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Pesticide program manager Mitchell to retire after 29 years at Agriculture

Each day at work has been different but the same for Dale Mitchell for more than 29 years.

On any given day, the Oregon Department of Agriculture’s Pesticide Enforcement Program Manager might be preparing for a settlement conference, working with the Oregon Department of Justice or meeting with case reviewers.



Mitchell

“As much as you plan a day, you never know when the Director’s Office will need this, or the investigators staff needs that; it’s a lot of organizing and planning,” Mitchell said.

After December, however, Mitchell’s schedule will change: he’ll be retired.

“I’ve had the opportunity of traveling across the United States and visiting a lot of the national or state parks,” Mitchell said. “My wife hasn’t had that same opportunity, and we both thoroughly enjoy camping and traveling, and so that’s on the horizon. Beyond that, I’ll be looking for opportunities of volunteer work, just seeing what’s out there. I really love outdoor activities. I don’t think I’m going to have a problem finding things to do.”

See Mitchell, Page 3

Pesticide control officials group elects ODA’s Kachadoorian as president

ODA Pesticides Program Manager Rose Kachadoorian was elected President of the Association of American Pesticide Control Officials (AAPCO) earlier this year. AAPCO is an organization of pesticide regulatory officials from U.S. states and territories, federal agencies, and Canadian provinces who administer and enforce pesticide laws and regulations. Rose began her term as president in March 2019, after serving as president-elect for almost two years.



Kachadoorian

Prior to joining ODA, Kachadoorian earned a master’s degree in entomology at the University of Wisconsin, and served that state for about 10 years as an integrated pest management (IPM) extension specialist with a

See Kachadoorian, Page 4

NEED PESTICIDE LABEL INFORMATION? JUST SAY 'PICKLE'

Where do you go when you want to find pesticide label information? In Oregon and Washington, the answer is Washington State University's (WSU's) Pesticide Information Center OnLine, or PICOL.

PICOL provides access to pesticide label information specially selected for the Pacific Northwest. Whether you want to search for a crop, a pest, or a pesticide active ingredient, PICOL has been the go-to site for label information for over 30 years.

This year, WSU rolled out a new interface for this legacy tool (<https://picol.cahnr.wsu.edu>). If you are a long-time PICOL user, you will appreciate how much easier it is to sort and filter search results. New free user accounts are required, but allow you to permanently select your state and certain other search settings. We are also excited to offer an API for software programmers and app developers who want to create their own

customized access to PICOL data.

The new PICOL website features video tutorials, tip sheets, and an FAQ page to help you learn how to use it. If you need more help with searches, you can email picol.info@wsu.edu.

The old PICOL website will stay online through December 2019. Both sites offer the same information, but we hope you try (and like) the new PICOL!

PICOL is a free service supported by a cooperative agreement between Oregon Department of Agriculture, Washington State Department of Agriculture, Oregon State University, and Washington State University.

*Submitted by: Lenora Jones
Washington State Pest Management Resource Service
WSU Puyallup Research & Extension Center*

CONTACT US

Michael Babbitt Pesticide enforcement case review	(503) 986-4698 mbabbitt@oda.state.or.us
Ben Beeles Pesticide investigator ~ Salem	(503) 986-5140 bbeeles@oda.state.or.us
Colton Bond Pesticide registration, licensing & certification specialist	(503) 986-6485 cbond@oda.state.or.us
Theodore Bunch Jr. PARC coordinator	(503) 986-6470 PARC@oda.state.or.us
Kirk Cook Pesticide stewardship specialist	(541) 841-0074 kcook@oda.state.or.us
Cory Cooley Pesticide investigator ~ Hermiston	(541) 564-5962 ccooley@oda.state.or.us
Matt Dowless Pesticide investigator ~ Ontario	(541) 255-8968 mdowless@oda.state.or.us
Heidi Dozier Office manager	(503) 986-4642 hdozier@oda.state.or.us
Marta Frias Bedolla Registration program assistant	(503) 986-4637 mfriasbedolla@oda.state.or.us
Laurie Gordon Certification and licensing specialist ~ Bend	(541) 617-6097 lgordon@oda.state.or.us
Matt Haynes Fertilizer specialist	(503) 986-6471 mhaynes@oda.state.or.us
Michael Hertel Fertilizer specialist	(503) 986-4587 mhertel@oda.state.or.us
Christina Higby Citizen advocate liaison	(503) 986-5105 chigby@oda.state.or.us
Jeff Isler Pesticide investigator ~ Central Point	(541) 840-8229 jisler@oda.state.or.us
Grant Jackson Pesticide registration & outreach specialist	(503) 986-4553 gjackson@oda.state.or.us
Rose Kachadoorian Registration/Recertification program manager	(503) 986-4651 rkachadoorian@oda.state.or.us
Ann Ketter Pesticide enforcement case review	(503) 986-6466 aketter@oda.state.or.us

Paul Khokhar Pesticide investigator ~ Eugene	(503) 508-3391 jkhokhar@oda.state.or.us
Jenny Marin Pesticide investigator ~ Salem	(503) 986-4653 jmarin@oda.state.or.us
Wym Matthews Fertilizer program manager	(503) 986-4792 wmatthews@oda.state.or.us
Dale Mitchell Compliance program manager	(503) 986-4646 dmitchell@oda.state.or.us
Keawe Molifua Pesticide investigator ~ Salem	(503) 986-4676 bmolifua@oda.state.or.us
Brent Nicolas Pesticide investigator ~ Bend	(541) 617-6073 bnicolas@oda.state.or.us
Mike Odenthal Lead pesticide investigator ~ Salem	(503) 986-4655 modenthal@oda.state.or.us
Stephanie Page Director, Natural Resources & Pesticides	(503) 986-4727 spage@oda.state.or.us
Timindra Pratico Pesticide compliance / enforcement support	(503) 986-4639 tpratico@oda.state.or.us
David Priebe Pesticide registration specialist	(503) 986-4656 dpriebe@oda.state.or.us
Toby Primbs Fertilizer specialist	(503) 986-4648 tprimbs@oda.state.or.us
Heather Rickenbach Pesticide investigator ~ Salem	(503) 986-4650 hrickenbach@oda.state.or.us
Andrea Sonnen Pesticide enforcement case review	(503) 986-4635 asonnen@oda.state.or.us
Gilbert Uribe Pesticide registration, licensing & certification specialist	(503) 986-4752 guribevaldez@oda.state.or.us
Tash Wilson Pesticide investigator ~ Eugene	(503) 406-9616 dwilson@oda.state.or.us
Andy Zimmerman Publications & web specialist	(503) 986-4697 azimmerman@oda.state.or.us

School IPM has new resources for applicators, coordinators

New license category: In January 2019, Oregon added a new School Integrated Pest Management (IPM) licensing category that is tailored to the laws and pesticide uses that are most relevant to pesticide applicators who do work on school campuses. It broadly covers the most common pesticide uses on school campuses (with certain exclusions) and offers the following benefits:

- *Better training:* The School IPM license category focuses on a person's knowledge of the school IPM law, IPM strategies, and the increased risks pesticides pose to children when compared with adults.
- *Covers applications in all areas on the school campus:* With certain limitations, the School IPM license category covers pesticide applications made indoors and outdoors on the campus.

