DRAFT
May 5, 1986

University of California
Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources

HANDBOOK

OF

PESTICIDE USE, RECOMMENDATION

AND

EXPERIMENTATION

and

Implementation of Policy Communication 18

1986

(Draft prepared by M.W. Stimmann)

DETAILS OF THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS
CITED IN THIS DRAFT
HAVE BEEN REVIEWED BY THE
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Introduction

In accordance with the objectives of the land Grant university system, we in the University of California conduct agricultural research, draw inferences from the results, and extend the information to the public.

It is the responsibility of the Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources to perform these functionsd and, in addition, to make recommendations when necessary on the safe and efficacious use of pesticides and related chemicals, biological materials, and other pest management practices.

A many of our agricultural pest management recommendations involve pesticides. Pesticide use is one of the most controversial and tightly regulated areas of production agriculture. As a result, our pest management recommendations are governed by state and federal laws and regulations, and by U.C. policies.

Staff should expect to be disciplined in the event they fail to follow these directives.

This handbook is designed to assist you in meeting your obligations to carry out your research, demonstration and Extension functions while operating within the complex framework of constraints that govern all work with pesticides.

The handbook also will serve as an implementation document for our official pesticide policy, which is entitled: "Policy Communication 18: The Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy for Pesticide and Related Chemicals Use and Experimentation".

(Signed by Directors of E. S. and C. E. or by Vice President Kendrick.)

THIS HANDBOOK DESCRIBES THE MINIMUM STANDARDS THAT APPLY TO PESTICIDE USE, EXPERIMENTATION, AND PEST CONTROL RECOMMENDATIONS, BY UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA STAFF.

IT IS BASED ON THE CALIFORNIA FOOD AND AGRICULATURE CODE AND ON UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES, COMMUNICATION 18 FOR 1985-1986.

IN CALIFORNIA, PESTICIDE USE ENFORCEMENT IS DELEGATED TO THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER. ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS MAY VARY FROM COUNTY TO COUNTY.

HOW TO USE THIS HANDBOOK

The first section of this book lists basic of compliance requirements (pages 5 to 9). It gives the essential elements of pesticide laws and regulations that apply to University of California personnel.

Pages 10 to 17 provide a more detailed description of the laws, regulations and policies.

Each topic in the first section has the same number as the corresponding topic in the second seciton.

The first section gives the gist of each topic; the second seciton gives important details. readers interested in a particular topic are urged to read both sections.

The appendix contains the complete text of Policy Communication 18, which is the Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources pesticide policy and the Cooperative Extension pesticide storage and disposal policy.

Copies of the State and Federal pesticide laws and regulations, upon which this handbook is based, are available from the California Department of Food and Agriculture and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Questions concerning the Division's pesticide policies or the contents of this handbook should be directed to:

Michael Stimmann
Statewide Pesticide Coordinator
Environmental Toxicology
University of California
Davis, Ca. 95616
916-752-7011

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF
LAW, REGULATION AND POLICY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES:

   You are required to provide a safe workplace for employees and to order your employees to follow safe work practices. As a supervisor, you must inform your employees of pesticide safety hazards and pesticide safety regulations applicable to all activities they may perform. Supervisors are responsible for ordering that employees handle and use pesticides in accordance with the requirements of law, regulations, University policies and label requirements.

2. EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND TRAINING RECORDS

   Employees must receive pesticide use training before handling any pesticides. Training must be renewed annually. Training is not required if the employee holds a valid Qualified Applicator certificate issued by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA).

   Supervisors must keep a record of the employee's Qualified Applicator certificate number or the date of the training and the job assigned to the employee. A sample training record form is in the appendix.

3. EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

   Employees have the right to point out hazards, to be notified of job hazards, to file confidential complaints alleging unsafe work conditions, to have their complaints promptly investigated, to and to not be subjected to any retaliation for filing such complaints.

