

**Pesticide Analytical & Response Center  
Minutes for Board Meeting of January 24, 2007  
ODA Conference Room D**

Board Members Present

Chris Kirby – PARC Board Administrator  
Dale Mitchell – ODA Co-Chair  
Dave Miller – State Fire Marshal  
Greg Pettit – DEQ  
Brad Knotts – ODF  
Richard Kepler – ODF&W  
Garnet Cooke – OR-OSHA

Board Members Absent

Michael Heumann – OPHD Co-Chair  
Sandy Giffin – OHSU/Poison Control

Consultants Present

Rose Kachadoorian – ODA, PARC  
Dr. Fred Berman – CROET  
Dr. Dan Sudakin – OSU  
Lauren Slusser – OPHD  
Dr. Jeff Jenkins – OSU  
Will Lackey – ODOT

Consultants Absent

Kathleen Harvey, ODA, PARC

Guests Present

Lorena (Lori) Barck, OPHD  
Laura Power, OSU

**I. Introductions:**

- a. All present were introduced. Called to order: approximately 9:15 am.
- b. Amendments suggested to the notes are: remove Gordon Simeral as a board member (he was listed as absent); ODFW did not comment on fish kills, remove reference; amend the amount of 2,4-D that could found in treated soil from 4.0 ppm to 0.4 ppm.
- c. Minutes from the November 29, 2006 meeting were accepted, as amended.

**II. Old Business:**

**Waldport Working Group Update**

- a. Greg Pettit indicated that they reported everything that they had during the last meeting.
- b. Dan Sudakin indicated that he made calls to 1-2 other healthcare providers, but has not made a connection.
- c. Brad Knotts indicated that Benton County Public Health contacted him and wanted information concerning the Forest Practices Act.
- d. The original concerns were associated with the draft petitions. PARC has still not seen any signed petitions. No evidence has been provided to PARC. It is some members understanding that health claims are being made from use back in the 1970's.
- e. Brad Knotts discussed that he has been working with a number of individuals/ organizations, including a member of the Audubon Society and the Siletz Tribe. There is a meeting on February 7. There is an interest in comprehensive monitoring for pesticides in the forest environment. There was some discussion that forestry applications are often a point of focus because of a growing population on or near forestland and because the watersheds for many public or private domestic water systems are on forestlands.

**Florence Case**

- a. Dale Mitchell indicated that the Florence Case has been sent to EPA Region 10 for enforcement review, and the review is still on-going. He stated that it is anticipated that EPA may address re-entry and ventilation statements on pesticide labels.

- b. Garnet Cooke distributed Michael Heumann's narrative to the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST). It was sent to a list serve that reached approximately 7,000 police and firefighters. She said that they were also putting together a "playbook" where there are different scenarios. This should be considered an accomplishment for PARC's annual report. Rose Kachadoorian will obtain a copy of Michael Heumann's narrative and distribute it to the PARC Board members.
- c. Dan Sudakin alerted PARC to a ventilation requirement in the resmethrin RED. It was the first time that he has seen this requirement. Rose Kachadoorian volunteered to obtain the name of the individual at EPA involved with the ventilization requirement. The following is from the RED:

"Because the residential indoor aerosol spray application risk estimate is dependant upon residents not entering sprayed spaces for 2 hours after application, a statement must be placed on aerosol space spray residential labels indicating that residents must not enter fogged spaces for 2 hours after application. A ventilation requirement will also be required on labels indicating that residents must ventilate the sprayed space for 10 minutes with fresh air before occupying the room. Similar label requirements must also be placed on labels of products used by pest control operators (PCOs) that they must inform residents to not enter sprayed spaces for 4 hours and ventilate for 20-120 minutes depending on the size of the treated area before occupying the sprayed space. No additional mitigation is necessary for these scenarios. "

#### **Pitchfork Rebellion**

- a. No individuals have brought additional concerns. PARC is waiting to hear back from Lane County Commissioner Bill Fleenor (bill.fleenor@co.lane.or.us). Lauren Slusser indicated that Commissioner Fleenor should be provided with the name of Cinzia Romoli as the contact person, in order to obtain the epidemiological study packet.

#### **Yellow Jacket/School**

- a. Garnet Cooke provided a recap of the exposure scenario. She indicated that the school would have been required to notify OR-OSHA within 24 hours of exposure if the hospitalization had been due to pesticide exposure. However, a review deemed it unrelated, so there was no requirement. There were violations of hazard communications. OR-OSHA suggested to the superintendent that they have a Pesticide Use Policy.
- b. Dale Mitchell indicated that there were four Notices of Violation (NOV) related to improper pesticide use. The NOV recipients were the three applicators and the school district.