ONLINE

For more information about the School IPM license category or to access the new recordkeeping forms, go to: <http://oda.direct/IPMSchools>

- *Lower costs for many:* Instead of requiring an applicator to have two or more categories, as is currently common, most typical applications can be carried out under the single School IPM license category.

- *License category is optional:* Applicators who are already licensed and are satisfied with their current license categories are not required

to also have the School IPM license category. Similarly, new license applicants still can choose other appropriate license categories (e.g., IIHS General Pest, Ornamental & Turf Herbicide, etc.).

New recordkeeping forms: This past summer, ODA published two new school IPM recordkeeping forms. Each form covers all the elements required for school IPM coordinators and public/commercial pesticide applicators.

Mitchell, from Page 1

Mitchell joined ODA in January 1990 as a pesticide field investigator. About six months after he arrived, he took a management position with the agency. He previously spent nine years in pesticide program management in enforcement and regulation in California.

In 1990, the enforcement team had four employees: three investigators and Mitchell. Today, it includes case reviewers and investigators based out of Salem and throughout the state. The program has changed in other ways, too.

“In 1990, even though the Oregon Pesticide Control Law was in effect, the department really didn't have the processes for addressing any kind of violation, beyond maybe a letter to an individual indicating that whatever they were doing, they shouldn't be doing it,” Mitchell said. “Since 1990, we've built a very structured enforcement response program where we issue different types of enforcement action, notice of violation, imposition of civil penalty, notices of detainment, and we secure search warrants. Those were all tools and processes that were non-existent back at that time I started here. We had to proceed slowly to build that level of confidence with our regulated community that these are normal processes.”

Mitchell's approach to his work earned praise from colleagues.

“Dale has a rare combination of technical knowledge, experience, people skills, and good sense about how to handle complicated and controversial situations,” said Stephanie Page, Natural Resources Program Area Director. “He is able to communicate effectively with customers, staff, legislators, and stakeholders and adapt to each audience. He is very loyal and supportive, and approaches his work in a positive and constructive way that helps ODA and our staff continuously improve our performance. I'm so grateful to have had the chance to work with him over the past two years.”

Regardless of whom is selected, Mitchell is optimistic about the program's future. The job announcement closed in early October; the department hopes to have Mitchell's replacement on board before 2020.

“I think it has a good, solid foundation. There are going to be challenges out in the future; we hit new challenges every day, every week, every month,” Mitchell said. “It always has to be dynamic and able to change. I don't expect things to always continue out into the future the way I've done it. I have learned sometimes through making mistakes; that's a hard way to learn. Hopefully going out into the future, whoever takes over the program will continue building on the experience that I've had being here.”

FALL WASTE PESTICIDE COLLECTION EVENT SCHEDULED FOR NOV. 22

The Oregon Pesticide Stewardship Partnership (PSP) Program has one remaining waste pesticide collection event this fall. The event is scheduled for Nov. 22 in Tangent. Applications and event specific information can be obtained on ODA's PSP web page: <https://oda.direct/PesticideStewardship>.

These collection events are open to forest landowners, farmers, and other commercial and institutional pesticide users in the Willamette Valley at no cost. In addition to waste pesticide materials, empty triple-rinsed plastic pesticide containers will also be accepted. Items other than pesticides – such as fertilizers, waste oil, antifreeze – will not be accepted.

Additional events will be scheduled throughout the state in the coming months. Please check ODA's PSP webpage for dates and times of future events. If you have questions, contact Kirk V. Cook at (541) 841-0074.



Kachadoorian, from Page 1

focus on turf, Christmas trees and cranberries.

Kachadoorian joined the ODA Pesticides Program in August 1996 as a pesticide investigator. She soon moved full time to the pesticide registrations team, where she served as a technical specialist from 1998-2013. During this time, in addition to handling routine pesticide registrations, she became a nationally recognized expert on FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need (SLN) registrations and had a special focus on endangered species and pollinators. Also during this time, Kachadoorian served as the interim coordinator of the Pesticide Analytical and Response Center (PARC) for nine months, was a fertilizer specialist, and was active with the initial iteration of the Pesticide Use Reporting System.

Since 2013, Kachadoorian has been team leader and then manager for the ODA programs for pesticide product registrations; pesticide applicator certification and licensing; the EPA Worker Protection Standard (WPS) program; the Minor Crops Advisory Committee; and the programs that address protection of endangered species, water quality, and pollinators from adverse pesticide impacts.

Throughout her time at ODA, Kachadoorian has also been active in pesticide regulation and education at national and international levels. She has participated on several committees or work groups with the U.S. EPA and the USDA IR-4 Project, including projects

to help guide the development of state pollinator protection programs and to further the federal agencies' efforts involving pesticide residue tolerances (e.g., refining EPA Crop Groups and harmonizing U.S. tolerances with international Maximum Residue Levels, MRLs). She has also taken leaves of absence from ODA to participate in international pesticide education programs in Lebanon and Armenia.

During Kachadoorian's tenure as president-elect and now president of AAPCO, she has started two workgroups, one to address emerging technologies such as UAVs (unmanned aerial vehicles, i.e., drones), and the other to address issues on hemp; coordinated with EPA on updating the national guidance for SLN registrations; and is helping to guide IR-4 and the states' development of effective new regulations for pesticide use and pesticide residue tolerances for cannabis. She is also developing a committee to initiate a long-term plan to improve pesticide labels.

During her tenure, she has provided a requested letter to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry, United States Senate; a letter to FDA; and several letters to EPA. One of the topics Kachadoorian is concerned about is that EPA is contemplating new restrictions on SLNs granted under certain circumstances; Kachadoorian has been vocal in leading the efforts to maintain state's rights.

Post-presidency, she plans on continuing her role with AAPCO as the co-chair of the AAPCO Pollinator Protection Workgroup; helping with label improvement efforts; and being involved with the hemp workgroup.

ODA adopts permanent rule for aminocyclopyrachlor use

On May 9, 2019, the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) adopted OAR 603-057-0392, a permanent rule limiting the use of herbicide products containing the ingredient aminocyclopyrachlor (ACP) on certain sites and prohibiting the use on others.

Limiting Use

This rule prohibits the application of any product containing ACP on natural areas, restoration areas, marshes, swamps, bogs, wetlands, certain right-of-way (ROW) areas, and in certain proximity to greater sage-grouse areas, unless all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) Applications are noncontiguous and, in the aggregate, do not exceed more than 5% of an acre; and
- (b) Use is limited to one application per 365 days per treated area; and
- (c) Use is strictly limited to the purpose of controlling state- or county-listed noxious weeds.