4. PESTICIDE EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS ON UNIVERSITY OWNED LAND

   If less than 1Ø acres of Univeristy-owned land are treated with unregistered pesticides, no Research Authorization or Experimental Use permit is needed from the state or federal governments. However, the treated portion of the crop or commodity must be destroyed unless a tolerance or temporary tolerance has been established for that crop/active ingredient combination.

5. PESTICIDE EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS ON LAND NOT OWNED BY THE UNIVERSITY

   If an experiment or demonstration is to be conducted on land not under the direct day-to-day control of the Regents of the University of California, and involves an unregistered chemical or a pesticide on a crop for which no tolerance has been established, or involves application rates in excess of

registered label rates, a federal experimental use permit or a state research authorization will be required.

5a. FEDERAL EXPERIMENTAL USE PERMITS

If the experiment exceeds a total of 10 acres you must obtain a Federal Experimental Use Permit.

5b. STATE RESEARCH AUTHORIZATIONS

If the experiment is on land not owned or under the day to day control of the Regents of the University of California and is under 10 acres you must either: obtain a State of California Research Authorization from the California Department of Food and Agriculture, or operate within the guidelines of U.C. Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Communication 18, in lieu of the State Research Authorization.

6. MICROBIAL PESTICIDES

The California Department of Food and Agriculture must be notified of any experimental program (on or off University owned land) involving the deliberate release of living, non-indigenous or genetically altered microbial pesticides.

7. RESIDUES ON CROPS FROM FIELD TESTS

Pesticide test plots may result in illegal residues on agricultural commodities. If the crop on such plots is not properly destroyed before the fields are harvested, the presence of any illegal residues may cause the entire crop to be declared a public nuisance, seized and destroyed.

When field tests are completed the treated portion of the crop must be destroyed.

8. LICENSES AND CERTIFICATES

Federal law and state regulations require that you have a Qualified Applicator Certificate issued by the California Department of Food and Agriculture before you can legally supervise off-campus pesticide use experiments and demonstrations.

University of California employees are not required by state law or regulation to have a Pest Control Adviser license to make agricultural pesticide use recommendations.

9. PESTICIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

All recommendations or suggestions for agricultural or other pesticide use must conform to current California registered pesticide labeling or be in accordance with official University of California Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources

publications. (See definitions, page ___)

State law defines "recommendation" as the giving of any instruction or advice on any agricultural use as to any particular application on any particular piece of property.

While the law includes "any instruction or advice", actual enforcement activities have been confined to recommendations for pesticides.

A pesticide use recommendation is a statement or activity that induces anyone to use a pesticide on a particular piece of property. Drawing inferences from a research or demonstration project as to the relative efficacy of a pesticide can be a recommendation.

When a recommendation meets the state's legal definition of an Agricultural pesticide use, the state law requires that it be put into writing.

This means, for example, that if you are discussing any pest problem with a grower, and you make a statement as to which pesticide will be most effective in controlling an agricultural pest problem on a particular piece of property, you are required by state law to put the recommendation into a written form.

10. WRITTEN PESTICIDE USE RECOMMENDATIONS

The State law requires that University of California employees put their pesticide use recommendations into writing when:

1. The recommendation is for an agricultural use of
2. a particular application
3. on a particular piece of property.

This means: The law requires that whenever you do something that will induce anyone to use a pesticide for agricultural purposes on any particular piece of property you are making an agricultural pesticide use recommendation, and you must put it into writing.

When you are in doubt as to whether or not a written recommendation is needed, write it out. Your chances of being in violation of the laws or regulations will be minimized if you have put your recommendations into writing.

A draft form for writing pesticide use recommendations is included in the appendix to this handbook.

11. PUBLISHED PESTICIDE USE RESULTS

Published or otherwise-presented results of experiments in which pesticides are used must be clearly identified as experimental uses only. Where appropriate, especially in newsletters, county publications, the popular press and trade jorunals, a warning must be included that such uses may result in illegal chemical residues on treated commodities.

