A stylized, light-colored graphic of a plant with several leaves and small circular buds or flowers, positioned on the left side of the slide, partially overlapping the dark brown background.

2019-2020 PESTICIDE REGULATORY UPDATE

**Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer
Services
Office of Pesticide Services**



- **WELCOME**

Today's Update

- Regulatory Authority
- Common Violations & Enforcement Actions
- *Label is the Law*
- Storage, Disposal & Recycling
- Supervision
- Recordkeeping
- Incident Reporting
- Pesticide Product Registration
- Federal and State Regulatory Activities
- Pollinator Protection Plan – Implementing *FieldWatch*®

REMINDER:

Credit For Recertification Course

- Individuals must attend the entire course to receive recertification credit and complete all required forms as proof of attendance. **Remember: A signature is required on both the roster and the recertification application. The signatures should not be significantly different.**
- Course sponsors/speakers seeking credit for attending their own course are required, like all attendees, to participate in the entire program and all sessions and complete all required forms as proof of attendance.
- To renew by attending a recertification training program requires completion of one recertification course every two years and submission of the renewal application and appropriate fees.*

**Exception – Government employees are exempt from renewal application and fees however must complete the recertification course requirement.*

Certification

Whose Responsibility Is It Anyway?

- For certified applicators including commercial applicators, registered technicians, and private applicators, it is **YOUR** responsibility to maintain your certification including being sure...
 - OPS has **your** current mailing address
 - Must complete a “Change of Information Form” to process any changes;
 - Know when **your** certification expires and renew **your** certification before it expires;
 - Attend a recertification course prior to the expiration date of **your** certification;
 - Sign **your** name on the course roster and complete and sign **your** recertification application form; and
 - Complete and sign **your** renewal application form and submit it along with fees.

REMINDER:

Commercial Applicators and Registered Technicians

IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO MAINTAIN YOUR CERTIFICATION

- Recertification:

- Continuing education required every 2 years, before your certificate expires
- One class in your category is good for 2 years credit
- Fall Status Reports mailed out by OPS
- Check your status anytime

<http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/pesticide-applicator-certification.shtml>

- Renewal (not the same as recertification):

- April Renewal Application and 2-year fee due back to OPS by JUNE 30.
- If you don't renew by June 30, you are not allowed by law to apply pesticides.
- After August 29, the only way to renew your certificate is by examination.

REMINDER:

Commercial Applicators and Registered Technicians

If you opt to test in lieu of attending a recertification course:

- YOU MUST SUBMIT YOUR RENEWAL APPLICATION AND APPROPRIATE FEE; **AND**
- YOU MUST SUBMIT A TESTING APPLICATION AND APPROPRIATE FEE.

Two separate applications and two separate fees are required.

Office of Pesticide Services (OPS)

- OPS activities provide support to Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) and the Board of Agriculture and Consumer Services (Board) that
 - Protect consumers and the environment; and
 - Ensure the safe and effective control of pests that adversely affect crops, structures, health, and domestic animals.
- OPS authority is derived from the Virginia Pesticide Control Act (Act) and the Regulations Pursuant to the Act (Regulations).
- OPS conducts both Inspections and Investigations to ensure compliance with the Act and the Regulations.
- Staff also has federal credentials to enforce provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Regulatory Authority

- Federal Law – *Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)*
- State Law – *Virginia Pesticide Control Act (Act)*
 - Regulations Pursuant to the Act
 - Pesticide Product Registration, Handling, Storage, and Disposal
 - Pesticide Fees Charged
 - Licensing of Pesticide Businesses
 - Pesticide Applicator Certification
 - Pesticide Containers and Containment

Ensuring Proper Use of Pesticides

- OPS conduct routine inspections and investigations to determine compliance with all applicable laws & regulations;
- Standard inspection/investigation procedures may include:
 - Conducting interviews
 - Visiting site
 - Observing an application
 - Taking photographs
 - Collecting samples (residue/formulation)
 - Collecting weather data
 - Reviewing pesticide label and application records
- Totality of evidence collected will be reviewed in a two stage independent review process to determine if the application was made in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations;
- Respondents will be notified of any alleged violations prior to any final enforcement action is taken; and
- Should there be an enforcement action, for example, a monetary penalty, the respondent will have the right to appeal in keeping with the Administrative Process Act.

