18 requests from the grower community for uses of pesticides to control emergency pest problems during the 2000 growing season. All of these requests have been processed by ODA and forwarded for review by the U.S. EPA. EPA already has granted 25 and denied two of our 2000 requests, and the other three are still pending an EPA decision. Several EPA-approved exemptions have already expired. Also, two exemptions (one of which authorized use of three products) that were granted in 1999 remain in effect for part of the year 2000. The exemptions that are currently active or pending an EPA decision are summarized in the following table.

CROP	PEST	TRADE NAME	EPA REG #	EFFECT. DATES
Apples	fire blight	Mycoshield	100-900	04/11/00 - 08/01/00
Barley	stripe rust	Folicur 3.6 F	3125-394	03/30/00 - 08/15/00
Caneberries	gray mold	Switch 62.5 WG	Not registered	05/09/00 - 09/10/00
Christmas trees (true fir)	root aphids	Aphistar 50 WSP	Not registered	05/24/00 - 10/31/00
Corn, field	volunteer potatoes	Starane	62719-286	04/15/00 - 08/01/00
Corn, sweet	volunteer potatoes	Starane	62719-286	04/15/00 - 08/01/00
Cranberries	lotus, clovers, purple aster	Stinger	62719-73	01/01/00 - 12/31/00
Honey bees	Varroa mite and small hive beetle	CheckMite+ Bee Hive Pest Strips	Not registered	02/02/00 - 02/01/01
Hops	downy mildew	Curzate 60 DF	352-592	04/15/00 - 09/15/00
Hops	powdery mildew	Flint	100-919	04/13/00 - 09/22/00
Hops	powdery mildew	Folicur 3.6 F	3125-394	04/13/00 - 09/22/00
Hops	powdery mildew	Rally 40 W	707-221	04/13/00 - 09/22/00
Mint (east of Cascades)	redroot pigweed, kochia	Prowl 3.3 EC	241-337	02/01/00 - 12/31/00
Mint	redroot pigweed, kochia	Tough 5 EC	100-880	04/15/00 - 12/31/00
Mint (baby, west of Cascades only)	garden symphylans	Mocap EC	264-458	PENDING for 2000
Peaches (fresh, direct-market, only)	storage rots	Scholar	Not registered	05/31/00 - 09/30/00
Peas, dry (for seed only)	broadleaf weeds, harvest aid	Gramoxone Extra	10182-280	05/30/00 - 11/30/00
Peas, green (for seed only)	broadleaf weeds, harvest aid	Gramoxone Extra	10182-280	05/30/00 - 11/30/00
Potatoes	late blight	Tattoo C	Not registered	06/14/00 - 10/31/00
Potatoes	spider mites	Capture 2 EC	279-3069	PENDING for 2000
Potatoes (in storage)	late blight	Purogene	9804-5	09/08/99 - 08/31/00
Potatoes (in storage)	late blight	Purogene Professional	9804-9	09/08/99 - 08/31/00
Raspberries	yellow rust	Orbit	100-702	03/30/00 - 11/01/00
Raspberries	root weevils	Brigade WSB	279-3108	06/13/00 - 08/15/00
Strawberries	broadleaf weeds	Goal 2XL	707-243	12/08/99 - 08/15/00
Wheat	strip rust, leaf rust	Folicur 3.6 F	3125-394	05/22/00 - 07/15/00
Wheat	jointed goatgrass	Olympus 70% WDG	Not registered	PENDING for 2000