12. DATA REQUIREMENTS FOR PEST CONTROL RECOMMENDATIONS

It is not necessary to have data generated by experiments and field tests conducted by University of California personnel to recommend the use of a pesticide or other pest mitigation measure in our publications or in other contact with clientele.

13. PESTICIDE HANDLING

Pesticide containers, transportation, storage and disposal are all governed by specific laws and regulations.

Containers. Pesticides may be stored or transported in their original shipping packages. When pesticides are not stored in their original labeled containers, the secondary containers must be labeled according to state regulations.

Storage. Pesticides must be stored in accordance with the state regulations and the Cooperative extension or campus EH&S pesticide storage policies.

Transportation. Pesticides must be transported in accordance with the requirements of the California Agricultural Code. Other DOT rules may apply.

Disposal. Follow label instructions or contact either the County Agricultural Commissioner or campus Environmental Health and Safety for specific information on the current laws, regulations and procedures.

14. PERMITS FOR RESTRICTED USE MATERIALS

Possession and use of a restricted pesticide for pest control purposes in California requires a restricted materials permit.

15. SPECIAL PESTICIDE USE AUTHORIZATIONS

When there is a local or emergency need for a pesticide, special pesticide registrations are possible. These include Emergency Exemptions and Special Local Needs registrations.

16. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS

The laws provide for civil and criminal penalties for pesticide misuse.

17. INFORMATION RESOURCES

See pages___ and ___ for a list of names and addresses of information resources.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND POLICIES

NOTE: The following pages include summaries of the laws and regulations. These are for your general information; they are not intended to be complete. There are other laws, regulations and policies which will apply to your work with pesticides. Numbers in () refer to the portion of the law or regulation cited.

CFAC = California Food and Agricultural Code, CAC = California Administrative Code Pertaining to Pesticides and Pest Control Operations. CLC = California Labor Code.

1. EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the express duty of employers to provide a safe workplace for employees and to order employees to follow safe work practices. Employers shall inform employees of pesticide safety hazards and pesticide safety regulations applicable to all activities they may perform. The employer is responsible for ordering employees to handle and use pesticides in accordance with the requirements of laws, regulations and label directions. (CAC 6702)

Instruction and training:
(a) Each employer shall provide to each employee working with any pesticide adequate instruction and training so that the employee understands the safety procedures required for the pesticides that he/she will work with... This instruction and training for the jobs assigned shall be completed within 30 days after the employee is assigned to handle pesticides other than those in toxicity category one. An employee handling toxicity one pesticide shall be given this training before handling such pesticides. The training shall include

* The safety procedures to be followed,
* the safety clothing and equipment to be worn,
* the common symptoms of pesticide poisoning,
* the dangers of eating, drinking, or smoking while handling pesticides,
* where to obtain emergency medical treatment,
* what medical supervision means,
* and applicable laws and regulations.

(b) At the completion of training, the employer shall record the date and extent of training given to the employee and the job to be assigned. This information shall be verified by the employee's signature or signed initials and be available for examination by the director or commissioner.

(c) ...Step (a) may be omitted by an employer if an employee presents written evidence of pertinent prior training, such as an appropriate license, certificate, or letter from a previous employer documenting previous training and satisfactory job performance and the employee verifies the same by his signature in the employer's records. (CFAC 6724)

2. EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND TRAINING RECORDS

Employee Pesticide Training: Pesticide safety training must be provided on specific topics relating to the pesticides to be used before any employee is allowed to handle any pesticide. The training must be renewed at least annually. An employee is not required to have the initial training if he/she is a Qualified Applicator Certificate Holder. (CFAC 6724)

Employee Pesticide Training Record keeping: The supervisor must record the employee's Qualified Applicator Certificate number or the date of the training as well as the job assigned to the employee. The record must include both the employee's and supervisor's signatures. The records must be retained a minimum of two years. (CFAC 6742)

3. EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

Employees have the right to:

* File confidential complaints alleging unsafe work conditions,
* Have complaints promptly investigated,
* Talk to inspectors or compliance officers, and point out hazards during the inspection process,
* Be notified of any relevant job hazard,
* Not be subject to any retaliation or discrimination because the employee has filed any complaint regarding an unsafe work condition. (CLC 6309)

4. PESTICIDE EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS ON LAND OWNED BY THE UNIVERSITY (CAMPUSES AND FIELD STATIONS)

Under agreement with the California Department of Food and Agriculture, pesticide experiments may be conducted on land owned or under the day to day control of the Regents of the University of California without any State Research Authorization regardless of the acreage. Federal Experimental Use permits may be required if the experiment will be in excess of 10 acres. The treated portion of the crop or commodity must be destroyed unless a tolerance or temporary tolerance has been established for that crop/active ingredient combination.(UC/CDFA agreement, Comm. 18, CAC 6260 (d))

5. PESTICIDE EXPERIMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS ON LAND NOT OWNED BY THE UNIVERSITY

Experimental use permits and Research Authorizations: Experimental Use Permits (EUP's) are usually required to experiment with unregistered uses of pesticides to support an intended new registration or special local need registration. (UC/CDFA agreement, Comm. 18)

Often, EUP's involve a new chemical or use of a currently registered chemical on a crop not on the label. Unless a temporary tolerance for residues on the crop has been established by EPA, it is necessary to destroy the crop after harvest. The treated portion of the crop or commodity must be destroyed unless a tolerance or temporary tolerance has been established for that crop/active ingredient combination.(UC/CDFA agreement, Comm. 18, CAC 6260 (d))

5a. FEDERAL EXPERIMENTAL USE PERMITS

There are two kinds of Research Permits: federal and state. A federal EUP is required to conduct pesticide experiments on large acreages. If less than 10 acres are involved, the experimenter is exempted from the federal requirement for an EUP (but not from the requirement for a state Research Authorization).

5b. STATE RESEARCH AUTHORIZATIONS

As with the federal EUP, the purpose of a state research authorization is to allow collection of data to support new registrations.

Under state regulations and agreement with CDFA, special State Research Authorization regulations and policies apply to University of California researchers conducting field experiments with pesticides:

If the experiment is on land not owned or under the day-to-day control of the Regents of the University of California and less than 10 acres are being treated, you must either operate within the guidelines of U.C. Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Communication 18, or, in lieu of the State Research Authorization obtain a State of California Research Authorization from the California Department of Food and Agriculture, (UC/CDFA agreement, CFAC 6261 (proposed))

Compliance with Policy Communication 18 or A state Research Authorization is required no matter how small the acreage to be tested. (CFAC 6260)

Policy Communication 18 compliance or a Research Authorization are required for experimental uses on crops for which the pesticide is not registered, for use on crops for which it is registered but with a changed use pattern, and for use on a crop for which the active ingredient has been registered, but the particular formulation to be used in the experiment is unregistered.

An experimental use in excess of registered label rates is a change in use pattern, and requires a State Research Authorization.

For additional information contact U.C. Statewide Pesticide Coordinator.

6. MICROBIAL PESTICIDES

The U.S Environmental Protection Agency requires a Federal Experimental Use Permit for any experimental program involving the deliberate release of living, non-indigenous or genetically altered microbial pesticides, irrespective of the acreage involved.