Violation Enforcement Actions

*VDACS can take enforcement action against **any person, business or agency** that violates any provision of the Virginia Pesticide Control Act, Regulations, or the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).*

TYPES OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

- Letter of Caution
- Civil Penalties per violation
 - Up to \$1,000 for a non-serious first time violation
 - Up to \$20,000 for knowing or repeat violations
 - Up to \$100,000 additional in the event of death or serious physical harm to any person.
- Suspension, modification, revocation or denial of business license and/or applicator certification
- Filing of criminal charges
- Refer to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for federal action

FY19 Violations & Enforcement Actions

TOP 5 VIOLATIONS

- #1: Not Certified
- #2: Sale of Unregistered Products
- #3: Misuse including Negligence
- #4: No Business License
- #5: Recordkeeping

ACTIONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE

- Civil Penalties = 79 (\$25,800)
- Stop Sale = 29
- Letter of Caution = 4
- Advisory Letter = 0

1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019

Read, Understand & Follow the Law and Regulations

§ 3.2-3930. Application and certification of commercial applicators... No person shall use ... or supervise the use of any pesticide in exchange for compensation of any kind ...without first obtaining certification.....

§ 3.2-3914. Registration required... Every pesticide.. sold, offered for sale, used, or offered for use shall be registered...

§ 3.2-3939. Violations generally... to use or cause to be used any pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling

§ 3.2-3940. Administrative Violations... .Applied any pesticide in a negligent manner...

§ 3.2-3924. Annual business license required... No pesticide business may sell, distribute, or store... No person may apply or recommend for use... without a pesticide business license

2VAC-5-680 Pesticide businesses shall maintain a record of each pesticide...

2VAC-5-685 Commercial applicators shall maintain records....

Appeal Process: *If You Don't Agree*

INFORMAL FACT FINDING

- Officer appointed by the Program Manager (Office of Pesticide Services)
- Opportunity for respondent to offer additional information, ask questions
- Officer is authorized to affirm, raise, lower, abate or negotiate a settlement
- Decision can be appealed to Formal Hearing

FORMAL HEARING

- Officer is Court appointed Attorney
- Hears all relevant information and considers facts of all violations in the case
- Makes recommendation to Board to affirm, raise, lower, abate or may recommend another outcome

Responding To A Neighbor Or Homeowner Asking About A Pesticide Application

- Your neighbors or homeowners do not know as much as you do about pesticides and pesticide laws and regulations... so they ask questions:
 - *What are you applying?*
 - *Is it safe?*
- What should you do?
 - ANSWER THEIR QUESTIONS!!!**
 - Many complaints are the result of an applicator not providing the requested information.
 - If you are doing everything right, why wouldn't you tell them?
 - You might avoid a visit from us!
- Tell them...
 - *I am a certified applicator...*
 - *The product is registered with the EPA and VDACS and can be used this way...*
 - *Here is the EPA registration number or the Brand Name...*
 - *I follow all the label directions when I apply the product...*
- Don't tell them...
 - *Its so safe you can drink it...*
 - *The pesticide I use is a secret (while you are not required to provide the information to your neighbor or homeowner, you are required to provide it to us if there is a complaint)*

The Label is the Law

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW PESTICIDE PRODUCT LABELING

*It is a violation of Federal and state law to **use** any pesticide product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling...*

The Label...

- Is a legal agreement between the registrant, the EPA, the end-user and the State Lead Agency for pesticide regulation.
- Mitigates the risk of the use of the pesticide to an acceptable level
 - Human Health
 - Environmental Health
- Includes risk mitigation measures that may be implemented throughout label, for example: use rate; use site; PPE; weather conditions; buffer zones; storage; disposal, etc...
- Prescribes proper use which ensures continued use and availability of pesticide.

