The Pesticide Applicator Report

News for Vermont's Pesticide Applicators from the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets and UVM Extension





Spring 2023 Volume 24 – Issue 1

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(a) ← Look for this symbol to fill out pdf forms Sign up for email delivery!

The Pesticide Applicator Report is available in an electronic format to make it easier for you to submit quizzes for recertification credits. Contact Anne.Macmillan@vermont.gov to be put on the electronic mailing list.

ID & Removal of Rare Invasive Stiltgrass in VT

Elizabeth Spinney, Invasive Plant Coordinator, Forest Protection Section, Vermont Department of Forests, Parks & Recreation

Japanese stiltgrass (Stiltgrass) is a rare invasive plant in Vermont, but one worth understanding. An invasive plant is one that a) did not evolve in the place you've found it; and b) causes harm to things we value (like human health, economy, or the environment). Stiltgrass evolved in the area of the world that is now Japan, Korea, Malaysia, India, China, and the Caucasus region of eastern Europe. Stiltgrass is thought to have been introduced to the United States as packing material for products shipped



Stiltgrass stem, showing silvery midrib, and alternating leave arrangement. Photo credit: Bruce Ackley, The Ohio State University, Bugwood.org.

from overseas. The first record of this species in the United States is from 1918 in Tennessee. It has since spread to over 25 states and is classified by

(continued)

the state of New York as "very invasive".

While previously thought to be absent from Vermont, in 2019, members of the public reported Stiltgrass sightings in Bennington, Rutland, and Windham Counties; in 2020, those reports were confirmed photographically by the Vermont Natural Heritage Inventory. It is listed on the unofficial Vermont Watchlist, and this limited distribution makes Stiltgrass an early detection species of concern in Vermont.

Stiltgrass spreads rapidly thanks to several biological traits that predispose it to success. It is a shade tolerant habitat generalist; populations can be found in forests, roadsides and lawns, meadows and fields, floodplains, shores of rivers and lakes, and in disturbed habitats. This annual plant also reproduces by prolific seed production and has fast vegetative growth, and the previous years' growth does not decompose quickly, leaving a matted layer of dead plant material. That rapid and dense growth means that Stiltgrass can smother other vegetation.

This unassuming-looking grass can grow to be 1-4 feet in height, with light green leaves that are 1-3 inches in length and arranged alternately on the stem. Each leaf is held onto the stem with a structure at the base of the leaf that partly surrounds the stem (a leaf sheath). There is also a distinctive silvery stripe of reflective hairs that run down the middle of each leaf.

The cheapest, most effective strategy for managing Stiltgrass is prevention and early detection. This involves preventative strategies like equipment cleaning, remediating disturbed soils, knowing how to identify Stiltgrass, and having a Stiltgrass management plan in place. When management is warranted, this persistent plant requires an Integrated Pest Management plan (IPM) and methods tailored to site specific needs. While mechanical and chemical methods can be used separately or together as part of an IPM to reduce the impact of Stiltgrass, it is

important to recognize that eradication by any means is difficult to achieve for established populations, which are likely to only be contained.

As part of managing an early detection or an established Stiltgrass population, effective management must reduce or stop seed production to prevent further spread. According to Cornell University Cooperative Extension (Cornell Ext.), hand pulling or mowing small populations of Stiltgrass before seed set can be an effective means of control. The shallowly rooted stems tend to be easy to pull out, and mowing can set back the plants to prevent flowering and seeding. Hand pulling is best reserved for newer populations, as the disturbance of removal could stimulate germination of any seedbank from past years' growth in more established populations. Mowing should be timed carefully, since cutting the plants back too soon could result in the plants reflowering and still setting seed. It is useful to note that each Stiltgrass plant can make hundreds of seeds; in a dense patch of Stiltgrass there could be thousands of seeds per square foot. Seeds remain viable in the soil for up to 7 years.