The Plant Pathologist of the California Department of Food and Agriculture Pesticide Registration Branch must also be notified of any proposed field testing (on or off University Property) by University personnel involving such microbial pesticides. (Communication 18 ___)

7. RESIDUES ON CROPS FROM FIELD TESTS

Both federal and state law prohibit illegal pesticide residues on raw agricultural commodities. Penalties for such residues can be severe. Unless a temporary tolerance for residues on the crop has been established by EPA it is necessary to destroy the crop after harvest. The treated portion of the crop or commodity must be destroyed unless a tolerance or temporary tolerance has been established for that crop/active ingredient combination.(UC/CDFA agreement, Comm. 18, CAC 6260 (d))

Residues from experimental and unregistered chemicals:
...if the director finds evidence that a crop...has been treated with a (pesticide) not registered...for use on the crop...and the treatment has resulted in, or could reasonably result in, the creation of a hazard to human health...the crop or commodity may be declared ... to be a public nuisance... and seized ... to prevent harvest and sale... the director may order the crop...be destroyed (CFAC 12648).

When field tests of unregistered materials are completed, the treated crops must be destroyed to prevent its entry into the channels of trade.

8. LICENSES AND CERTIFICATES

Licenses: For some pesticide recommendations, use and experimentation, licenses and certificates are required by both federal and state laws.

University faculty and staff are required to possess a Qualified Applicator certificate in the Research and Demonstration category to use or supervise the use of restricted materials for pesticide research and demonstrations (CAC 6404).

Restricted pesticides are those materials so designated by the Director of CDFA or the U.S. EPA. A list of California restricted materials is included in the appendix.

Pest Control Adviser License: University faculty and staff are not required to possess a Pest Control Adviser License to make agricultural use recommendations (CFAC 11410).

The Director of Cooperative Extension encourages Specialists and Farm Advisors to obtain and maintain Pest Control Adviser Licenses.

9. PESTICIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

It is the responsibility of the University of California Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources to conduct research, perform extension activities, and make recommendations on the safe and efficacious use of pesticides and related chemicals and other pest control practices. (Comm. 18)

Recommendations and Usage:
No recommendation for pesticide use shall be in conflict with the registered labeling for the product being recommended. (CFAC 12971)

Recommendation:

> According to state law "Recommendation" means the giving of any instruction or advice on any agricultural use as to any particular application on any particular piece of property... (CFAC 11411)

A person making a written recommendation does not incur an obligation to insure that the actual use follows his or her recommendation. (CFAC 12975)

No person shall act...as an agricultural pest control adviser without first having secured an agricultural pest control adviser license... University of California personnel engaged in official duties relating to agricultural use are exempt from this section, provided that any recommendation

by any such person as to any particular application on any particular piece of property shall be in writing. (CFAC 12001)

Regardless of whether or not academic staff members are licensed by the state, they may in the course of their official duties, make recommendations only on crops, commodities and pests which are part of their academic assignment. (VP ANR)

Position descriptions of Cooperative Extension academics making agricultural pest management recommendations must indicate the commodity areas in which recommendations will be made. (Director, Cooperative Extension)

10. WRITTEN PESTICIDE USE RECOMMENDATIONS:

According to state law, a written recommendation is required when you are engaged in official duties relating to agricultural use (of pesticides) and are giving any instruction or advice on any particular application on any particular piece of property (CFAC 12001).

The law states that whenever you do something that will induce anyone to apply a pest control practice for agricultural purposes to any particular piece of property, you are making a recommendation and must put the recommendation into writing (CFAC 12001).

While the law includes "any instruction or advice", actual enforcement activities have been confined to recommendations for pesticides.

When you are in doubt as to whether or not a written recommendation is needed, write it out. Your chances of being in violation of the laws or regulations will be minimized if you have put your recommendations into writing.

11. PUBLISHED PESTICIDE USE RESULTS

Published or otherwise-presented results of experiments in which unregistered or experimental pesticides are used must be clearly identified as experimental uses only. Where appropriate, especially in the popular press and trade journals, a warning must be included that such uses may result in illegal chemical residues on treated commodities. (Policy Commun. 18, XI. 2.)

Editors and authors of the Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources must follow this requirement when editing and publishing results of pesticide experiments.