The Label is the Law – “Pesticide Use”

- In Virginia, "**pesticide use**" is defined as the application or supervision of an application of a pesticide.
- This includes **all of the routine activities** that are part of a normal pesticide application:
 - mixing,
 - loading,
 - applying,
 - handling a pesticide after the container seal is broken,
 - clean up, and
 - storage and disposal of excess product & empty containers.

Why read the label each and every time you use the product

- *Because...*
 - Labels change... all the time.
 - The legal application of any pesticide is determined by the label on the container containing the pesticide that is used during a given application.
 - Product use limitations (for example, frequency of application, rate, and use sites) are specific to a product and may differ for other products containing the same active ingredient.

Cases of Fatal Accidental Paraquat Ingestion*

- In 2000, a 15-month-old boy ingested paraquat that had been transferred into a **sports-drink bottle** and stored inappropriately. He survived in the hospital for 13 days while receiving aggressive treatment but later died.
- In 2008, an 8-year-old boy drank paraquat that was in a **soft-drink bottle** that he found on a window sill in the garage. He died in the hospital 16 days later. His older brother had gotten it from a *certified applicator*, used it on weeds around the house, and then put it in the bottle in the garage.
- In 2013, a 70-year-old female unknowingly ingested some paraquat from an **iced tea bottle**. She went to the hospital awake and alert with persistent vomiting. Over 16 days in the hospital, her condition evolved into the classic picture of paraquat ingestion, leading to death.

*Source of incident information: <http://www.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/paraquat-dichloride-one-sip-can-kill>

In addition to state enforcement actions, what else can happen if a pesticide is misused?

- Example, Paraquat*
 - Currently undergoing registration review (15-year cycle)
 - EPA published its “*Paraquat Human Health Mitigation Decision*” in December 2016.
 - In it, EPA stated: “...*there is a disproportionately high number of deaths resulting from the accidental ingestion of paraquat compared to similar pesticides. The accidental ingestion incidents often result from paraquat being stored in beverage containers, contrary to clear label language prohibiting transfer into other containers* [emphasis added].”
 - 17 deaths since 2000
 - 3 were children
- **Violation** – use in a manner inconsistent with the label (storage)
- **Result:**
 - Label changes & supplemental warning materials
 - Targeted training materials for paraquat users
 - Restricting the use of all paraquat products to certified applicators only (i.e., prohibiting use by uncertified persons working under the supervision of a certified applicator)
 - Closed-system packaging for all non-bulk (< 120- gallon) end-use product containers

*Source: Paraquat Dichloride Human Health Mitigation Decision, December 15, 2016

Storage

- Store pesticides in original container in a well-ventilated area and away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies.
- Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination
- **NEVER** store pesticides, for even a short time, in a food or drink container.
- 150,000 calls to poison centers involve pesticides and disinfectants.
- Majority involve children 5 years of age and under.
- Pesticides held in soft drink bottles, fruit jars, milk containers, or drinking glasses are a common cause of accidental poisonings.
- The second-highest group of accidents are unintentional poisonings of animal feed.