Cornell Ext. advises that chemical treatments can have some utility as an interim option for control of larger populations. They recommend choosing a grass specific versus a broadspectrum herbicide to help prevent non-target mortality. While pre-emergent herbicides have been used successfully to interrupt growth of germinating Stiltgrass seeds, they may also have non-target impacts on other germinating species. There are reports though, suggesting that Stiltgrass is becoming resistant to herbicides. This compounds concerns about management options for Stiltgrass given the research indicating that increased carbon dioxide levels are leading to herbicide resistance in some weedy plants.

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Management of established Stiltgrass populations will require many years of monitoring both for regrowth and for germination from seedbank, and that clock resets if any plants survive treatment and go to seed. Whether choosing mechanical or chemical methods, Cornell Ext. suggests that preventing the reintroduction of Stiltgrass can be supported by using the preventative strategies mentioned before, as well as with active restoration through reseeding of locally evolved plants.

If you find locations of Stiltgrass anywhere in Vermont, please report at: https://vtinvasives.org/ get-involved/report-it

Additional Information

- Cornell University Cooperative
 Extension Stiltgrass Management
 Options
 https://nyis.info/invasive_species/japan
 ese-stiltgrass/
- Vermont Invasives Management,
 Disposal & More
 https://vtinvasives.org/land/management
 t#managementplants
- Vermont's Noxious Weed Rule https://agriculture.vermont.gov/publichealth-agricultural-resourcemanagement-division/plant-health-andpest-management/plant-2
- Vermont's Unofficial Watchlist https://fpr.vermont.gov/sites/fpr/files/Q uarantine_WatchListUpdate-2017_November.pdf

NEW Pesticide Rules!! How Does this Updated Rule Affect You?

Bethany Creaser, Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets

→ Scan QR code on p.10 to download rules

The Vermont pesticide rules had not been updated since 1991, and over the past many months, the VT Agency of Agriculture's Plant Health & Agricultural Resource Management (PHARM) division has been working on updating that rule to modernize it and bring into compliance with EPA's updated Certification and Training rule. The result of that work now means that as of February 24, 2023, the new Vermont Rule for Control of Pesticides is now in effect. How does that affect you?

As a certified pesticide applicator, there is at least one aspect of this new rule that will affect you, so it is important for you to read through it to understand what these changes are. To get you started, here is a summary of the biggest changes.

Section 3.05 (a): All certified applicators now must be at least 18 years of age. The old rule did not have a minimum age for certified applicators.

Sections 3.04 (e) and 5.03 (a): Any applicator who uses a *federally restricted* use pesticide (RUP) must be certified. Direct <u>supervision</u> of a non-certified applicator using a federal RUP is <u>no longer</u> allowed. Please be aware that a pesticide use is more than just a pesticide application. It also includes but isn't limited to transporting open pesticide containers, cleaning/maintaining pesticide equipment, and disposing of a pesticide container.

A certified applicator can still directly supervise the use of class C, class B, and state restricted class A pesticides which are not federal RUP's. Remember, a federal RUP is easy to spot since

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it will say on the front panel of the pesticide label, "Restricted Use Pesticide". A pesticide which is state restricted but not federally restricted will not say so on the label.

Section 6: The new pesticide rule has added some new pesticide permits. The new permits are: Mosquito Larvicide permits, Mosquito Adulticide Permits, and Terrestrial Invasive Plant Control permits. If you are using pesticides for these types of applications, you may need to obtain a pesticide permit. Be sure to read sections 6.06, 6.07, and 6.08 of the new pesticide rules to see if one of these new permits applies to you. It is also important to note that for those who submit a right-of-way permit application, they are now due before March 1st, not April 1st.

Section 9.02: For those making pesticide applications to beehives, for disinfecting/mold remediation, fumigation applications, or to control invasive plants, some new pesticide categories have been added for these application types. The new categories are: category 1C-Apiculture; category 7F- Disinfection and Antimicrobial Pest Control; category 12- Soil fumigation; category 13- non-soil fumigation and; category 14- Terrestrial Invasive Plants. In addition, private applicators making aerial and fumigation applications will need to add the correct sub-category in addition to their private applicator's certification.