Prohibiting Use

The rule prohibits the application of any product containing ACP where the roots of nontarget trees or shrubs may extend, and on the inner or outer banks of ditches or canals. It prohibits all aerial application of any product containing ACP. It also prohibits allowing or providing plant materials (including sawdust, bark, or other byproducts from trees) that have been treated with or otherwise exposed to ACP for use in compost or mulch, or as animal bedding that is subsequently used for compost or mulch.

Why did ODA take this action to implement ACP use restrictions?

There are several locations in Oregon where ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, and possibly other valuable tree species have been negatively impacted by ACP applied to certain ROW sites for weed control. The U.S. Forest Service has identified at least 2,100 dead or dying trees along Highway 20 near Sisters. Some of these trees are old-growth ponderosa pines that are 150-300 years old. Therefore, ODA adopted the new rule, in an abundance of caution, in order to protect Oregon's natural resources from potential additional impacts from use of ACP.

What happens if you apply ACP contrary to the rule?

Failure to comply with OAR 603-057-0392 may result in a number of enforcement actions, including but not limited to, license suspension or revocation, or imposition of a civil penalty. This rule was effective beginning May 9, 2019, and there is no expiration date.



Oregon Department of Agriculture Pesticides Program Manager Rose Kachadoorian stands next to pine trees that were cut after they showed damage from aminocyclopyrachlor. ODA photo

EXAMPLES OF HERBICIDE PRODUCTS THAT CONTAIN AMINOCYCLOPYRACHLOR

Bayer/Perspective Herb., EPA Reg. No. 432-1569

Bayer/Streamline Herb., EPA Reg. No. 432-1570

Bayer/Method 240SL Herb., EPA Reg. No. 432-1565

Bayer/Viewpoint Herb., EPA Reg. No. 432-1580

Bayer/Method 50SG Herb., EPA Reg. No. 432-1566

ONLINE

For more information, go to: <https://oda.direct/Rulemaking>

Products registered in Oregon that contain ACP

In the past, ACP products were marketed by DuPont; these products are now marketed by Bayer. The DuPont products are no longer registered for sale or distribution in Oregon; however, if an end user still possesses any of the DuPont products, they still can be used and are subject to this rule. Use of any future new products containing ACP will also be subject to this rule.

For more information or questions, contact ODA at (503) 986-4635, or email pestx@oda.state.or.us.



Reasons why it's not uncommon to find dead bees

Oregonians care about their bees — both unmanaged wild bees, like bumblebees, and those we manage, which include mason bees, alkali bees, alfalfa leafcutter bees, and the European honeybee. High-profile bee kills resulting from pesticide applications in 2013 and 2014 have heightened the public's bee awareness, resulting in more frequent reporting of incidents and concerns when numerous dead bees are found in a single location. However, dead bees can be found near or under plants for a variety of reasons, and determining the true cause often requires some detective work. When large numbers of dead bees are found within a small area, the following historically have been the usual suspects: natural causes, such as old age and predation; toxic plant metabolites; pesticides; chemical deception; and starvation. Recent scientific studies are helping shed light on the variety of reasons large numbers of dead bees may be found.

POSSIBLE CAUSES OF BEE DEATHS

Old age and predation: When bees congregate in large numbers on bee-attractive plants, such as linden trees, it is not unexpected that bees who have died of old age will be found within a small area. Also, despite warning colorations and the possibility of the bees having stingers, large congregations of bees are likely to attract bee predators. If the dead bees you encounter look ragged or look like they've been gnawed on, it

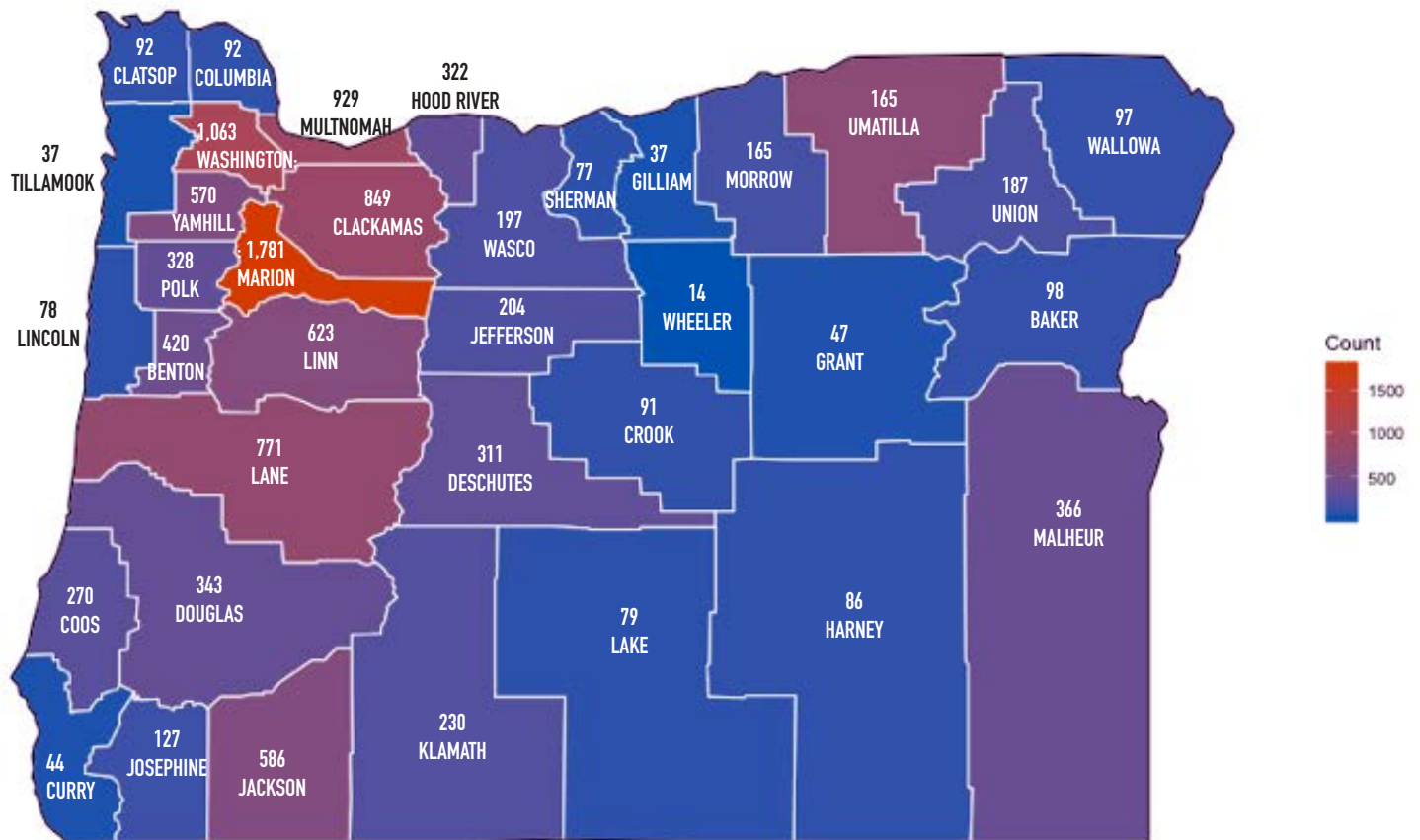
is possible that they died of old age or were killed by other animals. However, some researchers have documented that only a small portion of dead bees found under bee-attractive plants likely died of these causes. It is also possible that bees were chewed on after they died of some other cause.