Pesticide Collection Program

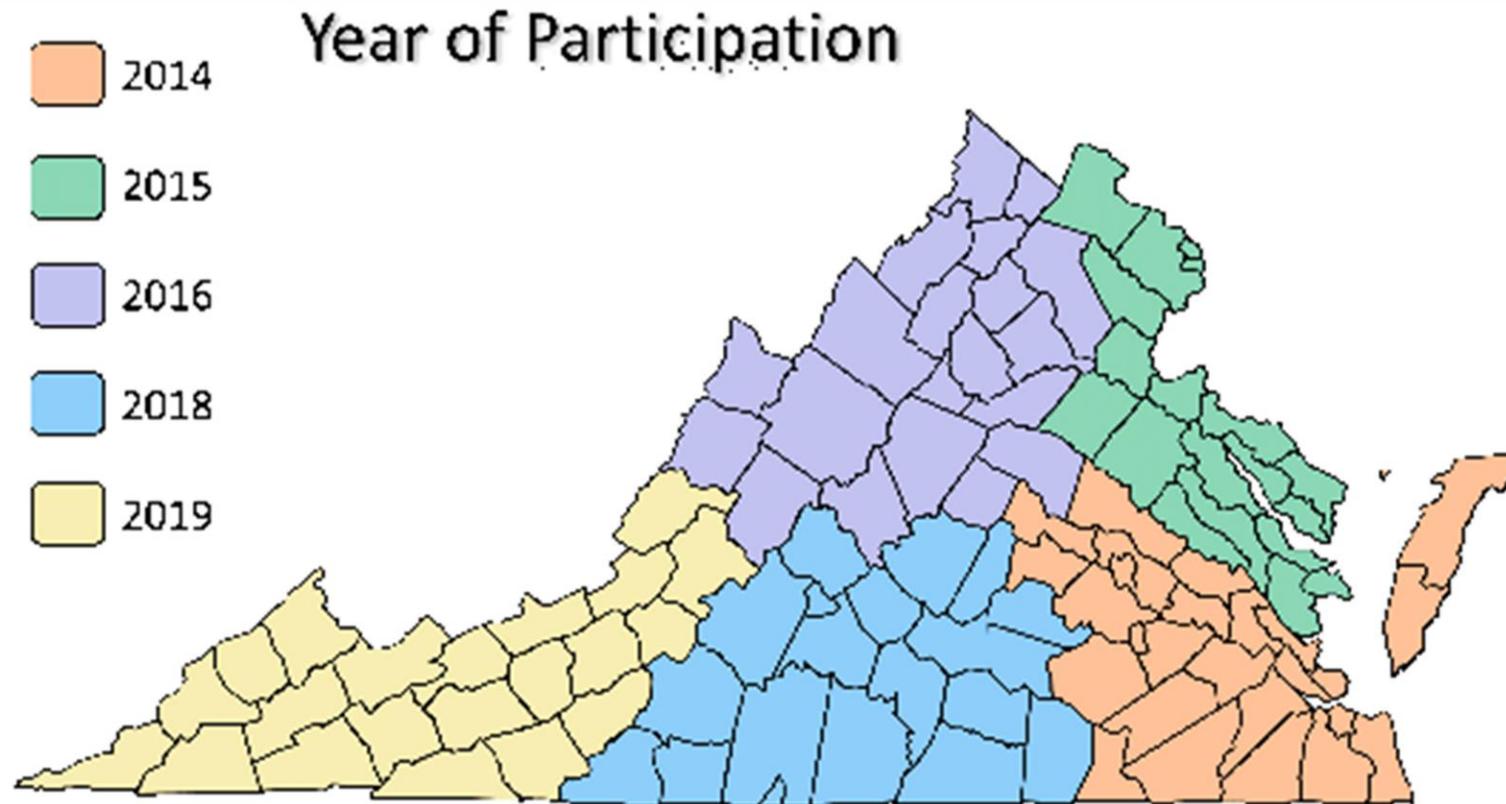


- The disposal of canceled, banned or unwanted pesticides poses a significant challenge to agricultural producers and other pesticide users due to its high cost.
- Program Status
 - 2018 program collected a total of 57,127 lbs.
 - Since its inception, a total of 1,568,088 lbs.

For more information:

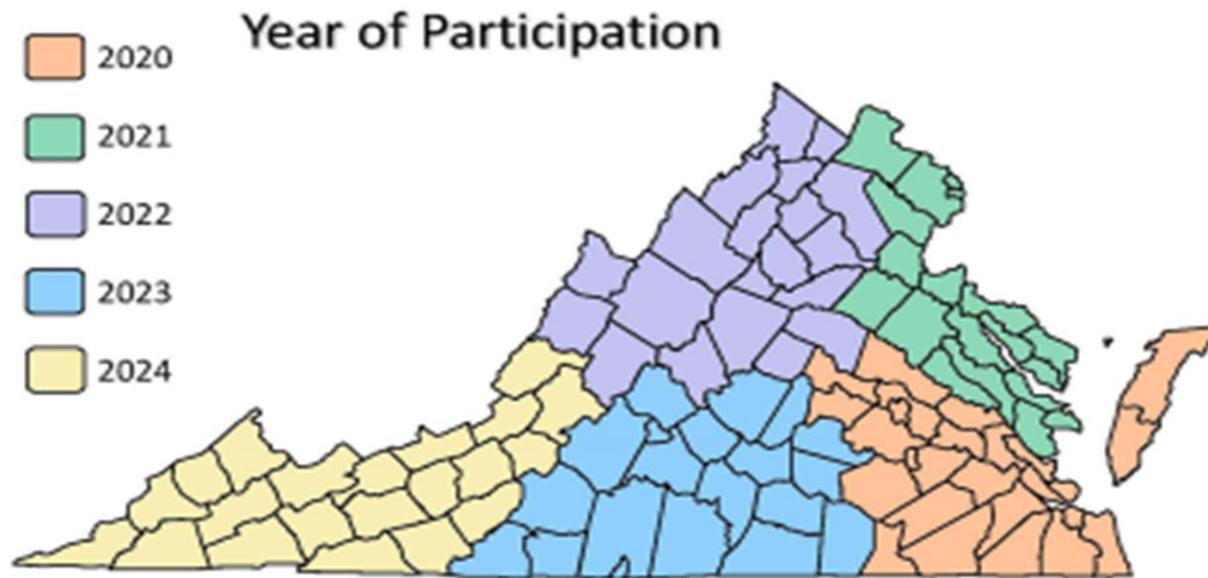
<http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/pesticide-collection.shtml>

2014-2019 Pesticide Collection Program



No Collection Events will be held in 2017

2020-2024 Pesticide Collection Program



Plastic Pesticide Container Recycling



- Provide agricultural producers, pesticide dealers and pest control firms with option for the disposal of properly rinsed pesticide containers.
- Program Status
 - 2018 program recycled a total of 171,962 lbs.
 - Since it's inception, a total of 2,115,190 lbs. has been collected.

For more information:

<http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/pesticide-container-recycling.shtml>

Supervision Requirements: Registered Technicians

- Only certified Commercial Applicators may supervise certified Registered Technicians (RT)
- Certified Registered Technicians must have direct supervision by a certified Commercial Applicator to use Restricted Use Pesticides (RUPs)
- Certified Commercial Applicators
 - Must provide instructions on safe use
 - Must be accessible within telephone or radio contact, or on site
 - Is responsible for actions of the RT
- Certified Registered Technicians may use General Use Pesticides without supervision

Supervision Requirements: Training Registered Technicians

- Only Certified Commercial Applicators may supervise the use of pesticides
- Prospective pesticide applicators (persons in training) must have **DIRECT ON-SITE** supervision to use any pesticide
- Certified Commercial Applicator
 - Must provide instructions on safe use
 - Must be on site
 - physically present on the property upon which the pesticide is being applied
 - in constant visual contact with the person applying the pesticide.
 - Is responsible for actions of uncertified person
- Training must be documented and submitted to VDACS

REMINDER:

Government Employees

- All Government employees who apply pesticides are required to be certified:
 - Commercial Not-for-Hire; or
 - Registered Technician
- Certification is valid only when applying or supervising application of pesticides used by such governmental agencies.
- Do not work for a “pesticide business” so are not required to have a certified commercial applicator on Staff, however, only certified commercial applicators can train registered technicians.
- *That means, Governmental agencies need to:*
 - Have a certified commercial applicator on Staff to train prospective registered technicians; or
 - Work with other Governmental agencies with a certified commercial applicator to train new prospective registered technicians; or
 - Hire or otherwise retain a certified commercial applicator to train prospective registered technicians.
- In all cases, the certified commercial applicator must be certified in the category in which the registered technician will be working!

Business Licenses

Whose Responsibility Is It Anyway?