12. DATA REQUIREMENTS FOR PEST CONTROL RECOMMENDATIONS

It is not necessary to have data from University of California experiments and field tests to recommend the use of a pesticide or other pest mitigation measure, but when making a recommendation for or against the use of a pesticide some supporting data is required. This data may be from University of California sources, or it may be from other sources, provided that in the professional judgment of the person making the recommendation, the data supporting the recommendation are scientifically sound. (U.C. Office of General Counsel)

13. PESTICIDE HANDLING

Containers: Pesticides may be stored and transported in their original shipping containers. When they are transferred to secondary containers for storage or transportation they must be labeled as required by state regulations. For a sample of a secondary container label see appendix. (CFAC 12859)

Pesticide Storage: The supervisor is responsible for all containers or equipment on the work site that hold or have held a pesticide. The supervisor shall either:

1. Store all containers or equipment in a locked enclosure, or

2. Provide a responsible person to maintain control over the containers at all times.

Pesticides shall not be delivered to any property unless they are stored or controlled as required above. (CAC 6672)

All pesticide containers (regardless of the amount of pesticide they contain) shall have lids and closures securely fastened. (Comm. 18 __ __).

Transportation: Pesticides must not be transported in the same compartment with people, food or feed. (CAC 6682)

Pesticide containers must be secured to vehicles in a way that will prevent spillage. Paper, cardboard and similar containers must be covered when necessary to protect them from moisture. (CAC 6682)

Special Department of Transportation and California Hazardous materials rules may apply. Contact your campus Environmental Health and Safety office for detailed information.

Disposal: Dilute pesticides should be applied to the target crop according to label directions or disposed of according to label directions. Liquid containers should be triple rinsed. If application to the crop is not possible and directions are not included on the label, contact the County Agricultural

Commissioner for disposal instructions. Concentrated pesticides must be disposed of in accordance with state and federal regulations. Contact the County Agricultural Commissioner for further information.

14. RESTRICTED MATERIALS PERMITS

Possession and use of a restricted pesticide for pest control purposes in California requires a restricted materials permit. Under state law, these use permits are required for pest control applications of restricted pesticides. University of California faculty and staff must obtain pesticide use permits before using restricted materials for pest control purposes. Permits are issued by County Agricultural Commissioners. (CAC 6412a)

When restricted pesticides are applied under a permit, state law requires that a Notice of Intent and a Pesticide Use Report be filed. (CAC 6434, 6440)

15. SPECIAL PESTICIDE USE AUTHORIZATIONS

Emergency exemption or Section 18 exemption: This is an emergency pesticide registration. This type of registration provides another means of obtaining permission to use a pesticide in a manner not listed on the label. However, in the case of an emergency exemption, it is the federal government (EPA) rather than the state that must approve the application. The application for a Section 18 exemption must be submitted to EPA by the State Department of Food and Agriculture. Whereas an SLN will only be granted if the pesticide is registered on the crop in question, an emergency exemption allows the use of a pesticide on a site or crop not listed on the label. (FIFRA 18)

SLN (or 24c): SLN stands for "Special Local Need". SLN registrations provide a mechanism for State approval to use a pesticide in a manner not included on the regular, federally registered product label. SLN's are issued by the CDFA under section 24(c) of FIFRA. There are two kinds of SLN's: a regular SLN and a third party SLN. There is no such thing as a second party SLN. A regular special local need registration is issued to the pesticide registrant (usually a chemical company) for product bulletins and labels which supplement the federally registered label. Product bulletins must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

A third party special local need registration is issued to someone other than the pesticide registrant, ie. a third party. The third party may be a grower, a grower organization, a county agricultural commissioner or any other interested person or group which can comply with the requirements for issuance. Under most circumstances, the

pesticide producer must be willing to allow the requested use of the product. Requests for third party special local need registrations should be submitted to CDFA.

Third party SLN's will only be issued if the following criteria are met:

1. A residue tolerance or an exemption from tolerance must exist for the pesticide on the crop, unless the pesticide is to be used in a way that no residue could possibly result in the harvested crop.

