

Pesticide Application

Some pesticides are highly regulated in Oregon. If you are applying pesticides, be aware of licensing requirements.

Do I need an applicators license?

When licensing is not needed:

- When applying pesticides, other than Restricted Use Pesticides (RUPs), to property owned by you or your employer
- Applications of general use pesticides by public employees with non-powered equipment, except on school properties
- Advising others on general use pesticides
- Applying pesticides as a part of landscape maintenance under specific conditions

When licensing is needed:

- Buying, applying, or supervising the use of Restricted Use Pesticides (RUPs) (*Restricted Use Pesticides are not available to the general public*)
- Advising others on the use of RUPs
- Applying pesticides to someone else's property (*private or public land*)
- Applying pesticides as a public employee using machine-powered equipment and/or applying RUPs
- Applying pesticides on school properties



What are Restricted Use Pesticides?

Certain pesticides have been identified to have the potential to cause adverse effects to the environment and injury to applicators or bystanders. The "Restricted Use" classification restricts a product to use by a certified applicator or someone under the certified applicator's direct supervision.

Protect yourself and the environment:

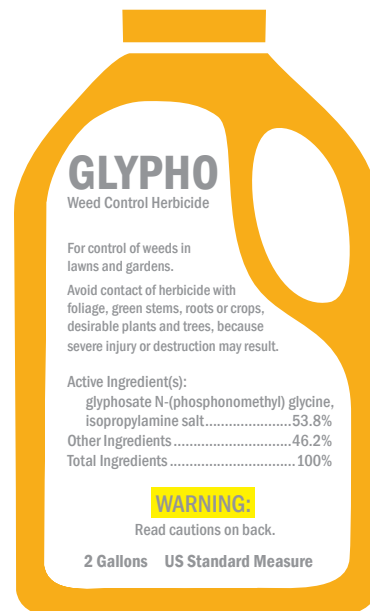
Applicators should be trained before they apply any chemicals and use personal protective equipment while making applications with Restricted Use Pesticides, as specified on the label; even during warm weather.

Always read the labels before using pesticides. Make sure you know how, when and where to use a particular product. Labels point out risks, how to prevent problems and requirements for use. Following the instructions is required by state and federal law..

The **Directions for Use** include specific information on how much pesticide should be mixed and applied, and where it may be used.

Information on how the product can affect the environment is listed under **Environmental Hazards**.

Labels provide key information on product use.



Product Name

Intended Use

Ingredients

Signal Word

Directions for Use

Precautions

First Aid

Environmental Hazards

Safety & Storage

Protect our River

Pesticide Application

Pesticides carried by stormwater runoff, wind and irrigation can contaminate the Clackamas River and its tributaries, a drinking water source for 360,000 people.

What's in the river?

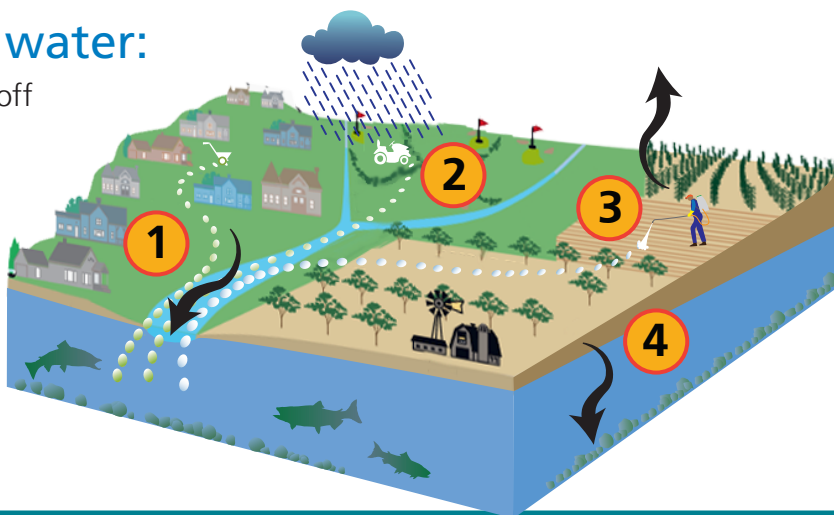
A 2013 study of Clackamas streams published in the journal *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*, detected 33 pesticides, including insecticides, fungicides and herbicides. Nearly all streams tested contained at least one pesticide at levels exceeding benchmarks set to protect fish and invertebrates. Two

insecticides approved for agriculture or residential use, bifenthrin and fipronil, were found in many samples.

Aquatic ecosystems contaminated by insecticides threaten the health of aquatic insects and fish and the safety of drinking water. Once in the water, pesticides can be difficult or impossible to remove.

How pesticides get into our water:

1. Pesticides may enter waterways through runoff when they are applied near surface water.
2. Pesticides applied just before or during rain storms can wash into waterways.
3. Pesticides can drift when sprayed in warm or windy conditions, and can contaminate adjacent land and streams.
4. Groundwater can be contaminated when pesticides are carried through soil by rain or irrigation water.



How you can help:

If pesticide use is unavoidable, be sure to use them responsibly following directions.

Check your sprayer — is it clean, well-maintained and properly calibrated?

Read the instructions — when possible, use pesticides that are approved for the specific pest, plant or area, rather than broad spectrum pesticides. Mix only the amount needed for your job.

Check the weather — rain can wash pesticides away before they have a chance to act. Wind or warm temperatures can cause sprayed pesticides to drift onto non-target plants.

Research new or existing products — when possible, select a product that has a lower toxicity, shorter persistence, lower potential to be carried in runoff, and lower potential to leach into groundwater.

Practice proper disposal — Follow label guidelines or triple-rinsed empty containers prior to recycling. Do not dispose of leftover products by pouring them down a sink, flushing down the toilet, or dumping down a storm drain.

Recycling Resources: Metro Recycling - 503.234.3000
www.oregonmetro.gov/tools-living/garbage-and-recycling

Outside the Metro tri-county area - 1.800.732.9253

Parting with Pesticides

is a joint program funded by Clackamas River Water Providers with outreach and programming through Clackamas River Basin Council.

