

Pesticide Newsletter

Reminder: Don't burn treated wood, Page 3

What to know about licensing to use drones to apply pesticides in Oregon

With an increase in questions regarding Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), also known as Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UASs) or drones, being used for pesticide applications, there is a need to communicate the licensing regulations that a UAV pesticide applicator must follow to legally apply pesticides in Oregon.

Note: It is a violation of Oregon law to apply any pesticide by aircraft (including remotely piloted aircraft, unmanned aircraft system, drones, etc.) unless you are appropriately licensed as an Aerial Pesticide Applicator. This means that someone without an Aerial Pesticide Applicator license (including all other licensed pesticide applicators) cannot make a pesticide application via aircraft in Oregon, even if supervised by a licensed Aerial Pesticide Applicator.

Licensing and other requirements

ODA requirements: You need a Commercial Pesticide Applicator (CPA), Public Pesticide Applicator (PPA), Noncommercial Pesticide Applicator (NPA) or Private Pesticide Applicator (PAL) license AND an Aerial Pesticide Applicator License (APA) from the Oregon Department of Agriculture. The CPA (plus associated Commercial Pesticide Operator (CPO) license), PPA, and NPA also must have the appropriate categories.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

Requirements: To apply pesticides using a drone, you must also follow all FAA requirements. These requirements may include pilot licensing, drone registration, insurance, waivers, and certifications. These requirements may vary depending on:

- Your type of employer (e.g., government, private business, etc.)
- The size (weight) of the aircraft.

To obtain the appropriate license and credentials for your aircraft or for more information, go to: <https://www.faa.gov/uas>

Note: all information provided in this document concerning FAA requirements are for information only. Contact the FAA for exact guidance with their regulations.



Gilbert Uribe Valdez has been named manager of Oregon Department of Agriculture's Fertilizer Program.

Gilbert Uribe Valdez adds duties, named Fertilizer Program manager

Gilbert Uribe Valdez will also oversee the ODA Fertilizer Program in addition to the non-enforcement Pesticides Program, which includes:

- Applicator Licensing and Certification
- Pesticide Product Registration
- Pesticide Analytical and Response Center (PARC)
- Pesticide Stewardship Partnership (PSP) Program
- Worker Protection Standard (WPS) outreach

Gilbert first joined ODA in 2017 and has managed the pesticides program since August 2022. He previously was profiled in the Fall 2022 issue of the Pesticide Newsletter.

Gilbert steps into the Fertilizer Program Manager role after Wym Matthews retired in 2024.

"I plan to continue using my experience to continue working within ODA's mission, focusing on collaboration, customer service, compliance assistance, and continual improvement to help promote agriculture while protecting Oregonians and our natural resources. Any one person or agency cannot do it alone – it will take continued collaborative efforts with all our partners and interested parties in government, education, industry, and the public."

HOW CAN WE HELP YOU?

For general information about the Pesticides Program, contact 503.986.4635 or pesticide-expert@oda.oregon.gov. To reach the Fertilizer Program, contact 503.986.4637 or fertilizer-inquiry@oda.oregon.gov.

Grant Aman , Fertilizer specialist	503.986.4587, grant.aman@oda.oregon.gov
Rachael Berklund , Pesticide licensing support specialist	971.493.8749 rachael.berklund@oda.oregon.gov
Colton Bond , Pesticide certification and licensing specialist	971.208.2549, colton.bond@oda.oregon.gov
Elizabeth Castillo-Chilcote , Pesticide investigator (Salem)	503.551.2862, elizabeth.castillo-chilcote@oda.oregon.gov
Peter Colistro , Pest. enforcement case review	503.586.6471, peter.colistro@oda.oregon.gov
Cory Cooley , Pesticide investigator (Hermiston)	541.564.5962, cory.cooley@oda.oregon.gov
Kevin Coughlin , Fertilizer enforcement specialist	503.986.4561, kevin.coughlin@oda.oregon.gov
Mark De Guzman , Pesticide registration specialist	503.551.6741, mark.de.guzman@oda.oregon.gov
Matt Dowless , Pest. enforcement case review	541.255.8968, matt.dowless@oda.oregon.gov
Rosa Gonzalez , Pest. licensing support specialist	971.718.7860, rosa.gonzalez@oda.oregon.gov
Warren Hanson , PARC coordinator	971.600.7447, warren.hanson@oda.oregon.gov
Matt Haynes , Fertilizer specialist	503.986-6471, matthew.haynes@oda.oregon.gov
Christina Higby , Citizen advocate liaison	503.510.4907, christina.higby@oda.oregon.gov
Rebecca Howes , Pesticide certification and licensing specialist	971.600.5943, rebecca.howes@oda.oregon.gov
Jeff Isler , Pesticide investigator (Central Point)	541.840.8229, jeff.isler@oda.oregon.gov
Ann Ketter , Pesticide enforcement case review	971.388.7810, ann.ketter@oda.oregon.gov
Tess Khofri , Fertilizer specialist	503.986.4648, tess.khofri@oda.oregon.gov
Paul Khokhar , Pesticide investigator (Bend)	503.508.3391, paul.khokhar@oda.oregon.gov
Jeannette Krampien , Pesticide registration specialist	503.949.3728, jeannette.krampien@oda.oregon.gov
Keawe Molifua , Pesticide investigator (Salem)	503.551.2977, keawe.molifua@oda.oregon.gov
Andy Nagy , Pesticide investigator (Eugene)	503.779.6260, andy.nagy@oda.oregon.gov
Makenzie Oakes , Pesticide licensing support specialist	503.986.4635, makenzie.oakes@oda.oregon.gov
Toby Primbs , Pesticides compliance manager	503.986.4646, toby.primbs@oda.oregon.gov
Patrick Reinhart , Pest. enforcement case review	971.600.5523, patrick.reinhart@oda.oregon.gov
Heather Rickenbach , Pesticide investigator (Salem)	503.508.0467 heather.rickenbach@oda.oregon.gov
Kathryn Rifenburg , Pesticide Stewardship Partnership coordinator	971.600.5073, kathryn.rifenburg@oda.oregon.gov
Jose Sanchez-Aguilar , Pesticide investigator (Salem)	971.718.2856, jose.sanchez.aguilar@oda.oregon.gov
Tasha Schworak , Fertilizer and Pesticide licensing support specialist	503.986.4637 tasha.schworak@oda.oregon.gov
Nichole Solorzano , Office manager	503.986.4635, nichole.solorzano@oda.oregon.gov
Andrea Sonnen , Lead pesticide investigator	971.301.0659, andrea.sonnen@oda.oregon.gov
Isaak Stapleton , Director, N. Resources Division	503.931.5608, isaak.stapleton@oda.oregon.gov
Sam Treviño , Pesticide registration specialist	971.218.1180, sam.treviño@oda.oregon.gov
Gilberto Uribe Valdez , Pesticides Program manager	503.986.4651, gilberto.uribe.valdez@oda.oregon.gov
Vanessa Vassilaros , Worker Protection Standard (WPS) outreach specialist	971.707.0001, vanessa.vassilaros@oda.oregon.gov
Ryan Ward , Pesticide investigator (Ontario)	971.388.0692, ryan.ward@oda.oregon.gov
Tash Wilson , Pesticide investigator (Eugene)	503.406.9616, tash.wilson@oda.oregon.gov
Andy Zimmerman , Publications and web specialist	503.689.3701, andy.zimmerman@oda.oregon.gov

Advisory discusses chlorothalonil changes after EPA ruling

In January 2025, EPA published their Interim Registration Review Decision (ID) for chlorothalonil. Chlorothalonil registrants are in the process of updating their labels with EPA. While it will take time for updated container labeling to enter the Oregon marketplace, the label changes required by the ID are significant, and include changes to the maximum application rates for many crops. It is a good idea to start thinking ahead and learn how chlorothalonil use will change for the crops you grow or work with. To help customers better understand these changes, ODA has prepared an advisory on the chlorothalonil ID, available at: <https://oda.direct/Chlorothalonil>.