2. The use requested must not be one which has been previously cancelled, suspended or denied by EPA.

3. There must not be other products registered which could do the job. (FIFRA 24c)

16. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS

Penalties: Every person who violates any provision of the state law or regulations relating to pesticides is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5000, or by imprisonment...or by both fine and imprisonment.

...if the offense involves an intentional violation which created or reasonably could have created a hazard to human health or the environment, the convicted person shall be punished by imprisonment...or by a fine of not less than $5000 nor more than $50,000...or both fine and imprisonment. (CFAC 12996)

17. INFORMATION RESOURCES

State pesticide laws: A complete set of Extracts from the Food and Agricultural Code and Title 3 Administrative Code pertaining to pesticides and pest control operations may be obtained from the California Department of Food and Agriculture, Division of Pest Management, Environmental Protection and Worker Safety, 1220 'N' Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

University pesticide policy: The full text of the Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources pesticide policy is included in Appendix 1 of this handbook. The document is entitled: Policy Communication 18: ANR pesticide and related chemicals use and experimentation policy.

Cooperative Extension Pesticide Storage and Disposal Policy: The full text of the Cooperative Extension Pesticide Storage and Disposal Policy is included in Appendix 2 of this handbook.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONERS

See local phone book

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

1220 N Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 322-5032

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA (STATEWIDE PESTICIDE COORDINATOR)

111 Environmental Toxicology
University of California
Davis, CA 95616
(916) 752-7011

CAMPUS ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY:

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS
TB - 30
Davis, California 95616
(916) 752-1493

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
2223 Fulton Street
Berkeley, California 94720
(415) 642-3073

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE
Surge T-4
Riverside, California 92521
(714) 787-5528

FIELD STATION - DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

University of California
Orchard Park Drive
Davis, California 95616
(916) 752-0126

DEFINITIONS

California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA): The state agency charged with enforcing California laws and with developing and enforcing California's pesticide regulations.

County Agricultural Commissioner (CAC): The county official charged with local enforcement of the state's pesticide laws and regulations.

EPA: The United States Environmental Protection Agency.

FIFRA: The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act is the national pesticide law. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency enforces FIFRA.

Pesticide: Any chemical or biotic agent used or intended for use for pest control, whether or not it is registered by the U.S. Envrionmental Protection Agency or the California Department of Food and Agriculture, or any chemical or biotic agent that is being used in any research or demonstration project with the intent of testing its efficacy, phytotoxicity, or animal toxicity in any field test.

Pest Control Recommendation: A pest control recommendation is anything we say or do that induces anyone to apply a pesticide or use any other pest control practice on any particular piece of property.

Registered pesticide: A pesticide which is approved by the EPA and the CDFA for use as stated on the label of the container.

Restricted Use Material (Pesticide): A pesticide that has been classified by EPA or CDFA for use only by an appropriately certified or licensed applicator. In California a Pesticide Use Permit is required to possess and use restricted use pesticides. See appendix for a list of California restricted materials.

Supervisor: A project leader or his/her designated representative responsible for execution of pesticide research projects or pest control procedures. A supervisor is someone who has the authority to direct other employees, including graduate students.

University of California Publication: (As referred to in the California Agricultural Code) A publication which has been through a peer review process and edited and published by the Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Such publications may be printed or published electronically (for example in the IPM/IMPACT system.)

When the publication includes pesticide use recommendations it must be reviewed and approved by the Statewide Pesticide Coordinator.

APPENDIX--

Sample secondary container label:

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources
PESTICIDE SERVICE CONTAINER LABEL

Name of pesticide_____
(Brand, Common name or Experimental number)
Signal Word_____
(Danger, Warning, Caution)
Manufacturer_____
Active Ingredient(s)_____
Concentration of Active Ingredient(s)_____
Person to contact regarding this material:
Name:_____
Address:_____
Telephone no. _____
Do not put any pesticides into containers commonly used for food, drink, household products or feed.