Toxic plant metabolites: In linden trees, it had been thought that the presence of mannose in the nectar could lead to detrimental effects in bees. However, earlier methods used to detect the presence of mannose in linden tree nectar did not provide definitive evidence, while more recent studies using more precise detection methods did not find mannose in the nectar analyzed from several different linden species. It is possible that other plants do produce bee-toxic metabolites that can affect large numbers of bees; but based on current evidence, this is not likely to be the case with mannose in linden trees.

Pesticides: Of all suspects, large bee kills caused by pesticides, insecticides specifically, are the most straightforward to confirm because laboratory testing can detect whether pesticide residues are present in bees, treated plants, hives, and other sites. The largest documented bee kills within the past decade have been linked to insecticide applications — specifically, neonicotinoid insecticides. On the other hand, there are many instances in which large numbers of dead

See Bees, Page 7

OREGON PESTICIDE LICENSES BY COUNTY — 2019



Bees, from Page 6

bees have been found, with no link to pesticide exposure.

Chemical deception: Bee-plant relationships are commonly viewed as symbiotic — a mutually beneficial relationship, where bees get food from the plant in exchange for pollination services. However, there are instances in which one party in the relationship does not fulfill its end of the bargain. For example, some plants are able to produce chemical compounds that are “cheaper” to produce than nectar, but that fool bees into continuing to visit those flowers. Compounds such as caffeine or other volatiles that mimic bee pheromones may continue to attract bees to flowers that actually have little to no nectar available to them, potentially leading to starvation, even when other plants in the surrounding area are still in bloom. More studies are needed to better understand how often and with which plants this may happen.

Starvation: Linden trees seem to be implicated in bee kills more often than other plants. This has sparked several studies exploring the possible causes outlined above, and the indication is that several of those factors

may contribute and ultimately lead to starvation.

Bees, being cold blooded and relatively small, are particularly susceptible to changes in the surrounding air temperature. In order to maintain a high enough body temperature on cold days, bees need to keep flying – their muscles produce the heat they need to stay warm, and all that flying requires a lot of energy. Some plants and trees associated with bee kills have dense inflorescences, with flowers so close together that bees end up walking from flower to flower, rather than flying. On warm days when there is still plenty of nectar to go around, this does not pose a problem to bees. However, when nectar production is lower and the temperatures are cooler, bees end up falling to the ground. With the low temperatures and depleted energy reserves, the fallen bees are unable to fly to other resources, and crawl on the ground only to starve. This may happen even if there are other options for bees to forage on, due to the chemical deception that keeps bees loyal to a resource, even though nectar production has decreased. Bees in this situation will appear lethargic – crawling and moving slowly on the ground.

For the full story, visit <https://oda.direct/BeeDeathCauses>.

FIFRA SECTION 24(C) SPECIAL LOCAL NEED (SLN) PESTICIDE REGISTRATIONS

Activities from April 1, 2019 through Oct. 15, 2019

NEW SLNs							
Product	Ingredient	Crop	Pest	Registrant	EPA Reg #	OR SLN #	Note
Stinger	Clopyralid	Pear orchards	Broadleaf weeds	Dow AgroSciences	62719-73	OR-190008	New Use
Onager Optik	Hexythiazox	Carrots grown for seed	Mites	Gowan Company	10163-337	OR-190009	New Use
Apron XL	Mefenoxam	Annual ryegrass grown for seed	Other	Syngenta Crop Protection	100-799	OR-190010	New Use
Rimon 0.83EC	Novaluron	Alfalfa grown for seed	Lygus bugs	Makhteshim-Agan/ADAMA	66222-35	OR-190011a	Replaces OR-060021a
Rimon 0.83EC	Novaluron	Alfalfa grown for seed	Lygus bugs	MacDermid Agricultural Solutions	66222-35-400	OR-190011b	Replaces OR-060021c
Comite	Propargite	Clover grown for seed and carrots grown for seed	Two-spotted spider mites	MacDermid Agricultural Solutions	400-104	OR-190012	Replaces OR-080017
NorthStar Herbicide	Primisulfuron-methyl + dicamba	Kentucky bluegrass grown for seed (est. year only)	Grass weeds	Syngenta Crop Protection	100-923	OR-190013	Replaces OR-960025
Vaquero	Clethodim	Cranberries - chemigation	Grass weeds	Wilbur-Ellis Company LLC	2935-559	OR-190014	New Use (Chemigation)
Acramite 4SC	Bifenazate	Clover grown for seed	Two-spotted spider mites	MacDermid Agricultural Solutions	400-514	OR-190015	Replaces OR-120007
Comite	Propargite	Sugar beets grown for seed	Two-spotted spider mites	MacDermid Agricultural Solutions	400-104	OR-190016	Replaces OR-080014
Comite	Propargite	Alfalfa grown for seed	Two-spotted spider mites	MacDermid Agricultural Solutions	400-104	OR-190017	Replaces OR-080016
Acramite 4SC	Bifenazate	Alfalfa grown for seed	Two-spotted spider mites	MacDermid Agricultural Solutions	400-514	OR-190018	Replaces OR-080031

REVISED SLNs							
Product	Ingredient	Crop	Pest	Registrant	EPA Reg #	OR SLN #	Note
Prozap Zinc Phosphide Oat Bait	Zinc phosphide	Grass grown for seed (above-ground applic.)	Voiles, mice, ground squirrels	HACCO, Inc.	61282-14	OR-990009	Extend use period to Sept. 15
ZP Rodent Bait AG	Zinc phosphide	Grass grown for seed (above-ground applic.)	Voiles, mice, ground squirrels	Bell Laboratories, Inc.	12455-17	OR-990034a	Extend use period to Sept. 15
ZP AG Pellets	Zinc phosphide	Grass grown for seed (above-ground applic.)	Voiles, mice, ground squirrels	Motomco	12455-17-3240	OR-990034b	Extend use period to Sept. 15
Prozap Zinc Phosphide Pellets	Zinc phosphide	Grass grown for seed (above-ground applic.)	Voiles, mice, ground squirrels	HACCO, Inc.	61282-49	OR-050009	Extend use period to Sept. 15
Dimethoate 400	Dimethoate	Peas, dry and succulent	Aphids	Loveland Products, Inc.	34704-207	OR-050019a	Expires 12/31/2023
Dimethoate 400 EC	Dimethoate	Peas, dry and succulent	Aphids	FMC Corporation	34704-207-279	OR-050019b	New Distributor Label, Exp. 12/31/2023
Compound DRC-1339 Concentrate-Bird Control	3-chloro-p-toluidine hydrochloride	Apples in Umatilla County	Magpies	USDA-APHIS	56228-63	OR-190004	EPA-required revisions