- For pesticide businesses including those that sell, distribute, or store any pesticide or apply or recommend for use any pesticide commercially, it is **the business owner/operator** responsibility to maintain the pesticide business license including being sure...
 - OPS has the **business'** current mailing address
 - Must complete a "Change of Information Form" to process any changes;
 - Know when the **business'** license expires and renew the **business'** license before it expires;
 - The **business'** Certificate of Insurance is current and valid;
 - The **business** has, if applicable, a currently certified commercial applicator of record who is responsible for (i) the safe application of the pesticides; and (ii) providing recommendations for the use of pesticides; and
 - **Business'** which sell restricted use pesticides, or distribute restricted use pesticides for purposes of selling, have a certified commercial applicator of record who is present and bears immediate responsibility for the correct and safe operation of the location or outlet.

REMINDER:

Pesticide Business Licenses

- All business licenses expire on March 31;
- If not renewed by March 31,
 - The business is not licensed and cannot conduct business until such time as the licensed is renewed, for example, sell or apply pesticides; and
 - The certificates of all pesticide applicators working for the business are inactive, therefore, applicators may not apply pesticide until the business license is renewed.
- Proof of insurance is required to maintain a business license. It is the business' responsibility to ensure that a current certificate of insurance is on file throughout the license year:
 - If the certificate of insurance expires at any time during the year, the pesticide business license is considered unlicensed and cannot conduct business; and
 - The certificates of all pesticide applicators working for the business are inactive, therefore, applicators may not apply pesticide until the business license is valid.

Recordkeeping

- *Can someone look at this record and compare it to the label instructions?*
- *Can you use the record to **Cover Your Actions?***



A simple black stick figure stands on the left side of the page, looking upwards with a thoughtful expression. Its right hand is raised to its forehead. Above the figure is a large, teal-colored thought bubble containing the text "What records do I need to keep?". Three smaller teal circles lead from the top of the figure's head to the main thought bubble.

What records
do I need to
keep?

- There are 9 required elements:
 - Name, address, and telephone number of customer and address or location, if different, of site of application;
 - Name and certification number (or certification number of the supervising certified applicator) of the person making the application;
 - Day, month and year of application;
 - Type of plants, crop, animals, or sites treated and principal pests to be controlled;
 - Acreage, area, or number of plants or animals treated;
 - Brand, trademark, or product name appearing on the product's label;
 - EPA registration number;
 - Amount of pesticide concentrate and amount of diluent used, by weight or volume, in mixture applied; and
 - Type of application equipment used.

Reporting Requirements: Accidents and Incidents*

- Certified commercial or private applicators or registered technicians shall report any pesticide accident or incident in which they are involved that constitutes a threat to any person, to public health or safety, or to the environment, as a result of the use or presence of any pesticide.
- Includes both general use and restricted use pesticides.
- No minimum amount.
- Pesticide accidents/incidents should be reported to VDACS within 48 hours by phone and within 10 days in writing.
- Reports include:
 - Name of individuals involved in accident or incident;
 - Name of pesticide involved;
 - Quantity of pesticide spilled and containment procedures;
 - Time, date, and location of accident or incident;
 - Mitigating actions taken; and
 - Name, or description if unnamed, and location of bodies of water nearby where contamination of such bodies of water could reasonably be expected to occur due to natural or manmade actions.

**There may be other reporting requirements outside of the Act & Regulations...*

Pesticide Product Registration

ALL PESTICIDES

- § 3.2-3914 of the Virginia Pesticide Control Act requires... *Every pesticide manufactured, distributed, sold, offered for sale, used, or offered for use shall be registered ...*
- Pesticides classified by EPA as 25(b) Exempt products are not exempt from state registration.
- To check the state registration status of a pesticide or to find a registered pesticide for a specific pest visit the Pesticide Product Registration page of our website.

<http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/pesticide-product-registration.shtml>

RESTRICTED USE PRODUCTS (RUP)

- For use only by certified (private or commercial) applicators or by certified registered technicians under the direct supervision of certified (private or commercial) applicators.
- Restricted use products are designated as restricted use based on risk, for example:
 - Acute toxicity threat to humans & wildlife.
 - Ground water contamination concern.
 - Threat to aquatic organisms.