If you have questions about this advisory, please contact Gilbert Uribe Valdez at gilberto.uribe.valdez@oda.oregon.gov or 503.689.2983.

Spanish translation

En enero de 2025, EPA (en inglés: Environmental Protection Agency, EPA) publicó la Decisión Interina de Revisión de Registro (en inglés: Interim Registration Review Decision, ID) para clorotalonil. Los registrantes están en el proceso de actualizar las etiquetas con EPA. Mientras que el proceso de actualización de etiquetas en los envases tomará tiempo para ingresar al mercado de Oregon, los cambios en las etiquetas requeridas por la Revisión Interina son importantes, e incluyen cambios en las máximas tasas de aplicación para varios cultivos. Es una buena idea comenzar a definir una estrategia y aprender como aplicar los cambios en el uso de clorotalonil cuando trabaje o crezca sus cultivos. Para ayudar a los clientes a entender estos cambios, ODA ha preparado un aviso sobre la Decisión Interina de clorotalonil, y está disponible en el siguiente aviso: <https://oda.direct/Chlorothalonil-SPA>.

Si tiene preguntas acerca de este aviso, por favor contacte a Gilberto Uribe Valdez a gilberto.uribe.valdez@oda.oregon.gov o 503.689.2983.



DON'T BURN treated wood

ONLINE: For more information about treated wood, including the associated risks, movement in soil, and precautionary information before use, check out these fact sheets from the National Pesticide Information Center: <https://oda.fyi/Treated-Wood>

Regulation and Disposal of Treated Wood: <https://oda.fyi/Treated-Wood-Disposal>

Wood preservatives are regularly utilized in wood used for construction, telephone poles, and railroad ties. Treated wood can be pressure treated, dipped, soaked, or painted on with an oil or water-based solution. They work by limiting damage done to the wood by insects and microbes. By extending the life of the wood, it also delays the need for replacement and reduces the use of forest resources.

Whether you are buying treated wood from the store, or applying the wood preservative yourself the chemicals used in treated wood are pesticides.

DO NOT BURN TREATED WOOD!

The chemicals in the wood can be harmful if burned and inhaled. It should also never be used as mulch or compost.

Instead, if you have decaying treated wood, dispose of it properly. Some treated wood may be considered hazardous waste. To find out how to properly dispose of treated wood, or if the wood you have is considered hazardous waste, contact DEQ at: hazwaste@deq.oregon.gov. Often, treated wood can be disposed of with municipal solid waste. Contact your local municipal waste office to find out whether treated wood can be disposed of with your regular household waste.

Clearing the confusion about how aerial credits are applied

Understanding how aerial credits are applied to your licenses can be confusing. If you have an Aerial Pesticide Applicator (APA) license, you must earn 10 aerial credits by attending ODA-accredited continuing education courses during your certification period to maintain your license. All 10 aerial credits can be awarded to your APA license in the same calendar year. The good news is, those credits may also count toward your Commercial, Noncommercial, or Public Pesticide Applicator (CPA/NPA/PPA) license(s).

The aerial-specific recertification requirements for the following license types are:

- APAs must earn 10 aerial credits, and have no annual accumulation limit.
- CPAs, NPAs, and PPAs need 40 credits of any type, and can only earn a maximum of 15 credit per calendar year
- PALs must earn 4 core credits and 12 credits of any type, and can only earn a maximum of 8 credits per calendar year

When you attend an ODA-accredited continuing education event, credits are applied to each qualifying* license independently.

An aerial credit can be awarded to a qualifying APA and CPA/NPA/PPA license simultaneously (one credit awarded to each license).

An aerial credit can only be awarded to either an APA or a PAL (but not both). By default, aerial credits are applied to an APA first. Once 10 aerial credits have been accumulated, any additional credits will be awarded to the PAL.

**whether credits can be awarded to a specific license will depend on factors such as the number of credits already earned in a calendar year and credit type.*

For example: If you have earned 13 credits in a year for your CPA (maximum 15 per year) and then take a course worth 6 aerial credits, only 2 of those credits will also be applied to your CPA (bringing you to the 15 credit maximum), and all 6 will be applied to your APA. Any further aerial credits during the same calendar year would only count towards your APA license. In the next year, aerial credits could again be applied to both licenses. You should always track your credits by visiting <https://oda.direct/PestCreditHours>. If you have any questions about maintaining your aerial license, please reach out to us at pesticide-expert@oda.oregon.gov.

AERIAL PESTICIDE APPLICATIONS

How to obtain a license

As part of the requirements for an APA license, you must

- Pass the Oregon Aerial Applicator's exam;
- Be licensed as a Commercial Pesticide Applicator (CPA), Public Pesticide Applicator (PPA), Noncommercial Pesticide Applicator (NPA) or Private Pesticide Applicator (PAL) prior to obtaining an APA;
- Complete 50 hours of flight experience BEFORE you can pursue a license to fly utilizing pesticides (you MAY NOT apply pesticides from a drone before completing the following requirements);

If you are not licensed as an aerial applicator in Oregon, you are not authorized to apply pesticides aurally, so you cannot gain experience by making pesticide applications aurally. You can gain experience by spraying water, fire retardant, applying fertilizer, or another substance to simulate spraying a pesticide. Your flight experience can be from another state. For your flight experience to count, you must be appropriately licensed as a pesticide applicator at the time the flight occurs (for more information see the Flight Experience Requirements link under Resources), and you must appropriately document your experience. Use the Record Your Experience Hours ('Time in Service') Form.

- Have the appropriate FAA documentation for the type of equipment being used;
 - Attest that you have a FAA medical certificate, if one is required by FAA. The medical certificate must be valid through the entire Oregon license period, which is an annual license period;
- Have an FAA Remote Pilot Certificate (Part 107);
- Have an FAA Certificate of Authorization/Waiver, if applicable (55 lbs. or greater, or multiple unmanned aircraft piloted);
- Have an FAA Agricultural Aircraft Operator's Certificate (Part 137)



How to maintain a license

Let ODA know of any changes and be sure to pay your annual fee with your application.

Note: As part of licensing requirements, you'll need 10 aerial specific credits. There are a limited number of ODA-accredited continuing education events offering aerial credits, so don't wait until late in your certification period to fulfill your license requirements. Certified APAs have the entire certification period (up to 5 years) to earn their 10 aerial credits, and they can earn them all in a single calendar year, if necessary. To search ODA-accredited continuing education events, go to <https://oda.direct/PestRecertClasses>. If you do not earn enough credits, you must retest to renew your license after your current certification period.