Section 5.04: Bee aware of the new rules for protecting bees! Prior to making a pesticide application to a flowering crop, you must notify an apiculturist with an established apiary on premises 48 hours prior to the application. If you are applying a pesticide that is highly toxic to bees, a fungicide, or a soil fumigant, you must be familiar with application restrictions and buffer zones when applying those pesticides.

Section 7.02 and 7.03: If you are making pesticide applications in and around apartment buildings or condos, these new sections may apply to you. For example, one to seven days prior to the pesticide application, the occupants of the building must be notified of the upcoming pesticide application. If you think this applies to you, then please be sure to read through these sections.

Section 5.02 (m) and (n): Be aware of any wells near where you are applying. If you are making pesticide applications near any sources of potable water, which include private wells (drilled or shallow) and can also include surface waters, these applications must have a minimum buffer of 50 feet from these water sources. And. any pesticide application must be buffered 100 or 200 feet from public drinking water sources.

Section 5.03 (b) and (d): The new rule adds some labeling requirements of all pesticide containers. All pesticide containers must always have a legible, manufacturer label on it. If the original manufacturer label is torn off or is damaged, a printed copy of a label that matches the original label, a printed pdf for example, is acceptable.

If you use a pesticide service container, they now must be labeled with specific information, which includes: name, address, and phone number of the applicator or commercial company; the product name; EPA registration number(s); name and percentage of active ingredient(s) in the container; and an indication if the material is dilution or formulation. Service containers are short-term storage containers that are filled with an EPA-registered pesticide and usually transported to a use site where the pesticide will be applied by the applicator.

Section 11: This section addresses the transportation and storage of pesticides and containers. There have been many updates to this section such as requiring pesticide storage

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areas to be identified by legible signage, adequate venting to the outside prior to entry, plus several other requirements. Since you likely store pesticides, pay close attention to this section of the new pesticide rule.

Sections 8.01 and 8.02: As certified applicators, you know you are required to keep records of each pesticide application you make. The new pesticide rule adds some more record keeping requirements. The first requirement is that records are to be maintained daily and kept for three years, instead of two years. Those records shall now include (anything in italics is new): pest treated for; location of the pesticide application; size of the area treated; site of application; time and date of application; brand/product name of pesticide; EPA registration number; total amount of pesticide applied per location per application; name and certification number of the applicator and, if applicable, the name of a noncertified applicator that made the application under direct supervision; and for commercial and noncommercial applicators, the name and address of the person for whom the pesticide was applied.

Applicators for farms, remember that if you are applying pesticides and you have non-family employees, you may need to comply with the federal Worker Protection Standard (WPS). If you are following WPS record keeping requirements, you will meet state record keeping requirements. Your employees are an asset and employee safety should be a top priority at your farm. PHARM can assist you with the WPS.

Section 13.03: When disposing of containers made of materials other than paper, you must triple rinse them <u>and puncture</u> the container prior to disposal. Many pesticide labels specify to triple rinse a container promptly after emptying, so make sure to <u>read your pesticide labels!</u>

Remember, this is only a summary of the new pesticide rule. Take some time to read through the new rule, paying close attention to sections that are pertinent to you. Please reach out to PHARM for any assistance you may require or any questions you may have about this rule. They can help you understand it as well as provide you with some helpful aids, like pesticide record keeping forms.



The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) Annie Macmillan, Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets

The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) is a federal regulation originally issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1992 but was recently revised in 2015 and supersedes previous versions. The WPS was recently revised to strengthen the previous rule to better protect workers and handlers from pesticide related occupational exposures, as well as provide protections comparable to those provided in other industries.