### **Truck driver/Disinfectant Case**

- a. Garnet Cooke, indicated that there was a violation of Hazard Communication Standard. She said that the disinfectant was applied to the mattress and spongy pad, and that they were referring the situation to ODA because of possible label violations.
- b. A conversation ensued concerning inert (other) ingredients and whether they could have been responsible for the symptoms expressed by the truck driver. The discussion included information about the Poisindex system (part of Micromedex). The Poisindex System identifies ingredients for more than 1,000,000 commercial, pharmaceutical, and biological substances. The Poison Center uses Poisindex. It is optional, but some companies will provide information concerning inert (other) ingredients to Poisindex. The hope was expressed that poison control centers also review information concerning the inert (other) ingredients. It was suggested that Sandy Giffin – OHSU/Poison Control present information on Poisindex at a future PARC meeting.

### **Kasch's Nursery Center**

- a. Garnet Cooke provided background information. She indicated that an untrained worker was told to box up aging pesticides, including the organophosphate Dursban (a.i. chlorpyrifos). Some of the concentrated Dursban spilled on her, and she was given a clean pair of pants. She went to the emergency room, and the nurse contacted OERS. ODA conducted a site visit with OR-OSHA.
- b. OR-OSHA is still evaluating the possible violations. It is a serious situation.

### **III. New Business:**

- a. OPHD is working on the generation and transfer of de-identified case information to PARC. They are hiring for the Pesticide Coordinator Position.
- b. Rose Kachadoorian (ODA) indicated that in the January 17, 2007 *Federal Register*, EPA announced that its proposed risk mitigation measures for nine rodenticides were available for review and comment, with comments due March 19, 2007.

EPA is proposing three risk mitigation measures:

- 1) Classifying all bait products containing the active ingredients brodifacoum, bromadiolone, and difethialone as restricted use pesticides.
- 2) Requiring that all outdoor, above-ground placements of bait products containing the active ingredients brodifacoum, bromadiolone, and difethialone be contained in tamper-resistant bait stations.
- 3) Requiring that any rodenticide bait product available for sale to a consumer must be sold in a tamper-resistant bait station, with solid bait blocks as the only permissible bait.

Rose Kachadoorian also provided a copy of EPA's Rodenticide Incidents Update (dated November 15, 2006) to interested individuals.

- c. Dale Mitchell (ODA) spoke about water quality and the possible approaches agencies might take in working together. This would include pooling resources to evaluate water quality. He said that there were high level conversations taking place and a policy would be developed. PARC Board members expressed a strong interest in a comprehensive approach.
- d. Rose Kachadoorian (PARC) discussed the new incidents/cases since the last PARC Board meeting. It was noted that most of them involved animal deaths due to pesticide poisoning. Garnet Cooke shared her experience with aldicarb being used to kill animals. It was suggested that USFWS Special Agent Jim Stinebaugh give a 20 minute presentation to the group. R. Kachadoorian committed to contacting Special Agent Stinebaugh.
- e. Brad Knotts (Forestry) indicated that there was a situation which involved BOLI and OSHA, and perhaps ODA and Forestry. There were allegations involving training, safety, pesticide use and business practices.
- f. Brad Knotts said that there were allegations of cancer clusters because of pesticides used in forestry, and he received a request from his Veneta field workers for documentation that there is not a cancer cluster. Brad stated that the Veneta office had also mentioned hearing of a cancer cluster investigation in the Rose Lodge area, and he wanted OPDH to look into the possibility of a cancer cluster in both the Rose Lodge and the Veneta areas. Brad had an email exchange with Michael Heumann (OPHD), and Michael Heumann had not previously been informed that there were concerns in the Rose Lodge area. Guest Lorena Barck (Section Manager, Environmental & Occupational Epidemiology, Oregon Public Health Division-DHS) shared that there is not a formal Cancer Cluster Program within OPHD. There is a loose organization based on a cooperative effort, but not a formal program. They are trying to establish a common database.
- g. Brad Knotts indicated that the Eugene Water and Electric Board was engaged in water monitoring. The results do not show a problem, but in the future they will do targeted monitoring based on the forestry's notification system.
- h. Water Monitoring: There was discussion on how a number of organizations met and that agencies need to get together to look at pesticide monitoring and what results/levels are being found. No one has pulled all the information together and we do not know what information is currently available. Oregon has established some thresholds or levels of concern. The discussions may lead to more organization and gathering of information. There are legislative proposals for more comprehensive monitoring.
- i. Greg Pettit (DEQ) notified the board that an agricultural pesticide waste collection event was held in Marion County on January 20. DEQ had 45 growers bring pesticide wastes to the event, and collected a total of 17,645 pounds of pesticides. The vast majority of these pesticide wastes were "legacy" chemicals that were banned or cancelled for use many years ago, including DDT and chlordane. When combined with last February's event in Mt. Angel, DEQ's been able to collect over 30,000 pounds of waste pesticides from 80 growers within the past year in a relatively limited geographic area. This event was funded by DEQ through 319 grant funds. DEQ's partners in planning, organizing and publicizing the event included Marion SWCD, Pudding Watershed Council, OSU Extension, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Yamhill SWCD and Wilco (the growers' supply co-op that hosted the event).

