

# Laws and Regs

California Forest Pest Council, November 20, 2013



**David Bakke**  
USDA Forest Service  
State and Private Forestry  
Forest Health Protection

### Health Hazard



- Carcinogen
- Mutagenicity
- Reproductive Toxicity
- Respiratory Sensitizer
- Target Organ Toxicity
- Aspiration Toxicity

### Flame



- Flammables
- Pyrophorics
- Self-Heating
- Emits Flammable Gas
- Self-Reactives
- Organic Peroxides

### Exclamation Mark



- Irritant (skin and eye)
  - Skin Sensitizer
- Acute Toxicity (harmful)
  - Narcotic Effects
- Respiratory Tract Irritant
- Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non Mandatory)

### Gas Cylinder



- Gases under Pressure

### Corrosion



- Skin Corrosion/ burns
  - Eye Damage
- Corrosive to Metals

### Exploding Bomb



- Explosives
- Self-Reactives
- Organic Peroxides

### Flame over Circle



- Oxidizers

### Environment \*(Non Mandatory)



- Aquatic Toxicity

### Skull and Crossbones



- Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)

# **The Amazing L&R Race**



**Ten Teams – Six Questions  
First to cross finish line wins**

Question 1 - You want to do your part in promoting organic forestry. You bought an herbicide, CitrusSweet, that is showing an active ingredient of citric acid at 20% by volume. You will be using this against invasive annual plants just germinating. You bought this from a website ([www.FramerBobsFertilizer\\_and\\_MaryJane\\_Stop\\_and\\_Shop.com](http://www.FramerBobsFertilizer_and_MaryJane_Stop_and_Shop.com)) that called the product an organic herbicide. As you pull it out of your truck on site, and are ready to mix it into your batch truck, you notice that there is no US EPA registration number on the label, nor is there a California registration number.

Can you legally apply this product to forestland in California? Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
No \_\_\_\_\_

Same question and same circumstances, except this time the active ingredient is acetic acid (vinegar) at 20% by volume.

Can you legally apply this product to forestland in California? Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
No \_\_\_\_\_

If your answers are different, explain your reasoning for the different answers.

Question 2, Slide 1 - You want to use an insecticide to treat some prized (and valuable) Douglas fir trees on your Great-uncle Fred's property in northwest California to prevent infestations of Douglas fir beetle (*Dendroctonus pseudotsugae*). You know that Fred is planning to leave you this property in his will, but Great-uncle Fred is a stickler for law-and-order and if there is even the hint of lawlessness on your part, the property will go to your hated cousin James. You are desperate to show Great-uncle Fred that your forestry and pesticide knowledge is of value to him.

The insecticide you plan to use is Onyx, with the active ingredient of bifenthrin. The label describes applications to conifer forest trees for bark beetle infestation prevention on the label, but doesn't list Douglas fir trees or mention the Douglas fir beetle as a target pest.

Can you legally use this product as a prevention spray against the Douglas fir beetle?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Question 2, Slide 2 - Great-uncle Fred is not a big fan of pesticide use. You assure him that you will use only the minimum amount necessary to provide protection to the trees. The label calls for 1 – 2 pints of Onyx per 100 gallons of water. You decide to use 0.75 pints in 100 gallons because you heard from another applicator it's a good rate.

Making an application of a pesticide product at a rate less than specified in its label directions is:

- A. Always allowed.
- B. Illegal.
- C. Allowed only if you obtain written authorization from the County Agricultural Commissioner.
- D. Allowed only if the product is tank mixed

Which is the correct answer? \_\_\_\_\_

Question 3, Slide 1 - You worked long and hard to gain the education (a BS in weed science from UC Davis – go Aggies!), gain the experience, and suffered through the application process, took the tests, and now you are a licensed Pest Control Advisor (PCA) in the weeds and insects categories.

An Agricultural Pest Control Adviser License is required if you:

- A. Sell pesticides at a pest control dealer location.
- B. Apply pesticides for hire on any agricultural property.
- C. Solicit services or sales for agricultural uses.
- D. Work for the University of California and make written recommendations.

Which is/are the correct answer(s)? \_\_\_\_\_

Question 3, Slide 2 - A vineyard owner in the Napa Valley wants to engage you as her IPM coordinator on an on-call basis. As you love wine, especially Merlot (being your favorite, and her winery's specialty), you quickly agree and sign a consulting agreement without really reading it too closely, thinking all the while of the future wine you will enjoy and the cachet of working with such a winery.

All is well for the first few months, no pest problems, and you get to know the vineyard and the wines, often lounging on the tasting room veranda. Life is good (as is the Merlot).

One day, while conducting your periodic monitoring of the vineyards, you see some invasive insects that have moved into the vineyard. You dutifully write up a treatment prescription for them, using a restricted use insecticide, with protection measures to avoid damage to the grapes. You make an appointment with the owner to discuss the problem and your solution. She agrees that the treatment should proceed and asks when you will apply the insecticide, reminding you of the consulting agreement that said you would not only prescribe the treatments but carry them out personally.

Can you apply this restricted-use insecticide based on your Agricultural Pest Control Advisor License?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Question 4 - You have just calibrated your new backpack sprayer. You calculate that the sprayer applies 25 gallons per acre when applying to similar vegetation and at pressures that you plan to use to treat a field of yellow starthistle.

You have a 100 gallon batch tank in the back of your truck to load your backpack. You want to apply 7 ounces per acre of Milestone VM to the yellow starthistle. How much Milestone VM do you add to the 100 gallon batch tank so that when you apply the mixture using your backpack sprayer, you will be applying 7 ounces of Milestone VM to the field?

Ounces of Milestone VM to add to 100 gallons of water: \_\_\_\_\_ ounces

After working through the day, you have emptied out the original container of Milestone VM. How should you properly rinse the container:

- A. Filling the pesticide container three times and pouring the contents onto the crop at the application site.
- B. Draining the empty pesticide container into the application equipment for 30 seconds.
- C. Washing the application equipment tank with soap and water three times after an application.
- D. Partially filling an empty pesticide container with water, shaking, and draining the contents into the spray tank, then repeating this process at least two more times.

Question 5 - Give an example of when using a forest insect pheromone would be considered a pesticide and when using the same pheromone would not be considered a pesticide.

What is the underlying difference between the two examples?

Question 6 - The specific application information that an agricultural property operator must provide to agricultural workers at a central location include all the following except the:

- A. Identification of the treated area.
- B. Name or description of the pest.
- C. Product name.
- D. Date and time of application.

Which of the following is one of the restrictions for employees entering a pesticide-treated area before the re-entry interval (REI) expires to conduct limited-contact activities?

- A. At least 12 hours have elapsed since the application was completed.
- B. The label requires posting and oral notification of employees.
- C. Each employee spends no more than eight hours in any 24-hour period in the treated field.
- D. Employees are wearing long-sleeved shirts, long pants, and shoes and socks.

If the REI is 10 days, is posting of the field required? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

# **The Amazing L&R Race**

**Many Thanks to the judges:**

**Beverly**

**Tom**

**Bill**

**Cyndi**

**Danny**

**Pete**