Additional notes

- For the time period when Commercial Pesticide Operators (CPOs) are engaged in the application of pesticides by aircraft, the CPOs must also supply evidence of the issuance of a public liability policy of insurance that identifies the specific aircraft to which it applies.
- A licensed Aerial Pesticide Applicator who is applying pesticides as a Public Pesticide Applicator (PPA) is limited to make aerial applications only to lands they are authorized to apply pesticides to from the ground.
 - Failing to follow the requirements of obtaining and maintaining licensing may result in violations of ORS 634 and may be addressed with enforcement actions. When sufficiently documented, violations may include a civil penalty (fine) of up to \$10,000 per offense.

Resources

ODA's Pesticide Licensing:
<https://oda.direct/PesticideLicensing>

ODA's Aerial Applicator Licensing:
<https://oda.direct/Aerial-License>

Flight Experience Requirements:
<https://oda.direct/Aerial-Advisory>

FAA and UAS: <https://www.faa.gov/uas>

Questions?

ODA Pesticides Program: 503.986.4635
or pesticide-expert@oda.oregon.gov

ODA creates new Noncommercial applicator license type

On November 17, 2023, new Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) rules went into effect to implement House Bill 4062 (2022). HB 4062 created a new “noncommercial” applicator license type.

The Noncommercial Pesticide Applicator (NPA) license is available to applicators who use restricted use pesticides (RUPs) for a purpose other than the production of an agricultural commodity or forest crop, on land or property they or their employer owns or leases. Examples of applicators who may be eligible for this license are employees of private golf courses, wood treatment facilities, or those treating purchased agricultural commodities (seed treaters, hay fumigators, etc.). This license is also available to private school employees or owners who apply any pesticide on their private school’s campus, as defined in ORS 634.700. One potential benefit of this license is that the employer of a Noncommercial Pesticide Applicator does not need to be licensed as a Commercial Pesticide Operator.

Noncommercial Pesticide Applicator License

- Allows you to use Restricted Use Pesticides (RUPs) for a purpose other than the production of an agricultural commodity or forest crop on land or property that you or your employer owns or leases.
- Allows private school employees or owners to apply any pesticide on their own private school campus, as defined in ORS 634.700, but in accordance with the School IPM Law (ORS 634.700 to 634.750).
- Allows you to supervise a licensed Pesticide Apprentice or Immediately Supervised Trainee.
- Allows you to provide others with technical advice or recommendations about RUPs within the specific categories listed on your license.

ONLINE

Noncommercial, Commercial, and Public Applicator Brochure: <https://oda.direct/Applicator-Brochure>

Frequently asked questions - general:
<https://oda.direct/NPA-FAQ>

Factsheet - wine barrel fumigators:
<https://oda.direct/Wine-Producers>

Factsheet - golf course employees:
<https://oda.direct/Golf-Course-Workers>

Factsheet - private school employees:
<https://oda.direct/Private-School-Workers>

- Agriculture, Forest, and School IPM license categories are only available to NPAs employed by a private school.
- **Note:** The employer of a Noncommercial Pesticide Applicator does not need to be licensed as a Commercial Pesticide Operator. However, if you meet all the conditions described in Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR 603-057-0190), you may utilize a Commercial Pesticide Applicator license with the appropriate license categories in place of a Noncommercial Pesticide Applicator license. In this case, your employer must be licensed as a Commercial Pesticide Operator with the appropriate license categories. This option may be beneficial for those who apply pesticides on both their employer’s property and their customer’s property in the course of their work with a single employer.
- Exam required – Laws and safety and at least one category exam. Please note that for this license type, the agriculture, forest, and school Integrated Pest Management license categories are only available to private school owners and their employees.

Remember Fertilizer product registration, tonnage reporting deadlines

As we approach the end of the year, the Oregon Department of Agriculture Fertilizer Program reminds all registrants of the upcoming renewal period and reporting requirements.

Fertilizer Product Registration and Fertilizer Manufacturer-Bulk Distributor License Renewals

Renewals Begin: Mid-November (online and paper submissions)

Expiration Date: December 31, 2025

Grace Period Ends: January 30, 2026

- **Late Fees Begin:** January 31, 2026
- **Renewal Closes:** March 31, 2026

The renewal period closes March 31. If an application is submitted after the renewal period has closed and the

product is deemed to be a renewal and not a new product application, it could still be subject to late fees.

Tonnage reporting requirements

Tonnage reports are required twice per year:

- June 30 reporting deadline
- December 31 reporting deadline

You have 30 days after each deadline to submit your tonnage report to the Department before late fees are incurred.

For more information and requirements, go to <https://oda.direct/Tonnage-Requirements>.

Need help?

For assistance, email fertilizer-inquiry@oda.oregon.gov or reach out to your assigned Fertilizer Specialist.

FERTILIZER VIOLATIONS

Notices of Violation, issued January through June 2025

Party Cited	# of violations	Violation*
1st Choice Fertilizer, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
1st Choice Fertilizer, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Agri Sciences Biologicals, BV	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Agri Sciences Biologicals, BV	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Agronova Biotech USA Corp	3	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Agvent, LLC	2	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Agvent, LLC	2	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Archipelago Bat Guano, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Archipelago Bat Guano, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Better Urban Dirt	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Better Urban Dirt	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Black Earth Products, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Black Earth Products, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Buildasoil, LLC	6	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Buildasoil, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Desert Sage Farms	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Desert Sage Farms	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Dicaperl Minerals, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Dicaperl Minerals, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
DTG Enterprises, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
DTG Enterprises, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Earth Microbial, Inc	8	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Earth Microbial, Inc	7	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
EION Company	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
EION Company	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Empower Ag, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Empower Ag, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Eve Plant Nutrition, LLC	3	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Eve Plant Nutrition, LLC	8	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
EZ Clone Enterprises, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
EZ Clone Enterprises, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Ferti Technologies	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Ferti Technologies	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
FOOP Organic Biosciences, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
FOOP Organic Biosciences, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Graymont Western US Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Greenleaf Nutrients	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Greenleaf Nutrients	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Greentech Ventures, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Greentech Ventures, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Harrell's, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Horticultural Alliance, LLC	4	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Horticultural Alliance, LLC	2	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Jonathan Green	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Kalix CPN, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Kalo, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Kalo, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)

Fertilizer violations key

- **ORS 633.366(1)(a):** Distribute mislabeled products
- **ORS 633.366(1)(e):** Distribute a fertilizer, agricultural amendment, agricultural mineral or lime product that is not registered with the State Department of Agriculture under ORS 633.362 (Registration of fertilizer, agricultural amendment, agricultural mineral and lime products)
- **ORS 633.366(1)(g):** Make false or fraudulent applications, records, invoices or reports
- **ORS 633.366(1)(m):** Fail, refuse or neglect to file a semiannual tonnage report with the department as required under ORS 633.462
- **ORS 633.366(1)(n):** Fail, refuse or neglect to pay inspection fees required under ORS 633.461.