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

Activities from April 1 - June 30, 2000

Granted				
Registrant	Product	EPA Reg #	OR SLN #	Crop
American Cyanamid	Prowl 3.3 EC Herbicide	241-337	OR-000008	dry bulb onion
AgrEvo USA	Whip 1EC Herbicide	45639-176	OR-000009	grass grown for seed
Gowan	Supracide 2E	10163-236	OR-000010	alfalfa grown for seed
Gowan	Savey 2E	none	OR-000011	alfalfa grown for seed
Novartis	Orbit	100-702	OR-000012	hazelnut - filbert/ non-bearing
DuPont	Oust	352-401	OR-000013	forestry - low spray volume
Novartis	Fulfill	100-912	OR-000014	seed- root veg., cole crops and leafy veg.
Novartis	Fulfill	100-912	OR-000015	alfalfa grown for seed
Cheminova	Fyfanon ULV Insecticide	67760-34	OR-000016	cottonwood & hybrid poplar
Platte Chemical Co.	Saber	34704-803	OR-000017	blueberries - highbush
Dow AgroSciences	Rubigan E.C.	62719-134	OR-000018	hazelnut - filbert/ non-bearing
Amvac	Blocker 4F	5481-472	OR-000019	potato - chemigation
Valent	Orthene 97 (granular)	59639-91	OR-000020	cranberries
Uniroyal	Dimilin 2L	400-461	OR-000021	Alfalfa grown for Seed
Canceled				
Registrant	Product	EPA Reg #	OR SLN #	Crop
Cheminova	Fyfanon ULV Insecticide	4787-8	OR-960003	cottonwood & hybrid Poplar
Pending				
Registrant	Product	EPA Reg #	Crop	
American Cyanamid	Prowl 3.3 EC	241-337	clover grown for seed	
Wilbur Ellis Company	Supreme Oil	2935-405	caneberries	
Rohm and Haas	Goal 2 XL	707-243	blackberry - nonbearing	
Dow AgroSciences	Lorsban 4E	62719-220	onion - dry bulb	
Aventis	Phaser 3EC	264-638	various brassicas grown for seed	
Aventis	Phaser 3EC	264-638	cabbage grown for seed	
Administrative Change				
ISK Bioscience Products Bravo 500 ¹ , Bravo Weather Stik ² , and Bravo Ultrex ³ have been replaced by Zeneca Bravo 500 ⁴ , Bravo Weather Stik ⁵ , and Bravo Ultrex ⁶ on the following crops: sugar beets grown for seed, potatoes, blueberries, filberts/hazelnuts, grass grown for seed, and mint. See the table below for old and new SLN Numbers.				
Crop	Cancelled OR SLN #s	Replaced By OR SLN #s		
Sugar beets grown for seed	OR-810032 ¹	OR-990039 ⁶ , OR-990040 ⁵ , OR-990017 ⁴		
Potatoes	OR-960016 ²	OR-990021 ⁵		
Blueberries	OR-960014 ² , OR-960015 ³	OR-990020 ⁵ , OR-990014 ⁶		
Filberts / hazelnuts	OR-960002 ³ , OR-960001 ²	OR-990013 ⁶ , OR-990019 ⁵		
Grass grown for seed	OR-970026 ³ , OR-970025 ²	OR-990025 ⁶ , OR-990026 ⁵		
Mint	OR-860005 ¹	OR-990037 ⁶ , OR-990038 ⁵ , OR-990018 ⁴		

PRODUCT LABELING FOR CHEMIGATION

Pesticide product labels can be confusing, and products meant for chemigation or sprinkler systems are no exception. While many chemicals may be effectively applied through irrigation systems, pesticide labels must contain specific label language in order for this to be done legally.

If a pesticide product is not intended for chemigation, the registrant will usually add the statement “Do not apply this product through any kind of irrigation system.” in the general directions for use section. **However, the absence of a prohibitive statement does NOT imply that the product may be applied by chemigation. Full chemigation instructions must be on the label.** In addition, the applicator can only use a product for chemigation when the label contains “Apply this product only through (followed by systems allowed). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.”

In the case of products labeled for multiple crops, the registrant will add to the label “Apply product through irrigation systems only to crops for which chemigation is allowed on this label.” The applicator must then read the section on a particular crop to determine if chemigation is acceptable. If center pivot systems are an acceptable method of application, special instructions may be included for turning the end guns either on or off in order to more accurately control application rate.

As with any use of pesticides, the best practice is to read the label in its entirety before each and every application.

RECERTIFICATION CREDIT HOUR REPORTS NOW ON THE INTERNET

The Pesticides Division is pleased to announce that individual Recertification Credit Hour Reports are now available from a link on the Pesticides Division Web Page. The link can be found by connecting to the Pesticides Web Page at <http://pesticide.oda.state.or.us> then clicking the “Recertification” link, then “Review Your Credit Hour Report”. An individual’s report can be found by entering the individual’s applicator or consultant license number. The information is scheduled to be updated weekly; the date of the update will be noted in the top right corner of the report. The format is the same as the printed report that licensees have been receiving at the end of each year.