The WPS is intended to reduce the risks of illness or injury to workers and handlers resulting from occupational exposures to pesticides used in the production of agricultural plants. Agricultural plants are produced on agricultural establishments, such as farms, forests, nurseries and enclosed space production facilities like greenhouses. The WPS applies to all agricultural establishments that use WPS-labeled pesticides in the production of agricultural plants. An AGRICULTURAL USE

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REQUIREMENTS box identical to the one here will be included on every WPS-labeled pesticide.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

AGRICULTURAL USE HEQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE that is required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated such as plants, soil or water, is coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks and shoes and chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride and protective eyewear.

Agricultural establishments may hire commercial pesticide handlers to apply pesticides, they may hire their own workers and handlers, or any combination. A worker is anyone who is employed, including selfemployed, in exchange for a salary, wages or other monetary compensation and is performing tasks directly related to the production of agricultural plants, such as:

- weeding
- replanting
- pruning
- watering or harvesting

A **handler** is anyone who is employed, including self-employed, in exchange for a salary, wages or other monetary compensation by an agricultural establishment or a commercial pesticide handling establishment that uses pesticides in the production of agricultural plants. Handler tasks include, but are not limited to:

- mixing/loading
- applying or disposing of pesticides
- any handling of opened containers that have not yet been cleaned
- flagging
- repairs or adjustments to application equipment that may contain pesticides or pesticide residues
- any application assistance such as incorporation or dipping of plant cuttings into registered pesticides

- entering treated areas post application for label required ventilation purposes
- performing crop advisor tasks during an application, a restricted-entry interval (REI) or before ventilation criteria have been met.

The basic principles of the WPS are to inform. protect and mitigate. Inform employees about exposures to pesticides through safety training and information, access to application information and safety data sheets (SDS), notification about treated areas and information exchange between commercial handlers and agricultural employers. Protect employees by excluding workers from treated areas, application exclusion zones (AEZ), treated areas under a restricted entry interval (REI), ensure handlers and early-entry workers be at least 18 years old, provide and maintain personal protective equipment (PPE), monitor handlers and protect early-entry workers. Mitigate pesticide exposures by supplying decontamination supplies, including eyewash water and provide emergency assistance.

It is the responsibility of the employer to ensure the protections required by the WPS. These include:

- **Anti-Retaliation** Employers must not retaliate against workers or handlers attempting to comply with the WPS
- Minimum Age Early entry workers and handlers must be at least 18 years old.
- **Pesticide Safety Information** Employers may need to display a WPS safety poster, application records and SDS for pesticides used for at least 30 days after the application in a manner that is unrestricted to the workers and handlers.
- Pesticide Safety Training Workers and handlers must be trained every 12 months, and prior to entering a treated area or

performing any handler duties. Trainers must be certified applicators and must follow the training criteria detailed in the How To Comply (HTC) manual.

• Decontamination Supplies –

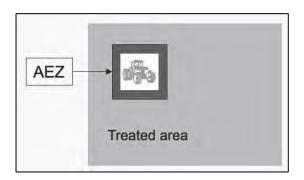
Decontamination supplies, which include a sufficient supply of water as detailed in the HTC, single use towels and soap may need to be provided for workers within ¼ mile of a treated area and for handlers at each mixing and loading site and where PPE is removed.

- Employer Information Exchange Before applications are made a commercial pesticide handler must provide specific information about the pending application to the operator of an agricultural establishment. The operator may also need to provide information about treated areas to the commercial pesticide handler.
- Emergency Assistance If a worker or handler is exposed to a pesticide and requires emergency assistance, employers must make transportation available to a medical facility and provide specific pesticide information to the medical personnel as detailed in the HTC.
- Supervisors and Contractors Employers must provide information to supervisors and labor contractors to ensure compliance with the WPS, including the tasks to be performed and the information they must provide to the workers and handlers.

In addition to these duties Worker Employers must also keep all employees other than properly trained and equipped handlers out of the application area until the REI has expired. Worker Employers must notify workers about all pesticide applications and treated areas under an REI either orally or by posting warning signs, or both depending on label requirements.