Ecommerce – Buyer Beware

- Due diligence is required when purchasing pesticides via the internet.
- Remember, **all** pesticides must be registered in Virginia... this includes those that are bought on the internet.
- **All** pesticide businesses are required to have a license to sell pesticides in Virginia... this includes businesses that sell pesticides on the internet.
 - *Limited exception...*
- To check if a pesticide business is licensed to sell pesticides in Virginia:
<http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/pdf/reports-businesses.pdf>

Federal Pesticide Applicator Certification Rule

- The January 4, 2017 final rule became effective March 6, 2017.
- As a result of the amended rule, state certification programs will need to be changed and state certification plans will need to be revised by March 6, 2020.
 - Existing plans remain in effect until EPA approves or rejects the revised plan or March 4, 2022, whichever is earlier.
 - Timeframe for implementation/compliance with revised certification plan will be decided on a case-by-case basis as part of EPA's review and approval of each revised certification plan.
- In January 2019, EPA withdrew the proposed rulemaking to reconsider the minimum age requirement.

-Major Provisions-

Federal Pesticide Applicator Certification Rule

- Minimum age of 18 for all pesticide applicators seeking certification and for persons using RUPs under the direct supervision of certified applicators
 - Exception for a minimum age of 16 for noncertified applicators using RUPs on a farm under the supervision of a private applicator who is a member of their immediate family.
- Establish certification categories for certain application methods (soil fumigation, non-soil fumigation, aerial application) for private and commercial applicators.
- Require candidates for certification (exam and training) and recertification by exam to present government-issued identification or state-established equivalent.
- Require states to verify identity of candidates for recertification by training, continuing education, or workshop (not exam).

Implications for Virginia

- Identifying what needs to be changed in certification and training program;
- Revising state certification plan; and
- Disseminating information regarding changes.
- **Some things WILL NOT change, i.e., recertification courses will not become “hours” or CEUs.**



Virginia Regulatory Activities

- **2VAC5 675 – Regulations Governing Pesticide Fees**

On July 11, 2019, the following fee increases became effective:

- The product registration fee increased from \$160 initial and annually thereafter to \$225 initial and annually thereafter;
- The pesticide business license fee increased from \$50 initial and annually thereafter to \$150 initial and annually thereafter;
- The certification fee for commercial applicators increased from \$70 initial and biennially thereafter to \$100 initial and biennially thereafter; and
- The certification fee for registered technicians increased from \$30 initial and biennially thereafter to \$50 initial and biennially thereafter.

Updated application forms are available on our website: <http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/services-forms.shtml>

Policy & Procedural Changes

- **POLICY CHANGE** - Discontinued policy allowing a second testing opportunity at no fee (free retake on examinations failed or not taken).
 - *2VAC5-685-20 All persons desiring certification as pesticide applicators must..... Pass required examination... Applicants requesting reexamination must resubmit a completed application ... and pay the nonrefundable applicator certification fee*
- **PROCEDURAL CHANGE** – Starting September 2017 the Office of Pesticide Services began to only mail Certification Retraining Status Reports to applicators whose certificates expire on December 31 (private) of that year or June 30 (commercial, registered technicians and government) of the following year and who need to attend a recertification course by December 31 (private) or June 30 (commercial, registered technicians and government).
 - You can check your status anytime on our website at <http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/pesticide-applicator-certification.shtml>
 - Information is updated weekly!

Category 8: Public Health Pest Control

- 2VAC5-685-70. Categories for Commercial Applicator Certification
 - 8. Public Health Pest Control... *category is for commercial applicators who will be using or supervising the use of pesticides for the management and control of pests having medical and public health significance*
- Federal pesticide law requires EPA, in coordination with the United States Department of Health and Human Services and the United States Department of Agriculture, to identify pests of significant public health importance.
 - Mosquitoes are controlled to prevent the spread of mosquitoes bearing such diseases as malaria; Zika; St. Louis, Eastern, Western, West Nile and LaCrosse encephalitis; yellow fever and dengue fever
- Pesticide businesses making pesticide applications to control mosquitoes are required to have at least one certified Commercial Applicator certified in Category 8 who must train any certified Registered Technicians who are making these applications. Training must be documented.