Party Cited	# of violations	Violation*
Kellogg Supply, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Kellogg Supply, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Key to Life	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Key to Life	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Moonshot Enterprises, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Moonshot Enterprises, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
NPK Industries	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Oceangrown, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Oceangrown, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Oldcastle Lawn and Garden, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Oldcastle Lawn and Garden, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Orchard and Vineyard Supply, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Orchard and Vineyard Supply, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Regen2	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Regen2	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Sassy Frass, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Sassy Frass, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
SNF, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
SNF, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Sustainable Agro Solutions, SA	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Sustainable Agro Solutions, SA	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
The Environmental Factor, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
The Environmental Factor, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
The Gene Bank, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
The Gene Bank, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Trifecta, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Trifecta, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Verano 365, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)
Verano 365, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Vital Landscaping, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Vital Landscaping, Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)

Civil Penalties, issued January through June 2025

Party Cited	# of violations	Violation*	Amount
Agronova Biotech USA Corp	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)	\$125.00
Blue Ocean Organics, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)	\$250.00
Blue Ocean Organics, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)	\$125.00

Civil Penalties, issued January through June 2025

Party Cited	# of violations	Violation*	Amount
Converted Organics, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)	\$125.00
Converted Organics, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)	\$125.00
Dakine 420, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)	\$125.00
Dakine 420, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)	\$125.00
Earthworks for Home	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)	\$125.00
Earthworks for Home	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)	\$125.00
Falcon Isle Resources, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)	\$125.00
Falcon Isle Resources, Inc.	3	ORS 633.366(1)(a)	\$375.00
Harrell's, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)	\$125.00
Humboldt Nutrients Corp	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)	\$250.00
Humboldt Nutrients Corp	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)	\$250.00
JH Biotech Inc	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)	\$125.00
Microbial Applications, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)	\$125.00
Microbial Applications, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)	\$125.00
Peaceful Valley Farm and Garden Supply	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)	\$125.00
Peaceful Valley Farm and Garden Supply	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)	\$125.00
Plan B Organics	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)	\$125.00
Plan B Organics	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)	\$125.00
URB Sciences, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)	\$125.00
URB Sciences, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(g)	\$500.00
Urban Gypsum, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(m)	\$125.00
Urban Gypsum, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)	\$125.00

*Note: The Notices of Violation and Civil Penalties listed above have been confirmed as, or followed by, Final Orders.

New label heading option available among changes in 2026 for Fertilizer products

Exciting changes are coming to product labeling for fertilizers containing beneficial substances. In alignment with national updates, the Oregon Fertilizer Program will begin accepting a new label heading option, giving companies more flexibility in how they describe non-plant food components that support plant or soil health.

What's changing?

In 2024, the American Association of Plant Food Control Officials (AAPFCO) approved the use of a new label heading:

CONTAINS BENEFICIAL SUBSTANCE(S)

The state of Oregon has updated its law to reflect this change, allowing companies to use this new heading starting January 1, 2026.

Companies may also continue using the alternative heading for the foreseeable future:

(ALSO) CONTAINS NON-PLANT FOOD INGREDIENTS

What does this mean for you?

- You can use either heading starting in 2026.
- Existing labels are not affected – no updates required unless you choose to adopt the new heading.
- If you change only the heading, it will be treated as a label update, not a new registration.
- If you change other parts of the label (e.g., name, guarantees, ingredients), you must submit it as a new product registration.

Label format for beneficial substances

If your product includes beneficial substances (like microorganisms), the statement of composition must include the ingredient responsible for the product's intended effect.

Use the following format:

CONTAINS BENEFICIAL SUBSTANCE(S)

- Name of beneficial substance – % (or acceptable units)
- Species of microorganism – viable CFU/cm³, /mL, /g, etc.

Or, when following a nutrient guarantee analysis:

ALSO CONTAINS BENEFICIAL SUBSTANCE(S)

- Name of beneficial substance – % (or acceptable units)
- Species of microorganism – viable CFU/cm³, /mL, /g, etc.

Questions?

Please contact your registration specialist for guidance on submitting updates or registering new products. Or the general fertilizer inquiry: fertilizer-inquiry@oda.oregon.gov

WANT TO KEEP GETTING A PESTICIDES NEWSLETTER MAILED? LET US KNOW!

The Pesticide Newsletter has moved to an opt-in print version.

If you want to receive a printed newsletter, you have to let us know.

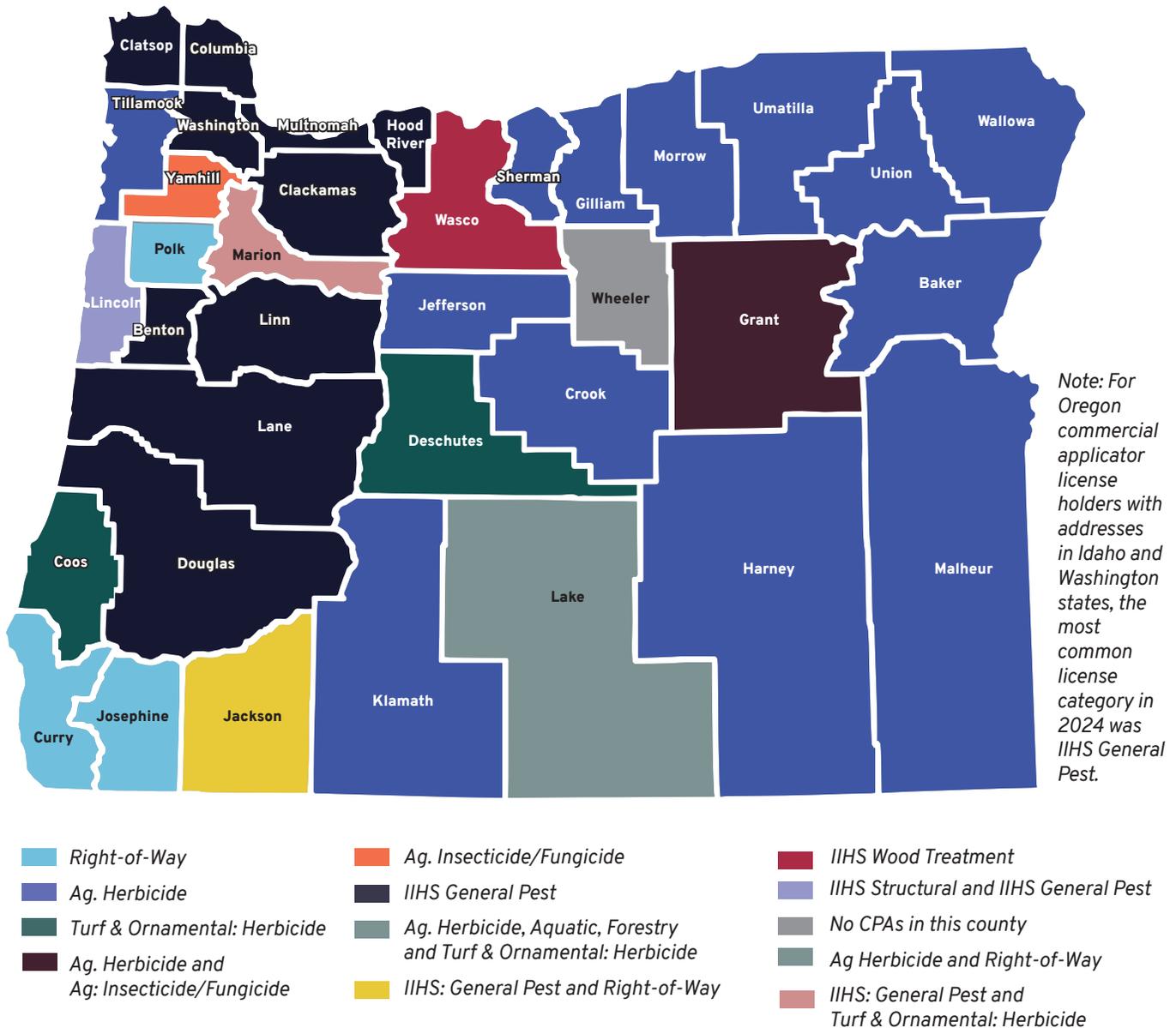
The previous issue had a prepaid postcard to return to ODA if you wanted to continue receiving the printed version. Some postcards were returned blank, without identifying information.