PENDING SLNs							
Product	Ingredient	Crop	Pest	Registrant	EPA Reg #	OR SLN #	Note
Prozap Zinc Phosphide Pellets	Zinc phosphide	Hops	Voiles, deer mice	HACCO, Inc.	61282-49		Pending (new use)
Rozol Vole Bait	Chlorophacinone	Hops	Voiles, deer mice	Liphatech	7173-242		Pending (new use)

CANCELLED SLNs							
Product	Ingredient	Crop	Pest	Registrant	EPA Reg #	OR SLN #	Cancel Reason
Rimon 0.83EC	Novaluron	Alfalfa grown for seed	Lygus bugs	Makhteshim-Agan	66222-35	OR-060021a	Transfer to new registrant/SLN
Rimon 0.83EC	Novaluron	Alfalfa grown for seed	Lygus bugs	Chemtura Corporation	66222-35-400	OR-060021c	Transfer to new registrant/SLN

Keep current on Oregon Special Local Need registrations

Have you noticed how much space is devoted to the table of updates on Oregon FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need registrations (SLNs) in each issue of the ODA Pesticide Bulletin? These registrations may not be of interest to a majority of readers of our newsletter, but SLNs represent a significant part of the work of our pesticide registrations team, and they are of vital importance to Oregon agriculture and forestry, and in certain non-agricultural pest control situations.

Section 24(c) of the federal pesticide law (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act – FIFRA) grants authority to state pesticide agencies such as ODA to approve specific pesticide use registrations in order to address pest control needs that are unique to the state and that are not approved on any EPA-registered pesticide labels. More than 220 crops are grown in Oregon agriculture, so it is not surprising that our growers and processors frequently encounter pest problems that cannot be addressed by federally approved pesticide registrations; these situations are termed “special local needs” in FIFRA, hence the name “SLN” registrations. ODA currently has about 240 active SLNs, more than any other state.

In recent years, ODA has approved an average of 15-20 new SLNs per year. These registrations can be longstanding and permanent, but most are cancelled after a period of years, for various reasons. ODA approves most SLN labels to be in effect for no more than five years, with the five-year expirations intended to require periodic ODA review and updating of each label as necessary, and for us to confer with registrants to ensure each SLN registration continues to be needed. Thus, our Pesticide Bulletin SLN tables are designed to provide twice-yearly updates on new, revised, and cancelled SLNs. You see much longer tables in our spring bulletin, because nearly all SLN label expirations are set at end of year, and our team must process label revisions or cancellations for as many as 50 expiring SLN labels each winter, during our annual registration renewal period.

An essential aspect of SLNs is that each one is directly tied to a specific EPA pesticide registration and to a product registered under a specific product name, EPA Reg. No., and registrant name. Sometimes, the company that holds the primary EPA registration to which an SLN is tied has supplemental distributor agreements under which the same product is marketed by a different company under its own brand name. In such cases, a supplemental distributor SLN label may be approved by ODA for a second (and sometimes third) product, but always under the same SLN number that had been assigned for the primary registrant’s product. When we have both primary and supplemental distributor labels for the same SLN, we will designate them with letters (a, b, etc.) added to the SLN number in our Pesticide Bulletin update tables.

Whenever any of the aspects of the primary product to which an SLN is tied changes (i.e., product name, EPA Reg. No., company ownership/registrant name), ODA requires a new SLN to be established that will then be tied to the product with its new status. Usually it’s a change in company ownership of the product that drives the need for a new SLN to replace an older one. As shown in the Pesticide Bulletin SLN tables, a significant number of SLNs approved by ODA are “replacement” SLNs.

More than half of all new SLNs approved thus far in 2019 are replacement SLNs. Replacement SLNs are becoming more common in this era of frequent product ownership changes that result from pesticide company buyouts and mergers. Therefore, it is important for growers and applicators who apply pesticide products under SLN labels to recognize the strict link of the SLN label to the product. Make sure you have the correct SLN label in your possession at the time of use, rather than a possibly outdated SLN label that was tied to the product when it was registered under a different company name. Our ODA Pesticide Bulletin SLN tables are designed to assist you in keeping current with these important Oregon registrations.

WITHDRAWN SLNs (paraquat dichloride)					
Product	Crop	Pest	Registrant	EPA Reg #	Withdrawn Reason
Parazone 3SL	Clover grown for seed	Desiccation/harvest aid	AMVAC	5481-615	No Data
Parazone 3SL	Onions grown for seed	Desiccation/harvest aid	AMVAC	5481-615	No Data
Parazone 3SL	Radish grown for seed	Desiccation/harvest aid	AMVAC	5481-615	No Data

Herbicide Properties Tool

Click on an herbicide to get started:

[Show full table view](#)

Search:

Active Ingredient
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
1,3-Dichloropropene
2, 4-D, Choline salt
2,4-D
2,4-D 2-ethylhexyl ester
2,4-D butoxyethyl ester
2,4-D dimethylamine salt
2,4-D isooctyl ester

Related Topics:

- HPT Table View
- Specific Chemical Information
- Pesticide Half-life
- Water Solubility
- What Happens to Pesticides Released in the Environment?
- Pesticides and the Environment
- Soil and Pesticides

What are pests?

- Learn about a pest
- Identify a pest
- Control a pest
- Integrated Pest Management

What are pesticides?

NPIC website offers an Herbicide Properties Tool

The National Pesticide Information Center’s website offers an Herbicide Properties Tool (npic.orst.edu/HPT/). This Tool provides a collection of herbicide ingredient properties, presented with references, to serve as a decision-making aid. Pesticide applicators and decision makers may use the Tool to compare herbicide active ingredients according to their water solubility, half-life, sorption potential, and other factors. These properties can help predict an herbicide’s movement through soil, water, and air.

After navigating to the HPT page, click on the name of an active ingredient to get started, or click the “Show full table view” button on the upper left corner of the page. NPIC has made every effort to locate values for each herbicide, prioritizing experimentally derived data sourced from EPA. However, empty cells reflect a lack of data, despite searching EPA dockets, peer-reviewed literature, and other sources. Textbook values may be available. Call NPIC at (800) 858-7378 to learn more if you need values that are missing from the table.

To protect migrating geese, be aware of zinc phosphide use

In accordance with the SLN labels, also called Section 24(c)s, above-ground use of zinc phosphide in grass grown for seed ended Sept. 15.

The main container labels for many zinc phosphide products allow early season, above-ground use on different crops. However, late winter through early spring is prime time for geese to migrate north through the Willamette Valley, and geese might suddenly appear in fields. Grass seed fields are particularly attractive to geese, and therefore the above-ground

use period is highly restricted.

In contrast, below-ground use of zinc phosphide bait is allowed year-round in grass seed fields.