CONSUMERS: READ THE LABEL FIRST

The Consumer Labeling Initiative (CLI) is a program sponsored by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that aims to improve pesticide product labeling for consumer products. Among their goals, agency administrators feel that pesticide label education is of great importance, especially for homeowners. Thus, in a cooperative effort with the Consumer Product Safety Commission, EPA has developed four consumer brochures with the common theme “Read the Label First”

The Brochures focus on ways to protect your children, pets, garden and household from the potentially harmful effects of pesticides. Included in each brochure is general information on proper use and storage of pesticides. For a free copy of any of the brochures call: (503) 986-4635 or visit:



<http://www.epa.gov/oppt/labeling/campaign.htm>

RECENT CIVIL PENALTIES ISSUED

Party Cited	Violation	Fine	Disposition
Skyline Landscape	ORS 634.372(9) No Pesticide Operator License.	\$300	Issued
McCalif Grower Supplies, Inc.	ORS 634.372(2) sale of restricted-use Pesticide to an unlicensed individual.	\$555	Issued
Prograss, Inc.	ORS 634.372(10) Employ unlicensed applicator.	\$300	Issued
Kevin M. Ward	ORS 634.372(10) unlicensed pesticide trainee.	\$300	Issued
Wilbur-Ellis Company, Portland	ORS 634.372(2) Sale of a restricted-use pesticide to an unlicensed individual. Distribute pesticide inconsistent with its label.	\$629	Paid. Not contested. Final order issued



ODA PESTICIDE QUARTERLY

Pesticides Division

Oregon

Department
of Agriculture

635 Capitol Street N.E.
Salem, OR 97301-2532

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PH: (503) 986-4635

FAX: (503) 986-4735

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UPCOMING PESTICIDE TRAINING CLASSES

CITY	TITLE	CR	DATE	CONTACT	PHONE
Othello	WSU Potato Field Day Seed Lot Trial	1	7/6/00	Robert Thornton	509-335-2989
Othello	WSU Potato Field Day Session II	2	7/6/00	Robert Thornton	509-335-2989
Othello	WSU Potato Field Day Session III	2	7/6/00	Robert Thornton	509-335-2989
Eugene	OR-OSHA PPE 203 Class	3	7/12/00	Tomas Schwabe	503-947-7436
Salem	CCC Spanish Pesticide App Trng	6	7/12/00	D Craig Anderson	503-399-5139
Salem	CCC Private Applicator Trng I	3	7/25/00	D Craig Anderson	503-399-5139
Sumner	WSU Turfgrass Field Day	1	7/25/00	Gwen Stahnke	253-445-4513
Chester	CFPC Weed Tour - Day 1	5	7/25/00	Ed Fredrickson	530-365-7669
Chester	CFPC Weed Tour - Day 2	5	7/25/00	Ed Fredrickson	530-365-7669
Salem	CCC Private Applicator Trng II	3	7/26/00	D Craig Anderson	503-399-5139
Portland	OR-OSHA PPE 203 Class	3	8/1/00	Tomas Schwabe	503-947-7436
Rochester, NY	NCTA Christmas Tree Insect/Mite - AM	2	8/18/00	Stephen Childs	716-786-2251
Rochester, NY	NCTA Christmas Tree Insect/Mite - PM	2	8/18/00	Stephen Childs	716-786-2251
Corvallis	OR-OSHA PPE 203 Class	3	8/24/00	Tomas Schwabe	503-947-7436
Philadelphia, PA	IFC Food San/Pest Mgmt Smnr	12	9/19/00	Anita Reed	913-782-7600
Chicago, IL	IFC Food San/Pest Mgmt Smnr	12	10/10/00	Anita Reed	913-782-7600
McMinnville	ES Pesticide Trng/CD ROM- Ongoing Trng	2	Call	Susan Aldrich-Markham	503-434-8917