

Examples of Common Pesticide Risk Mitigation Measures
Oregon Department of Agriculture
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Historically, federal and state regulatory agencies have encouraged or required a variety of methods to reduce exposure risk to bystanders, pesticide handlers, agricultural workers, consumers and the environment. Many, but not all, of the federal requirements are reflected in revised or additional label statements.

Because FIFRA takes into account both risk and benefit when developing mitigation measures, there is often a recognition of uses in which there are no practical alternatives.

Examples of Common Mitigation Measures

- Designate products as Restricted Use Pesticides (RUP)* based on combinations the product's active ingredients, formulation, and/or uses allowed by the label.
- Limit access based on container size (e.g. chlorpyrifos and certain rodenticides).
- Limit allowable types of application methods or formulations (for example, only allow soil applications or only allow granular product to be used).
- Limit allowable application sites (including specific crops).
- Limit when applications can take place (either time of year or time of day).
- Reduce application rates, and/or number of applications, total amount of product that can be applied per time period and/or total amount of active ingredient (regardless of product) that can be applied per time period.

- Require that all applicators are certified and licensed.
- Require product-specific training for pesticide use.
- Require general knowledge pesticide training for handlers and workers.
- Increased Personal Protective Equipment Requirements (PPE).
- Increase Restricted Entry Intervals (REI) and/or Pre-harvest Intervals (PHI).
- Require notifications, signs and wash water

- Increase or require buffers next to sensitive sites.
- Increase spray droplet size.
- Reduce spray release heights.
- Limit application when weather conditions (e.g., wind speed, temperature, humidity) are adverse.
- Limit application when rainfall or irrigation is expected within a certain amount of time.

- For aerial applications: require that nozzles be a certain distance apart and/or oriented in a particular direction, adjusting boom length and/or swath width
- Require engineering controls (i.e. closed-system packaging designed to prevent transfer or removal of the pesticide except directly into proper application equipment).
- Require particular devices when applying the product (e.g., requiring a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, low pressure drain when applying a product through chemigation to prevent water source contamination, etc.)

- Require additional advisory or precautionary label statements.
- Recommend use of pesticides only as part of a larger Integrated Pest Management program.

- Eliminate all uses for a product or active ingredient (usually in a progressive manner).

Note - This list of example mitigation measures is not exhaustive

EPA Classifies Pesticides As:

- Restricted use pesticides (RUPs); or
- General use (unclassified) pesticides.

RUPs have the potential to cause unreasonable adverse effects to the environment and injury to applicators or bystanders without added restrictions. The "Restricted Use" classification restricts a product, or its uses, to use by a certified applicator or someone under the certified applicator's direct supervision.

Oregon Revised Statute (ORS)

ORS 634.006 (22) "Restricted-use pesticide" means any pesticide or device that the department has found and determined to be so injurious or detrimental to humans, pollinating insects, bees, animals, crops, wildlife, land or environment, other than the pests it is intended to prevent, destroy, control or mitigate, that additional restrictions are required.

ORS 634.316 **List of highly toxic and restricted-use pesticides.** The State Department of Agriculture may establish, maintain and amend lists of pesticides and devices which are highly toxic or restricted-use pesticides or devices.