Handler employers' responsibilities include:

• Application Restriction & Monitoring – Require training for handlers that enter treated areas and AEZ. Specific communication to the handler is required for the use of specific pesticides, as well as applications in enclosed areas (e.g., greenhouses).



- **Specific Instructions for Handlers** Provide access to product labeling and detailed labeling instructions prior to pesticide application to all handlers.
- Equipment Safety Allow only properly trained handlers to clean, repair or adjust application equipment. Application equipment must be inspected before each use.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) & Safety – Provide handlers with PPE as required by the product label. Standard attire of the WPS, shirts, pants, shoes and socks do not need to be provided by the employer

The most significant change of the new WPS is the documentation (documentation must be kept for two (2) years), training and evaluation required for fit-testing and wearing of appropriate respirators. When a respirator is required, handlers must annually:

• Receive a medical evaluation (potentially valid for up to 3 years)

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- Be trained in proper respirator use
- Be fit-tested for the appropriate respirator as required by each label

Handler employers must protect against heat stress and provide a pesticide-free area to ensure:

- Storage of personal clothing not in use
- Proper training regarding donning and doffing of required PPE
- PPE must not be taken home
- Care of PPE Care for all label-required PPE as detailed in the HTC, including inspection, proper cleaning and storage of reusable PPE, along with replacement of disposable PPE.

• Replacing Respirator Purifying Elements

- Maintain and replace air purifying respirators when:
 - Breathing becomes difficult
 - Filter is damaged
 - Required by respirator or label
 - No more than 8 hours of use, in absence of contrary label directives
 - Noticeable odor/taste/irritant
 - Required by pesticide or respirator label (whichever is less)
 - Excessive breathing resistance
 - No more than 8 hours of use, in absence of contrary label directives
- Disposal of PPE Must render contaminated PPE unusable when applying products that display the signal word DANGER or WARNING and discarded according to state regulations.
- Instructions for People Who Clean PPE The handler employer must inform people who clean or launder PPE:
 - That PPE may be contaminated with pesticides, as well as the effects of potential exposures

 How to protect themselves, correctly clean PPE, and properly decontaminate after

The revised WPS is now in effect and impacts ALL agricultural establishments, whether conventional or organic. For compliance assistance contact Anne Macmillan at 802-461-6118, or your local Ag Resource Management Specialist.

Biological Plant & Pest Management Products Overview

Sarah Kingsley-Richards, University of Vermont Extension Pesticide Safety Education Program

A growing number of products for pest and plant management fall into the categories of biofertilizers, biopesticides, and biostimulants. The "bio" terminology usually refers to natural biological substances, derivatives, or live microorganisms. These materials either have a direct effect on pests or pest behavior or effect plant health and pest resistance through plant or soil mechanisms.

Fertilizers (including biofertilizers), inoculants, soil amendments, vitamin-hormones are not regulated under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Biopesticides are regulated by the EPA as labelled pesticides under FIFRA. Plant Growth Regulators are also regulated by the EPA under FIFRA and this is where biostimulants fall into a grey area. While many biostimulant products also have some pesticidal activity, where (foliage, soil, seeds) and why they are applied, mode of action, and product claims determine biostimulant from biopesticide.

Because of the regulatory grey area, biostimulants have come under examination by the federal government. The 2018 Farm Bill first proposed a federal definition of biostimulants and directed a regulatory review, leading to the EPA Draft Guidance for Plant

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Regulator Products and Claims, Including Plant Biostimulants originally published in 2019. In 2022, the Plant Biostimulant Act bill was introduced to provide a formal federal definition for biostimulants and to exclude them from FIFRA regulation. This bill is still under review.