Applicators Protecting Pollinators

Virginia's Voluntary Plan to Mitigate the Risk of Pesticides to Managed Pollinators

- Voluntary, proactive approach which focuses on enhanced communication and coordination between pesticide applicators and beekeepers.
 - Beekeepers providing information regarding the location of their hives; and
 - Pesticide applicators providing advance notice of applications that have the potential to impact managed pollinators.
- To facilitate the communication, VDACS has acquired an online mapping tool:
 - Beekeepers can use *BeeCheck™*, *Apiary Registry by FieldWatch®* to map the location of their hives;
 - **Agricultural producers and pesticide applicators can register with *FieldCheck*** to view the locations of hives in the application area and notify beekeepers of planned applications.

To Register visit: <http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/pesticides.shtml>

Pesticide Use on Hemp

- Currently only six federally registered pesticides list hemp on the label (3 plant growth regulators and 3 synergists).
- On June 12, 2019, VDACS released a memo related to Pesticide Use on Hemp. The memo provides guidance to growers on how to determine whether a pesticide may be used on hemp if it is not specifically listed.
- August 21, 2019- EPA announced receipt of 10 pesticide applications to expand their use on hemp.
- Tim McCoy, VTPP, has been developing a list of pesticides which meet the criteria provided in the memo. Although VDACS may provide input on certain pesticides, the agency does not plan to produce an agency approved list.

Pesticide Use on Hemp

- All pesticides used on hemp must be registered federally by EPA or exempted
- All pesticides used on hemp must be registered in Virginia including FIFRA 25(b) exempt products.
- The labels must either list “hemp” as a use site, or the label language must be sufficiently broad to include hemp while not specifically prohibiting its use on hemp.
- Additionally, for food uses-
 - the active ingredient must be exempt from the requirements for a tolerance on all food crops, and;
 - Have directions for use on unspecified food crops

Pesticide Registration Status & Label Changes

- Paraquat
- Bifenture EC & DF
- Sulfoxaflor
- Chlorpyrifos
- Glyphosate

Paraquat

- New requirements for persons who want to use pesticides that contain paraquat. They must be certified pesticide applicators.
- Also, prior to using a paraquat product that includes the training requirement on its label, all applicators must complete an online training hosted by NPSEC.

Paraquat – Online Training

- They must pass the test with 100% and must re-certify every 3 years.
- Syngenta's revised Gramoxone SL 2.0 label was stamped by EPA on November 14th, 2018 with the new requirements.
- The online training requirement goes into effect on November 14th, 2019.

Bifenture EC and DF

- FIFRA Section 18, Emergency Exemption, authorizing use of bifenthrin on apple, peach, and nectarine to control brown marmorated stink bug (BMSB) in Virginia.
- The Section 18 label for Brigade WSB reflects this.

Sulfoxaflor

- FIFRA Section 18, Emergency Exemption authorizing use of sulfoxaflor to control Tarnished Plant bug on cotton in Virginia
- The final label of Transform WG reflects this use.
- FIFRA Section 18, Emergency Exemption authorizing use of sulfoxaflor to control Sugarcane Aphid on sorghum in Virginia
- The final label of Transform WG reflects this use.

Chlorpyrifos

- The EPA has denied some petitions to ban the remainder of uses for chlorpyrifos and decided NOT to cancel the remaining uses.

Glyphosate

- EPA will no longer approve product labels claiming glyphosate is known to cause cancer. This is mostly due to the State of California's Proposition 65.
- EPA found in review that glyphosate is not a carcinogen and there are no risks to public health when glyphosate is used in accordance with the label.

For More Information:

- VDACS Office of Pesticide Services
www.vdacs.virginia.gov/pesticides
- EPA Office of Pesticide Programs
<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/>
- Virginia Tech Pesticide Programs
<http://www.vtpp.org>
- Virginia Cooperative Extension
<http://www.ext.vt.edu/>

If you don't know... ask us!

Program Manager
804-371-6559

**Environmental
Programs**
804-371-6561

**Certification, License
Registration, &
Training (CLRT)**
804-786-3798

**Enforcement & Field
Operations**
804-371-6560

Compliance
804-371-8485

<http://www.vdacs.virginia.gov/pesticides.shtml>