When instructing workers on how to conduct below-ground applications, or when making them yourself, precision must be stressed. All the bait must go down the rodent hole. Do not allow bait to spill onto the soil surface — this would be a label violation and could lead to geese having access to bait.

EPA approves new uses of insecticide sulfoxaflor

On July 12, 2019, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued long-term approval for new uses of the insecticide sulfoxaflor, a pesticidal tool available to growers to control challenging pests with fewer environmental impacts than some other registered alternatives. After conducting an extensive risk analysis, including review of one of the agency's largest datasets on the effects of a pesticide on bees, EPA approved the use of sulfoxaflor on alfalfa, corn, cacao, grains (millet, oats), pineapple, sorghum, teff, teosinte, tree plantations, citrus, cotton, cucurbits (squash, cucumbers, watermelons, some gourds), soybeans, and strawberries.

"EPA is providing long-term certainty for U.S. growers to use an important tool to protect crops and avoid potentially significant economic losses, while maintaining strong protection for pollinators," says Alexandra Dapolito Dunn, assistant administrator for EPA's Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention.

In 2016, following a 2015 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision vacating the registration of sulfoxaflor, citing inadequate data on its effects on bees, EPA reevaluated the data and approved registrations that did not include crops that attract bees. The 2016 registration allowed fewer uses than the initial registration and included additional interim restrictions on applications while new data on bees were being obtained. The July 2019 action — adding new uses, restoring previous uses, and removing certain application restrictions — is backed by substantial data supporting the use of sulfoxaflor.

Sulfoxaflor helps control difficult pests such as sugarcane aphids and tarnished plant bugs, also known as lygus. These pests can damage crops and cause significant economic loss. Additionally, there are few viable alternatives for the control of these pests. In many cases, alternative insecticides may be effective only if applied repeatedly or in a tank mix, whereas sulfoxaflor often requires fewer applications, resulting in potentially less risk to aquatic and terrestrial wildlife.

EPA's July 2019 registration decision also included updated requirements for product labels, which include crop-specific restrictions and pollinator protection language. The following label statements have been added to minimize potential exposure to bees near treated areas, and are required on end-use product labels (i.e., for the products Closer SC and Transform WG):

ONLINE

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

Environmental hazard statements:

- This product is highly toxic to bees and other pollinating insects exposed to direct treatment or to residues in/on blooming crops or weeds. Protect pollinating insects by following label directions intended to minimize drift and reduce pesticide risk to these organisms.
- The RT25 (Residual Time to 25% mortality; the length of time over which field weathered foliar residues remain toxic to honey bees) for this product is < 3 hours.

Directions for Use (Advisory Pollinator Statements for certain crops)

- Notifying known beekeepers within 1 mile of the treatment area 48 hours before the product is applied will allow them to take additional steps to protect their bees. Also, limiting application to times when managed bees and native pollinators are least active, e.g., 2 hours prior to sunset or when the temperature is below 50°F at the site of application, will minimize risk to bees.

To further protect pollinators from potential exposure, EPA also required the following crop-specific restrictions:

- *Ornamentals*: Do not make more than one application during bloom. The single application during bloom must not exceed a rate of 0.071 lb. ai/acre. (Note: Ornamentals are not included on product market labels at this time.)
- *Pome Fruit, Stone Fruit, Tree Nuts and Pistachio*: Do not apply this product at any time between 3 days prior to bloom and until after petal fall.
- *Small Fruit Vine Climbing & Low Growing Berry, Tree Plantations*: Do not apply this product at any time between 3 days prior to bloom and until after petal fall.

PESTICIDE VIOLATIONS

Notices of Violation Issued

January through June 2019

Party Cited	Case No.	# of violations	Violation*
Advanced Vineyard Systems Inc.	170255	1	634.372(5)
Advanced Vineyard Systems Inc.	170255	1	634.372(9)
Aklin Vegetation Management Co.	190189	1	634.372(4)
Assertive Assimilation LTD	180115	1	634.372(15)
Assertive Assimilation LTD	180115	1	634.372(17)
Bartlett, Christopher	170378	2	634.372(2)
Bartlett, Christopher	170378	1	634.372(4)
Bolger Pharmacy, Inc. operating as Hi-School Pharmacy, Estacada	170155	13	634.372(17)
Boucher, John M.	170376	1	634.372(2)
Bright, Steven	180610	1	634.372(4)
Bright, Steven	180610	1	634.372(4)
Bright, Steven	180610	1	634.372(4)
Byzantium Corp. dba High Cascade Farms	180510	1	634.372(2)
Byzantium Corp. dba High Cascade Farms	180510	1	634.372(4)
Canby Builders Supply Co	170500	1	634.372(17)
Chambers, William D.	180084	1	634.372(4)
Clean Agronomics, LLC	180592	1	634.372(4)
Cloud 9 Farms	190372	1	634.372(2)
Cloud 9 Farms	190372	1	634.372(4)
Country Grow, LLC	190564	1	634.372(2)
Country Grow, LLC	190564	1	634.372(4)
Daniel Bates operating as Valhalla Gardens	190183	1	634.372(2)
Daniel Bates operating as Valhalla Gardens	190183	1	634.372(4)
Decature One LLC dba Pistil Point	190371	1	634.372(2)
Decature One LLC dba Pistil Point	190371	1	634.372(4)
Enstrom Landscape Management LLC	180240	1	634.372(5)
Enstrom Landscape Management LLC	180240	1	634.372(9)
Farah, Daniel	170334	1	634.372(2)
Farah, Daniel	170334	1	634.372(4)
Farmers Supply Cooperative	170395	1	634.372(2)
Flowersmith LLC	190557	1	634.372(2)
Flowersmith LLC	190557	1	634.372(4)
Franco, Guadalupe	170646	1	634.372(10)
Freq Water, Inc. or its successor in interest	160602	1	634.372(17)

Pesticide violations key

- *ORS 634.372(2): As a pesticide applicator or 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, work or engage in the application of any classes of pesticides without first obtaining and maintaining a pesticide applicator's 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(10): As a pesticide trainee, work or engage in the application of any class of pesticides without first obtaining and maintaining a pesticide trainee's certificate and is otherwise in compliance with the provisions of this chapter.*
- *ORS 634.372(15): Deliver, distribute, sell or offer for sale any pesticide that is misbranded.*
- *ORS 634.372(16): Formulate, deliver, distribute, sell or offer for sale any pesticide that is adulterated*
- *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.*

Frolov, Julien	190189	1	634.372(4)
G.O. Enterprises LLC operating as Sticky Farms	190553	1	634.372(2)
G.O. Enterprises LLC operating as Sticky Farms	190553	1	634.372(4)
Garcia, Jorge	170646	1	634.372(10)
Golden Valley Organics, Inc. dba BioWest Ag Solutions	170223	1	634.372(15)
Golden Valley Organics, Inc. dba BioWest Ag Solutions	170223	1	634.372(17)
Green Planet Wholesale Ltd. dba H.I.T. Manufacturing	160602	1	634.372(15)
Green Planet Wholesale Ltd. dba H.I.T. Manufacturing	160602	1	634.372(17)
Greensmith LLC	170376	2	634.372(2)
Grimes, Mahlon	170416	2	634.372(2)
Grimes, Mahlon	150414	1	634.372(2)