If you did not receive a printed version for this issue, then our office did not receive your postcard, or there wasn't enough information to update our database.

You can contact 503.986.4635 or pesticide-expert@oda.oregon.gov



Most common commercial applicator license category in each county in 2024



Renew your license now if it expires at the end of calendar year

If you have a pesticide license that expires at the end of 2025, you have until Dec. 31 to renew the license to avoid a lapse in coverage. Please note, all pesticide licenses are renewed annually, EXCEPT the Private Applicator license, renewed every 5 years.

For your convenience, ODA accepts online license renewal applications beginning in mid-November. The online renewal system will remain open until mid-March 2026.

The online renewal webpage can be found at <https://mylicense.oda.state.or.us>. After mid-March 2026, you will need to submit a paper application to renew your license. However, you must have an active license to apply pesticides. There is no grace period.

Tips for a successful renewal

If your certification is also ending, check that you have earned enough credits.

- Refer to “How To Check Your Credit Hours” on Page 16. Go to <https://oda.direct/PestCreditHours>
- Make sure your contact information is up to date. Go to <https://oda.direct/Update-Info>
- Renew your license at least one month before you plan to make your first pesticide application in 2026, because your license must be active to apply pesticides. You can check the status of your license at <https://oda.direct/PestLicenseStatus>.

Pesticide applicators may see changes from two legislative bills

The 2025 regular session of the Oregon State Legislature adjourned on June 27, 2025. The following bills were passed that may impact certain pesticide applicators.

Senate Bill 360

Creates a pesticide licensing exemption for certain public employees using a battery-powered device to apply pesticides, starting on January 1, 2026.

Public applicators, as described in ORS 634.116(12), do not need a Public Pesticide Applicator License to apply pesticides with a machine-powered device, only if all of the following conditions are met:

- RUPs are not applied
- The device is powered by an electric battery and holds no more than 5 gallons
- The application is not done on a school campus (as defined in ORS 634.700)
- The employee has completed required training.

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

The employers of exempted public applicators must provide training before the employee uses the device. The training must cover:

- Safe handling, application, and storage of pesticides.
- Proper use of the machine-powered devices.

RECORDKEEPING

Employers must maintain training records for each exempted applicator throughout their employment.

These records must be made available to ODA if requested.

NOTE: this exemption does not exempt anyone from other applicable pesticide laws or rules. For more information, go to <https://oda.fyi/SB36>.

House Bill 2684

Requires that a school integrated pest management plan be reviewed at least once every five years and made available to the public on the governing body's website. Final plans must include the date (including month, day, year) the plan was adopted or readopted. The governing body must also make the low-impact pesticide list available to the public on the governing body's website. School IPM Plans, and low impact lists may be included in the Healthy and Safe Schools Plan and published to the governing body's website to meet these requirements.

For IPM plans adopted before the 2025 Act takes effect, the governing body must review, update, and readopt their plans by January 1, 2027, or five years after the most recent approval, whichever is later.

The definition of campus was amended to also include "school gardens."

For more information, go to <https://oda.fyi/HB2684>.

For questions about how these updates will impact you, contact the ODA Pesticides Program: 503.986.4635 or pesticide-expert@oda.oregon.gov.

Find Pesticides staff at events near you, or invite us to yours!

Join our representatives from Natural Resources Division (NRD) during in-person outreach meetings. Through local and state collaboration efforts, Pesticides Program team members have been able to share a list of services and education efforts at events throughout the year. Some examples are: information on pesticide licensing and certification, state exams, state agricultural alerts, pesticide bulletins, and other topics.

Examples of annual events where you can find us providing in-person information and compliance assistance, are:

- Northwest AG Show (Salem)
- Hood River Soil & Water Conservation Pesticide Trainings (Hood River)
- OSHA Safety Conference in Spanish (Hillsboro)
- Agricultural Labor Laws (Woodburn)
- OSHA Outreach Training in Spanish (Tigard)
- Willamette Valley AG Expo (Albany)

If you organize events and want to inquire about staff availability to be present at your event at no cost, contact us at pesticide-expert@oda.oregon.gov or 503.986.4635.



Oregon Department of Agriculture Pesticide Investigator Cory Cooley gives a presentation at an event. ODA Pesticides Program staff members do in-person outreach throughout the year.

FIFRA SECTION 24(c) SPECIAL LOCAL NEED (SLN) REGISTRATIONS

Activities from April 11, 2025 to Aug. 19, 2025

NEW SLNs							
OR SLN #	Registrant	Product	EPA Reg. No.	Ingredient	Crop	Pest	Notes
OR-190011	UPL NA Inc.	Rimon 0.83EC Insecticide	66222-35-70506	Novaluron	Alfalfa grown for seed	Lygus bug	New distributor SLN label. Replaces MacDermid Agricultural Solutions-branded label. Expires 12/31/29.
OR-250006	FMC Corporation	Steward EC insecticide	279-9596	Indoxacarb	White clover grown for seed (GFS), alsike clover GFS, arrowleaf clover GFS	Clover seed weevil adults	New active ingredient for clover seed weevil management. Alternative to bifenthrin (resistance issues) and malathion. Expires 12/31/30.
OR-250007	Corteva Agriscience LLC	Stinger	62719-73	Clopyralid	Non-bearing hazelnuts (filberts)	Broadleaf weeds	Effectively replaces OR-210015, which authorizes a similar use of Dow AgroSciences LLC-branded Stinger. Expires 12/31/31. OR-210015 will be voluntarily cancelled in the near future.

PENDING REVIEW							
OR SLN #	Registrant	Product	EPA Reg. No.	Ingredient	Crop	Pest	Notes
N/A	Vive Crop Protection	Bifender FC	89118-2	Bifenthrin	Crop subgroup 13-07B: Bushberry subgroup	Garden symphylans	Proposes unique application method compared to directions on the main label.

REVISED SLNs							
OR SLN #	Registrant	Product	EPA Reg. No.	Ingredient	Crop	Pest	Notes
OR-050009	HACCO, Inc.	Prozap Zinc Phosphide Pellets	61282-49	Zinc phosphide	Grasses grown for seed	Voles, mice, and ground squirrels	Applications may begin April 28, 2025. Applications may be made through September 30, 2025, or until Canada geese and cackling geese have been observed in the fields that were intended for treatment, whichever comes first.
OR-140012	Willowood, LLC	Willowood Glufosinate 280SL	87290-41	Glufosinate-ammonium	Grass grown for seed production	Grass weeds	Extended expiration date to 12/31/27. Registrant has applied to EPA to add these use directions to the main container label.
OR-190011	Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. d/b/a ADAMA	Rimon 0.83EC Insecticide	66222-35	Novaluron	Alfalfa grown for seed	Lygus bug	Extended expiration date to 12/31/29.
OR-200008	HACCO, Inc.	Prozap Zinc Phosphide Pellets	61282-49	Zinc phosphide	Clover grown for seed	Voles and mice	Applications may begin April 28, 2025. Applications may be made through September 30, 2025, or until Canada geese and cackling geese have been observed in the fields that were intended for treatment, whichever comes first.
OR-210005	Bell Laboratories, Inc.	ZP Rodent Oat Bait AG	12455-102	Zinc phosphide	Grasses grown for seed	Voles, mice, and ground squirrels	Applications may begin April 28, 2025. Applications may be made through September 30, 2025, or until Canada geese and cackling geese have been observed in the fields that were intended for treatment, whichever comes first.