- j. Someone asked about February 9 announcement by the Washington Department of Ecology that they will continue using permits to control the use of aquatic pesticides in and around Washington waters. Use of the permits came into question when the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ruled in November 2006 that a pesticide applied according to the federal label is not a pollutant under the federal Clean Water Act and is not subject to NPDES permitting. Greg Pettit (Oregon DEQ) said that issue is being discussed in Oregon.
- k. Greg Pettit said that DEQ mostly finds low levels of ambient pesticides. It is difficult to monitor surface water because pesticides may be present in the surface water only for short periods of time. There is a long history of monitoring ground water for pesticides.  
Ground Water: There are over 200,000 private wells in Oregon providing water for an estimated 600,000 residents that have no regulatory oversight. He mentioned DCPA (Trade Name:Dacthal) is still found in wells in Malheur County at 2,300 ppb. In 1989 the Oregon Ground Water Protection Act was passed, but there have been significant budget cuts. The program used to have 6 FTE for monitoring and analyses, but now there are only 2 FTE. There are 45 regional ground water assessments on-line. For most of the pesticides found there are no Drinking Water Standards or Health Advisory Limits. DEQ target monitors (ie. they monitor areas with a higher probability of detection (high use/shallow ground water)). Of the wells tested, if pesticides are found, they are most often at a low concentration; they are either below standards or there is no standard. Most wells with contamination are less than 100 feet deep. There are two common patterns: (1) one well with a very high level of contamination (indicates a spill incident), or (2) regional patterns, wide spread very low levels. There are fewer data for surface water.
- l. Chris Kirby added, in addition to the efforts of individual technical people, administrators/managers will now be communicating and working collectively.
- m. Greg Pettit said DEQ developed a comprehensive new State Water Quality Monitoring Strategy (surface, ground, coastal etc.). To fully implement this strategy would require an additional 66 FTE. The Governor's recommended Budget for 07-09 includes includes 5.5 new Lab FTE for a toxics assessment program. Greg said at least one Legislator has expressed interest in fully implementing the monitoring strategy.
- n. Jeff Jenkins indicated that MCLs were in law, rather than regulation, and to obtain new MCLs, it was necessary to go to Congress. At NRCS's web site there is information on human health standards/ pesticide screening tools.
- o. Greg Pettit said wells often contain a mixture of pesticides, and frequently nitrates.
- p. Jeff Jenkins said that PURS data could be used as one of the tools.
- q. Lorena Barck stated that the Drinking Water Program has limited resources. There is some data from large public water systems, but what they are mandated to check for, is pretty limited.
- r. There was discussion between CROET and others, on what are dangerous levels of pesticides. For example, very low levels of pesticides in the urine of farm workers vs. very low levels of pesticides in well water.
- s. Greg Pettit talked about the concept of a central repository for data (could be a problem with maintenance), vs. linking different agencies databases. Lorena Barck wanted to know what PARC's interest and role could be in this formation. ODA said that this was a topic that Agency Directors were discussing.
- t. Richard Kepler (ODFW) indicated that Vector Control programs were using more adulticides because of concerns of West Nile virus.

- u. Dave Miller, (State Fire Marshal) said that they were preparing for the 2007 survey. On Feb 1, the first survey goes out. It is an area of concern for first responders that agriculture is exempt. Some information concerning the locations of hazardous materials is available on web site.
- v. Garnet Cooke (OR-OSHA) said that in the fall they received a complaint associated with migrant labor housing. There was a positive for phosmet within a structure (0.005 micrograms/cubic centimeter). What does this low level mean? The company does not have degradation information for interiors. There were no adverse health effects alleged.
- w. Chris Kirby (ODA) provided an agency update. ODA is proposing to raise the amount of pesticide registration fees. ODA is currently at the ceiling. The additional funds will pay for base programs, and will not be used to expand current programs. There will be no change in the amount that goes to PURS. PARC is in the governors budget, a cost of living increase has been included. There is a three way split between Agriculture, Public Health Division-DHS and Oregon State University.

**Adjourned at noon**

Next meeting is scheduled for March 21, 2007.