Pesticide Notices of Violation Issued

Continued from Page 12

Party Cited	Case No.	# of violations	Violation*
Hansen, Donald E.	170513	1	634.372(4)
Hansen's Coast Fork Farms	170513	1	634.372(4)
Hari Crop Spraying, LLC	180178	2	634.372(2)
Hari, Harold A	180178	2	634.372(2)
Hawthorne Hydroponics LLC	190191	1	634.372(17)
Hawthorne Hydroponics LLC	190191	1	634.372(15)
In & Out Gardens LLC	170271	1	634.372(15)
J.H.S.O. Corporation operating as Hi-School Pharmacy, Silverton	190093	2	634.372(17)
Lars Swenson dba Ocean Bay Landscape Maintenance	170208	1	634.372(2)
Martusheff, Dennis	170646	1	634.372(10)
NPK LLC and Oregon Global Distribution, Inc., dba NPK Industries	160663	2	634.372(15)
NPK LLC and Oregon Global Distribution, Inc., dba NPK Industries	160663	2	634.372(17)
NPK LLC and Oregon Global Distribution, Inc., dba NPK Industries	180350	1	634.372(15)
NPK LLC and Oregon Global Distribution, Inc., dba NPK Industries	180350	1	634.372(17)
On Track Spray Service	150414	1	634.372(2)
On Track Spray Service	170416	1	634.372(5)
On Track Spray Service	170416	2	634.372(2)
Orchard Supply Hardware	180013	2	634.372(17)
PIC Corporation	170452	1	634.372(17)
Results Partners, LLC	170478	1	634.372(5)
Reutov, Mike	170646	1	634.372(10)
Reutov, Phillip I.	170646	4	634.372(4)
Rose Agri-Seed, Inc. dba Pure Seed	190276	1	634.372(9)
Rose Agri-Seed, Inc. dba Pure Seed	190276	1	634.372(9)
SCP, Inc. dba SS & B Property Care	170378	2	634.372(2)
SCP, Inc. dba SS & B Property Care	170378	1	634.372(4)
Showplace Landscape Services, Inc.	170512	1	634.372(5)
Simmons, Earl Howard	190329	1	634.372(8)
South Lane School District	170235	1	634.372(4)
Sugar Shack Farms	190573	1	634.372(2)
Sugar Shack Farms	190573	1	634.372(4)
Swenson, Lars	170208	1	634.372(2)
Target Corporation	170452	1	634.372(17)

West Coast Family Farms, LLC dba Burning Bush Organics	190642	1	634.372(2)
West Coast Family Farms, LLC dba Burning Bush Organics	190642	1	634.372(4)
YAK, Inc.	190427	1	634.372(2)
YAK, Inc.	190427	1	634.372(4)
Yates, William J.	170444	1	634.372(8)
Yeti Enterprises Incorporated or its successor in interest	160663	1	634.372(17)

Pesticide Civil Penalties Issued

January through June 2019

Party Cited	Case No.	# of viol.	Violation*	Amount
Assertive Assimilation LTD	180115	1	634.372(16)	\$814
Boynnton, Mike	170369	1	634.372(4)	\$888
CFA Retail LLC abn Chalice Farms	170143	2	634.372(4)	\$1,628
Franklin, Jesse W.	170397	1	634.372(4)	\$407
Green Planet Wholesale Ltd. dba H.I.T. Manufacturing	160602	1	634.372(16)	\$1,110
Hawthorne Hydroponics LLC	190191	1	634.372(16)	\$296
Helena Chemical Company	170397	1	634.372(4)	\$444
In & Out Gardens LLC	170271	1	634.372(19)	\$660
Molalla Forests Inc.	170646	5	634.372(9)	\$3,663
NPK LLC and Oregon Global Distribution, Inc., dba NPK Industries	160663	2	634.372(16)	\$2,516
NPK LLC and Oregon Global Distribution, Inc., dba NPK Industries	180350	1	634.372(16)	\$814
Reutov, Phillip I.	170646	1	634.372(8)	\$407
Rose Agri-Seed, Inc. dba Pure Seed	190276	5	634.372(4)	\$4,070
Sandy Farms, LLC	170031	1	634.372(2)	\$1,628
Sandy Farms, LLC	170031	1	634.372(4)	\$1,628
Showplace Landscape Services, Inc.	170512	1	634.372(9)	\$888
Simmons and Crowe Pest Control LLC	190329	2	634.372(9)	\$4,824
Swyers Orchard	190132	1	634.372(4)	\$814
Underwood, Ford	170031	1	634.372(2)	\$0
Underwood, Robert F.	170031	1	634.372(4)	\$814
Underwood, Robert F.	170031	1	634.372(2)	\$814
Wilbur-Ellis Company LLC	170612	1	634.372(2)	\$1,628
Wright, Jonathan	170475	1	634.372(4)	\$1,036

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

FERTILIZER VIOLATIONS

Notices of Violation Issued

January through June 2019

Party Cited	# of violations	Violation
Acadian Seaplants Limited	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Acadian Seaplants Limited	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Agro-K Corporation	4	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Agro-K Corporation	3	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Allied Imports & Logistics, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Art Wilson Co.	2	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Assertive Assimilation Ltd.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Blacksmith BioScience, LLC	3	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Dakine 420 LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Dennerle USA, Inc.	9	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
DLF Pickseed USA, Inc.	4	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Down to Earth Distributors, Inc.	11	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
E.B. Stone & Son, Inc.	3	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Farmers Supply Cooperative	8	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Farmers Supply Cooperative	4	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Gavilon Fertilizer, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(n)
Gavilon Fertilizer, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Geco Holdings	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Green Life, Inc dba Key To Life	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Green Planet Wholesale Ltd. (H.I.T. Manufacturing)	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
GRO IT.CO	2	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Intrepid Potash, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Intrepid Potash, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
JH Biotech, Inc.	2	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Land and Sea Organics, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Land and Sea Organics, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Malibu Compost Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Martin Operating Partnership L.P.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Martin Operating Partnership L.P.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Ocean Organics	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Ocean Organics	2	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Oregon's Only Organics Co.	2	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Plant Life Innovative Technologies LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Plantonix LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
PMHC II, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
PMHC II, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Polyorganic Technologies Company	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
PQ Corporation	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Pratum Co-op	2	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Pratum Co-op	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Premier Horticulture, Inc.	6	ORS 633.366(1)(e)