REVISED SLNs							
OR SLN #	Registrant	Product	EPA Reg. No.	Ingredient	Crop	Pest	Notes
OR-210005	Motomco	ZP AG Oats	12455-102-3240	Zinc phosphide	Grasses grown for seed	Voles, mice, and ground squirrels	Applications may begin April 28, 2025. Applications may be made through September 30, 2025, or until Canada geese and cackling geese have been observed in the fields that were intended for treatment, whichever comes first.
OR-220003	AMVAC Chemical Corporation	Python Herbicide	5481-677	Flumetsulam	Labeled clover grown for seed	Labeled broadleaf weeds (including Brassicaceae species, dock species and mayweed chamomile)	Added berseem clover grown for seed and balansa clover grown for seed. Extended expiration date to 12/31/30.
OR-990009	HACCO, Inc.	Prozap Zinc Phosphide Oat Bait	61282-14	Zinc phosphide	Grasses grown for seed	Voles, mice, and ground squirrels	Applications may begin April 28, 2025. Applications may be made through September 30, 2025, or until Canada geese and cackling geese have been observed in the fields that were intended for treatment, whichever comes first.
OR-990034	Bell Laboratories, Inc.	ZP Rodent Oat Bait AG	12455-17	Zinc phosphide	Grasses grown for seed	Voles, mice, and ground squirrels	Applications may begin April 28, 2025. Applications may be made through September 30, 2025, or until Canada geese and cackling geese have been observed in the fields that were intended for treatment, whichever comes first.
OR-990034	Motomco	ZP AG Pellets	12455-17-3240	Zinc phosphide	Grasses grown for seed	Voles, mice, and ground squirrels	Applications may begin April 28, 2025. Applications may be made through September 30, 2025, or until Canada geese and cackling geese have been observed in the fields that were intended for treatment, whichever comes first.

CANCELED SLNs							
OR SLN #	Registrant	Product	EPA Reg. No.	Ingredient	Crop	Pest	Notes
OR-010002	AMVAC Chemical Corporation	K-Salt Fruit Fix 200	5481-414	1-Naphthaleneacetic acid, potassium salt	D'Anjou pears	Reduction of pre-harvest drop	This use has been on the main container label for K-Salt Fruit Fix 800 (EPA Reg. No. 5481-413) since Fall 2021.
OR-010003	AMVAC Chemical Corporation	K-Salt Fruit Fix 800	5481-413	1-Naphthaleneacetic acid, potassium salt	D'Anjou pears	Reduction of pre-harvest drop	This use has been on the main container label for K-Salt Fruit Fix 800 (EPA Reg. No. 5481-413) since Fall 2021.
OR-090006	Dow Agro-Sciences, LLC	Rally 40WSP	62719-410	Myclobutanil	Perennial grasses grown for seed including perennial ryegrass, fescue, orchardgrass and Kentucky bluegrass	Rusts (<i>Puccinia</i> spp.) and powdery mildew (<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>)	Replaced by OR-240013, which authorizes a similar use of Corteva Agriscience-branded Rally 40WSP.
OR-090016	Dow Agro-Sciences, LLC	Dithane F45 Rainshield	62719-396	Mancozeb	Listed small-seeded vegetable crops grown for seed	Labeled diseases	Replaced by OR-240011, which authorizes a similar use of Corteva Agriscience-branded Dithane F-45 Rainshield.
OR-140011	Loveland Products, Inc	Forfeit 280	34704-1080	Glufosinate-ammonium	Grass grown for seed production only	Weeds	Special local need no longer exists. Other federal registrations for use of glufosinate-ammonium on grass seed are available.

CANCELED SLNs							
OR SLN #	Registrant	Product	EPA Reg. No.	Ingredient	Crop	Pest	Notes
OR-150004	E I DuPont de Nemours Co	Curzate 60DF	352-592	Cymoxanil	Spinach grown for seed (GFS), cabbage GFS, Swiss chard GFS, table beet GFS	Downy mildew	Replaced by OR-240012, which authorizes use of Corteva Agriculture-branded Curzate 60 DF on cabbage GFS, garden beet GFS, and Swiss chard GFS.
OR-190010	Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC	Apron XL	100-799	Mefenoxam	Application of seed treatment waste material to annual ryegrass grown for seed	None	Definition of special local need not met.
OR-190011	MacDermid Agricultural Solutions, Inc.	Rimon 0.83EC Insecticide	66222-35-400	Novaluron	Alfalfa grown for seed	Lygus bug	Replaced by UPL NA distributor label.
OR-210002	USDA APHIS	Compound DRC-1339 Concentrate - Livestock, Nest & Fodder Depredations	56228-29	DRC-1339	Areas where common ravens prey on or are suspected of preying on the eggs or the young of the Greater Sage-Grouse designated to be in need of special protection by Federal or State wildlife agencies	Common ravens	No longer needed.
OR-210009	Dow Agro-Sciences, LLC	Starane Ultra	62719-577	Fluroxypyr	Field corn and sweet corn	Kochia, volunteer potatoes, and other susceptible broadleaf weeds	There are directions for use on field corn and sweet corn on the main container label, but they are slightly different than the directions that were on this SLN label. The registrant believes the main label directions sufficiently meet grower needs.
OR-210010	Dow Agro-Sciences, LLC	Starane Ultra	62719-577	Fluroxypyr	Dry bulb onions	Kochia, volunteer potatoes, and other susceptible broadleaf weeds	There are directions for use on dry bulb onions on the main container label, but they are slightly different than the directions that were on this SLN label. The registrant believes the main label directions sufficiently meet grower needs.

Remember to use Bulletins Live! Two if label tells you to do so

As a pesticide applicator, you must visit Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) if directed to do so by the label of the pesticide product you intend to apply. BLT is where the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) posts “Bulletins,” which identify restrictions that an applicator must follow when applying a particular pesticide product in a specific area in order to protect endangered or threatened species or their habitat. Bulletins are an extension of the pesticide label and must be followed. There will not necessarily be a Bulletin for every pesticide product you intend to apply. However, if directed by the label, you still must check BLT to determine whether a Bulletin is available. BLT can be accessed at <https://oda.fyi/EPABulletinsLiveTwo>.

In addition, the Pesticide and Endangered Species Educational Resources Toolbox catalogs educational

resources relating to the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) endangered species work. Their resources may be accessed at <https://oda.fyi/Endangered-Species-Toolbox>.

If you are looking for help calculating your mitigation points. EPA created the Pesticide App for Label Mitigations (PALM). This mobile-friendly tool was built to help applicators use EPA’s mitigation menu at <https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu>.

You can find more information about how the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) helps protect endangered and threatened species and supports Oregon pesticide applicators on ODA’s website at <https://oda.direct/Endangered-Species>.

Are you getting the most out of your pesticide product? Here are tips to make sure you are.