Rolf C. Hagen (USA) Corp.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Rolf C. Hagen (USA) Corp.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Rose-Agri Seed, Inc. (dba Pure Seed)	1	ORS 633.366(1)(c)
Rose-Agri Seed, Inc. (dba Pure Seed)	1	ORS 633.366(1)(i)
Rose-Agri Seed, Inc. (dba Pure Seed)	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Rose-Agri Seed, Inc. (dba Pure Seed)	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Royal Gold, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Sera North America, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Sera North America, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Soda Springs Phosphate II LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Soda Springs Phosphate II LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Sun Bulb Company, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
The IPATT Group Inc	7	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Urbnag Inc	8	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Urbnag Inc	4	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Walmart, Inc.	3	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Willamette AG, Inc.	4	ORS 633.366(1)(a)
Willamette AG, Inc.	4	ORS 633.366(1)(e)
Yara North America, Inc.	3	ORS 633.366(1)(a)

Civil Penalties Issued

January through June 2019

Party Cited	# of violations	Violation	Amount
Acadian Seaplants Limited	1	ORS 633.366(1)(g)	\$500
Assertive Assimilation Ltd.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(c)	\$250
Coastal Farm & Home Supply LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)	\$125
CXI	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)	\$125
Down to Earth Distributors, Inc.	3	ORS 633.366(1)(a)	\$1,125
E.B. Stone & Son, Inc.	2	ORS 633.366(1)(a)	\$750
Farmers Supply Cooperative	2	ORS 633.366(1)(j)	\$1,000
Gavilon Fertilizer, LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(g)	\$500
Green Planet Wholesale Ltd. (H.I.T. Manufacturing)	3	ORS 633.366(1)(a)	\$1,125
Hawthorne Hydroponics LLC (Botanicare)	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)	\$125
Hawthorne Hydroponics LLC (Botanicare)	1	ORS 633.366(1)(c)	\$250
Humboldt Nutrients, LLC	2	ORS 633.366(1)(a)	\$750
J.R. Simplot Company	2	ORS 633.366(1)(j)	\$1,000
Kellogg Supply, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(e)	\$125
Kellogg Supply, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)	\$2,500

Nutrien Ag Solutions, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(j)	\$1,500
Nutrien Ag Solutions, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)	\$2,500
Nutrillife Plant Products	1	ORS 633.366(1)(c)	\$250
Nutrillife Plant Products	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)	\$125
Oregon Global Distribution Inc. (NPK Industries)	2	ORS 633.366(1)(a)	\$750
Oregon Global Distribution Inc. (NPK Industries)	1	ORS 633.366(1)(c)	\$250
Oregon Global Distribution Inc. (NPK Industries)	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)	\$375
Oregon's Only Organics Co.	2	ORS 633.366(1)(a)	\$5,000
Plant Revolution, Inc.	1	ORS 633.366(1)(a)	\$125
Pratum Co-op	1	ORS 633.366(1)(j)	\$500
Pure Life Veganix LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(c)	\$250
Pure Life Veganix LLC	7	ORS 633.366(1)(a)	\$875
Soda Springs Phosphate II LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(j)	\$500
Soda Springs Phosphate II LLC	1	ORS 633.366(1)(c)	\$250
Wallowa County Grain Growers	4	ORS 633.366(1)(j)	\$2,000

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

Fertilizer violations key

- ORS 633.366(1)(a): Distribute mislabeled products
- ORS 633.366(1)(c): Distribute adulterated 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)(i): Fail, refuse or neglect to obtain a manufacturer-bulk distributor license required under ORS 633.318 (Licensing of manufacturers and bulk distributors)
- ORS 633.366(1)(j): Distribute, use or remove any product subjected to a stop sale, use or removal order until the product has been released in accordance with ORS 633.445 (Orders preventing sale or other disposition of product)
- ORS 633.366(1)(n): Fail, refuse or neglect to pay inspection fees required under ORS 633.462 (Tonnage reports) and 633.465 (Inspection fees)

Pesticide license holders: Keep your contact information current

Whether you're a Commercial, Private, or Public Pesticide Applicator, your pesticide license is an important document that allows you, the license holder, to purchase and apply general use and Restricted Use Pesticides (RUPs) in a variety of different situations.

All licenses must be renewed annually, except Private Applicator Licenses, which must be renewed every five years. To renew your license, you will need to submit a license renewal form, along with payment for the associated fees. This year, you can begin to renew your 2020 licenses online at mylicense.oda.state.or.us on Nov. 15.

For certified applicators, which include all applicators except Immediately Supervised Trainees and Apprentice Pesticide Applicators, the certification periods are valid for up to five years. In order to maintain your certification without having to retake your certification exams, recertification credits need to be earned during your valid certification period.

The ODA Pesticides Program works diligently to keep all of our licensees notified of any changes associated with their license, which is why it is important for you to ensure that your mailing address, phone number, and email address on file at ODA are kept up to date.

In order to prevent a license from going inactive due to non-payment of renewal fees, ODA regularly sends out notifications to all license holders about upcoming license expirations, expired insurance policies for CPO licenses, and other matters that may concern your license validity. Please remember that, as a pesticide license holder, it is **your** responsibility to notify ODA of any address, phone, or email changes, so that we can do our job of keeping you notified of updates and/or changes to your license or the licensing process. It is easy to notify ODA of any of these changes, by heading to our website and completing a Pesticide Licensee Change of Address Form (<https://oda.direct/InfoChanges>). The form is located at the bottom of the Renewal and Recertification web page, under Licensing Information on our main Pesticides Program web page.



Oregon

Department
of Agriculture

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

Web: Oregon.gov/ODA
Phone: (503) 986-4635
FAX: (503) 986-4735

New paraquat labeling and training requirements

To better prevent accidental ingestions of paraquat and to reduce exposure to workers who mix, load, and/or apply paraquat products, EPA is requiring:

- Changes to paraquat product labels, and distribution of supplemental warning materials at point of sale and affixed to product packaging, to highlight the toxicity and risks associated with paraquat products. After Nov. 14, 2019, registrants may only distribute products labeled according to the new requirements.*
- Restricting the use of paraquat to certified pesticide applicators only. Individuals working under the supervision of a certified applicator are prohibited from using paraquat. This new restriction is effective for products bearing the new paraquat labeling that clearly states, in the Restricted Use Pesticide Box, “NOT to be used by uncertified persons working under the supervision of a Certified Applicator.”*
- Specialized, EPA-approved training for certified applicators who use paraquat. This new training will be required before use of a paraquat product that bears the updated labeling, which specifies the training requirement in the Precautionary

ONLINE

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

Statements section. The training will need to be repeated, at minimum, every three years.*

- New closed-system packaging designed to prevent transfer or removal of the pesticide except directly into proper application equipment. This will help prevent spills, mixing or pouring of the pesticide into other containers, or other actions that could lead to paraquat exposure. Registrants must adopt the new closed-system packaging by March 30, 2020.

***Note:** Paraquat products bearing the previous labeling may still be distributed by registrants until 11/14/2019. After 11/14/2019, dealers may continue selling older-labeled product, and those products would continue to be used according to the older label, until those stocks are exhausted. The new applicator training requirement and other new requirements do not apply to use of the older-labeled products.