Calibration is the process of measuring and adjusting application equipment to produce a desired output over a defined area. This process is a key element in proper pesticide application. When equipment is properly calibrated, an applicator can accurately calculate the amount of pesticide product to be applied at a specific rate to a specific treatment area. Inaccuracies in application equipment can lead to under- or over-application of materials. Application equipment should be calibrated on a regular basis, and some pesticide labels require calibration before use.

In the world of pesticides, there is a wide variety of application equipment available. This equipment can range from hand-pump sprayers, ground boom sprayers, airblast sprayers, to aerial sprayers. Although application equipment can vary greatly, the principles of calibration are similar for all types. The basic steps include the following:

Step 1. Clean application equipment to ensure that all components are free of contaminants, buildup, and debris

Step 2. Make sure that all components are in proper working order

Step 3. Determine the desired rate of application

Step 4. Measure a test application area

Step 5. Measure the time it takes to make an application over the test area

Step 6. Measure the output of test material over that amount of time

Step 7. Calculate the current rate of application using the equipment and test results

Step 8. Adjust application equipment to produce desired application rate

Backpack sprayer

The following is a more detailed description of a calibration process for the example of a backpack sprayer.

Step 1. Disassemble backpack sprayer components (i.g., filters, hoses, nozzles) and clean the system. Make sure the backpack is properly labeled to distinguish type of pesticide to be applied (e.g., Selective Herbicide, Non-Selective Herbicide).

Step 2. Fill backpack with water and flush the system. During this process, verify that

there are no leaks, that consistent pressure can be maintained, and that the desired spray pattern is being produced from the nozzle.

Step 3. Decide how much spray solution you want to apply over a given area (e.g., X gal/acre; X fl. oz./1000 sq. ft.).

Step 4. Take a measuring device (e.g., measuring wheel, tape measure) and mark off an area that will be used in your calibration method (e.g., 100 sq. ft., 1000 sq. ft., 128th of an acre).

Step 5. Fill the sprayer with water and apply to the area, using a timer to track how long it takes to spray the entire marked-off area (i.g., seconds, minutes). Be sure to maintain the same sprayer pressure, walking speed, and spray coverage throughout the application.

Step 6. Refill the sprayer with water. Spray the water into a measuring container for the same amount of time taken to spray the marked-off area.

Step 7. Calculate your current rate of application (i.g., fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. or gal/acre) based on pressure, spray volume, time (speed), and area sprayed in the calibration test.

Step 8. Compare this current rate of application to the desired application rate. Adjust speed, pressure, or nozzle until desired rate of application is achieved.

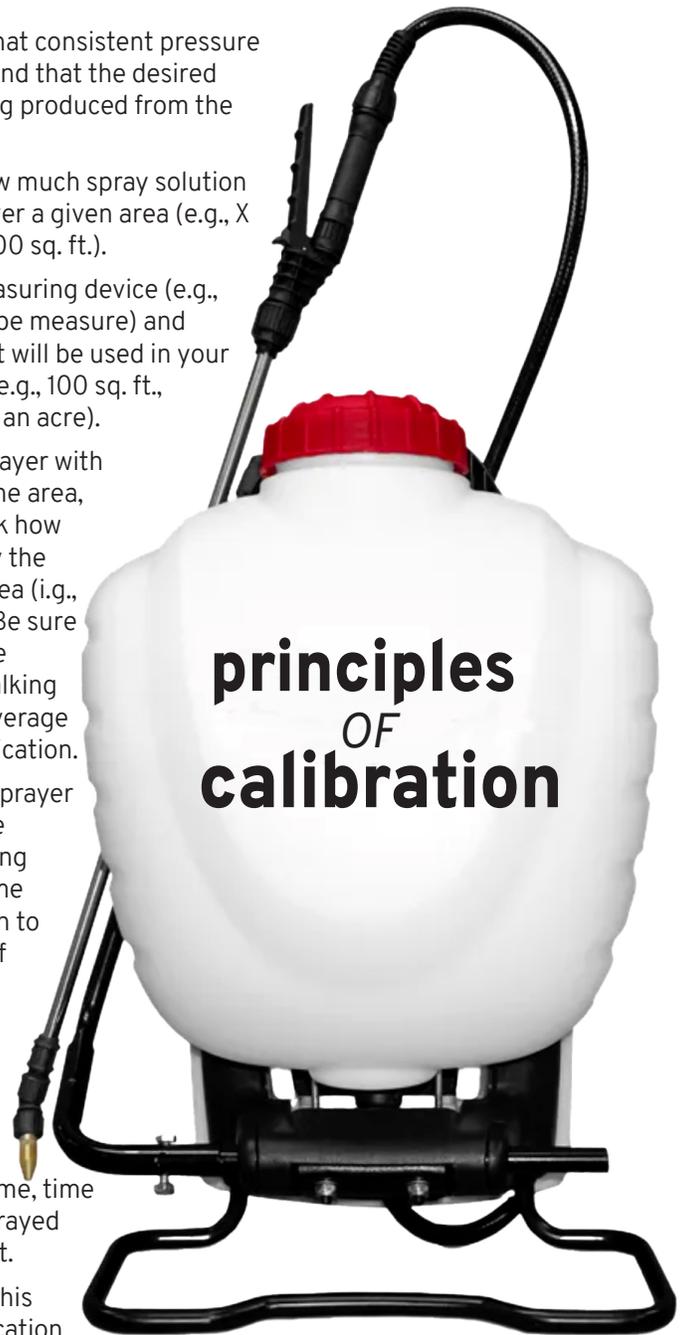
There are several different methods of calibrating application equipment which may include the steps outlined above. We recommend trying different calibration methods to see which one best fits your situation.

Additional resources on calibration can be found at the following websites:

<https://oda.fyi/CalibrationNozzleSelection>

<https://oda.fyi/CalibrationAndBackpackSprayers>

<https://oda.fyi/CalibratingSprayers>



PESTICIDE VIOLATIONS

Notices of Violation, issued January through June 2025

Party Cited	Case No.	# of violations	Violation*
Brock Family Farms	240128	1	ORS 634.372(5)
Columbia AG. Research, Inc.	250187	1	ORS 634.372(4)
Commercial Care Landscape Professionals LLC	240312	2	ORS 634.372(9)
Dollar Tree Stores, Inc.	250072	1	ORS 634.372(17)
Dukes Root Control, Inc.	250104	1	ORS 634.372(5)
Eastman, Thomas	240268	1	ORS 634.372(8)
Fischer, Jacob	250187	1	ORS 634.372(4)
Garcia Landscaping for River View Mobile Village LLC	240310	2	ORS 634.372(9)
Garcia, Jose	240310	1	ORS 634.372(8)
HBB13, LLC dba Honey Badger's Buds	250177	1	ORS 634.372(2)
HBB13, LLC dba Honey Badger's Buds	250177	1	ORS 634.372(4)
Lakeside Landscape Maintenance, Inc.	240268	2	ORS 634.372(9)
Levinsohn, Faye	240093	1	ORS 634.372(4)
Lomax, Justin	240260	1	ORS 634.372(8)
Meyer, David	240007	1	ORS 634.372(8)
Morales, Elias, dba Cruzitos Lawn Care	250009	1	ORS 634.372(9)
Needy Ag Service Inc	250091	1	ORS 634.372(9)
O Plants, LLC, dba Garden Fever!	250131	7	ORS 634.372(17)
SAELA PORTLAND LLC	240109	1	ORS 634.372(5)
Standard Services Inc. dba Standard Lawn Care	240260	2	ORS 634.372(9)
TLS Structure Maintenance and Demolition Inc.	240007	2	ORS 634.372(9)
True Value Distribution Center	240212	1	ORS 634.372(17)
Walmart Inc	240328	2	ORS 634.372(17)

Pesticides violations key

- **ORS 634.372(2):** As a pesticide applicator, noncommercial applicator, public applicator or pesticide operator, intentionally or willfully apply or use a worthless pesticide or any pesticide inconsistent with its labeling, or as a pesticide consultant or dealer, recommend or distribute such pesticides.
- **ORS 634.372(4):** Perform pesticide application activities in a faulty, careless or negligent manner.
- **ORS 634.372(5):** Refuse or neglect to prepare and maintain records required to be kept by the provisions of this chapter.
- **ORS 634.372(8):** As a pesticide applicator or noncommercial pesticide applicator, work or engage in the application of any classes of pesticides without first obtaining and maintaining a pesticide applicator license or noncommercial applicator license, or apply pesticides that are not specifically authorized by such license
- **ORS 634.372(9):** As a pesticide operator, engage in the business of, or represent or advertise as being in the business of, applying pesticides upon the land or property of another, without first obtaining and maintaining a pesticide operator's license. The operator also may not engage in a class of pesticide application business that is not specifically authorized by license issued by the State Department of Agriculture. The operator also may not employ or use any person to apply or spray pesticides who is not a licensed pesticide applicator or pesticide trainee.
- **ORS 634.372(17):** Formulate, deliver, sell or offer for sale any pesticide that has not been registered as required by ORS 634.016.
- **ORS 634.372(19):** Distribute, sell or offer for sale any pesticide except in the manufacturer's original unbroken package.

Pesticide Civil Penalties, issued January through June 2025

Party Cited	Case No.	# of viol.	Violation*	Amount
Home Depot U.S.A. Inc	250061	2	ORS 634.372(19)	\$560
Walmart Inc	240328	3	ORS 634.372(19)	\$660

*Note: The Notices of Violation and Civil Penalties listed above have been confirmed as, or followed by, Final Orders.

Pesticides Program adds licensing support specialist Berklund

Rachael Berklund joined the Pesticides Program as a licensing support specialist in June 2025, after spending more than 20 years as a mortgage underwriter.

“What I’ve enjoyed most about my career path is being able to help those within the community. This new opportunity will allow me to be able to apply my knowledge and experiences to help those same community members in a different way,” she said.

As a Pesticide Licensing Support Specialist, Rachael answers general questions about pesticide licensing and processes license applications. She also supports the Certification and Training team by entering course requests for accreditation and processing attendance along with assisting with maintaining the program’s customer database and general office duties. ODA welcomes Rachael to the team.



Rachael Berklund

Check to see if you need an Experimental Use Permit

If you are conducting research on pesticide use, you may need an Experimental Use Permit (EUP). An EUP is required when using pesticides for experiments or research, for gathering data to satisfy registration requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and/or the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA). There are limited exemptions for this requirement. An EUP is not required if your experiment is conducted by state or federal agencies, if it will take place completely inside a greenhouse, or if the pesticide is registered by the EPA and ODA, and it will be used in accordance with the product label.

Important reminders:

- The permit requirement is in addition to pesticide licensing requirements. Licensing and some reporting requirements apply to experimental use of pesticides, even if an EUP is not required.
- If you need an EUP, plan ahead. You must submit the EUP application 30 days prior to the first application and receive ODA approval prior to application.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT LICENSING

To find more information, including application forms, guidance documents, and additional requirements for experimental use, please see ODA's EUP page, or contact Sam Treviño at sam.treviño@oda.oregon.gov or 971.218.1180.

If you have questions about licensing, contact the ODA Pesticides Program at 503.986.4635 or pesticide-expert@oda.oregon.gov. More information about licensing can be found at <https://oda.direct/PesticideLicensing>.

(e.g., indoor trials, swimming pools) may need to obtain a federal EUP regardless of trial size. See EPA's Pesticide Registration Manual webpage for more details on federal EUP requirements.

For information, go to <https://oda.fyi/EPA-Manual-EUP>.
LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

All applicators making experimental applications need to be licensed in Oregon and have the Demonstration and Research category on their license. This requirement applies even when an EUP is not required. The licenses for which this category is available include Public Pesticide Applicator, Commercial Pesticide Applicator, Non-Commercial Pesticide Applicator, and Pesticide Consultant. Private Pesticide Applicators, Apprentices, and Immediately Supervised Trainees cannot make experimental pesticide applications, even if supervised.

PESTICIDE RESIDUE TOLERANCES AND CROP DESTRUCTION

When applying pesticides experimentally to food or feed crops, you will need to know if there is an established residue tolerance or tolerance exemption for the crop. The crop must be destroyed if there is no tolerance established for the pesticide residue on the crop, or if the experimental use will result in residues that exceed the established tolerance. Crop destruction is not required if there is an established tolerance for the pesticide on the crop and this tolerance will not be exceeded from the experimental use, or if the pesticide is exempt from the requirement of a tolerance for the crop.

MAINTENANCE APPLICATIONS

Experimental or research plots often need to be maintained with pesticides not directly related to the purpose of the trial. These routine pest management applications are called maintenance applications. An example of a maintenance application is use of an herbicide to control weeds in a field trial of a fungicide. The herbicide is being applied for a routine purpose, and the use is not a factor in the experiment. The herbicide would need to be used according to its label, and the applicator will need to be appropriately licensed with the correct category (e.g., Agriculture-Herbicide) for the maintenance application.

TYPES OF EUPs

Oregon EUPs

Oregon issues two types of EUPs.

- **Collective EUPs** allow experimental pesticide use on forestry and agricultural sites without identifying a specific site. One or more sites in Oregon may be used as long as the total area for a particular pesticide does not exceed one acre.
- **Site Specific EUPs** allow experimental pesticide use on sites not covered by a Collective EUP that are identified on the permit. This includes forestry and agricultural sites where the pesticide will be applied to an area greater than 1 acre and all other sites (e.g., golf courses, aquatic, residential, recreational, and structural sites).

Federal EUPs

Experimental use exceeding 10 acres for terrestrial applications or 1 surface acre for aquatic applications usually require a federal EUP. The federal EUP must be obtained prior to applying for an Oregon EUP. Additionally, some types of pesticides (microbial pesticides) or sites



ODA Pesticide Newsletter
Pesticides Program
635 Capitol St. NE
Salem, OR 97301-2532

Web: Oregon.gov/ODA
Phone: 503.986.4635

It's up to you to keep track of your credit hours and to let ODA know of problems

Don't wait until it's too late! Pesticide applicators are responsible for maintaining their credit hours and following up if they suspect any credits are missing. We recommend keeping track of your progress throughout your certification period to catch issues early if they arise. Corrections are limited to classes accredited by ODA that you have attended this year or during the previous calendar year. Here's how you can check your credit hours online:

- Visit <https://oda.direct/PestCreditHours>.
- Enter your license number (no letters).
- View your credit report two ways:
 - Broadly: See a total of all credits earned, including a subtotal of credits per year.
 - Yearly: View sessions attended in each year for a more detailed report.

Questions about your credit report? Think your total is incorrect? Email us at: pesticide-expert@oda.oregon.gov.