Biostimulant modes of action NOT considered to be plant-regulatory include alleviating abiotic stress; increasing water or nutrient efficiency, uptake, or availability; and improving soil characteristics for plant growth. Biostimulants can be grouped into several general categories:

- Humic, Fulvic, and Complex Polymeric Polyhydroxy Acids: Organic acids derived from naturally occurring organic matter.
- Seaweed and Plant ('Botanicals')
- Extracts: Nutrient and phytohormone content varies and exact chemicals may be unknown.
- **Beneficial Bacteria and Fungi:** Live microorganism activity and by products.
- Protein hydrolysates and Nitrogencontaining compounds: Amino acids and peptides from agroindustrial by-products or through chemical synthesis.
- Chitosan and other biopolymers: molecules derived from plant or animal sources or synthetic variants.
- Inorganic compounds: elements (Al, Co, Na, Se, Si) present as salts and insoluble compounds in soil and plants that may not be required by all plants.

Biofertilizers, biopesticides, and biostimulants all rely on the complex biological interaction of plants, soil, and pests that are highly influenced by the growing environment. The complexity of the system makes performance of these products very difficult to quantify or apply universally. Beware of excessive product claims and proceed with caution. Follow the same guidelines as for choosing and using any plant or pest management product: determine management goals, research product efficacy, **read the label and apply properly**, and keep records. Perform test applications on small areas to avoid adverse effects and compare treated and untreated plants to assess performance. Incorporating products into an overall Integrated Pest Management plan will allow for variability in product performance.

Biological products are an exciting, emergent field that has tremendous potential to reduce conventional pesticide and fertilizer use, adapt plants to climate stress, and improve ecosystem understanding. Research, regulation, and product development will continue to explore this potential and new information will continue to develop. Stay tuned!

- **Biofertilizer** = product containing living microorganisms with the capacity to promote growth through increasing nutrient availability, uptake, or root mass
- **Biopesticide** = product derived from natural materials such as animals, plants, bacteria, minerals (including genetic modifications) intended for a pesticidal purpose of preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest
- **Biostimulant** = "a substance or microorganism that... stimulates natural processes to enhance or benefit nutrient uptake, nutrient use efficiency, tolerance to abiotic stress, or crop quality" 2018 Farm Bill

Introducing...



Meet Steven Dwinell, Director Public Health and Agricultural Resource Management

Steven Dwinell was appointed Director of the Division of Public Health and Agricultural Management at the end of September 2022. Steve previously worked for the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, beginning in 1992 in the pesticide regulatory program, working in the environmental consulting industry from 1994 to 1997, then returning to the Department as Chief of the bureau that regulated pest control and mosquito control in Florida. From 2000 to 2015, he served as Assistant Director of the Division of Agricultural Environmental Services, and from 2015 to 2018, Steve was the Director of the Office of Agricultural Water Policy at the Department. From 2018 to 2022, he was a Quality Assurance Manager for Rollins, Inc., the parent company of a number of national pest management brands.

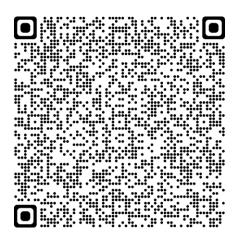
Steve has a Masters in Agricultural Entomology from the University of Florida, and began his career as an Agricultural Extension Agent in Hamilton County, Florida. He is a past president of Association of Structural Pest Control Officials (ASPCRO), served as co-chair of the Managed Pollinator Protection Plan Committee for the Association of American Pesticide Control Officials (AAPCO), and is currently the co-chair of the AAPCO Endangered Species Act Workgroup.

Steve lives in Orwell, Vermont in a 223 year old colonial with his wife and five rescue dogs and one cat. Their house is on East Creek and they enjoy daily walks to watch the cascades and the changing seasons.

Vermont Rule for Control of Pesticides

Effective 2/24/23

Scan QR code to download pdf



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INITIAL PESTICIDE CERTIFICATION MEETING

Review of the Northeast CORE Manual followed by the Vermont Pesticide Applicator CORE Exam This program will provide Vermont recertification credits.

April 18: Fireside Inn & Suites, West Lebanon NH April 20: Robert Miller Community Center, Burlington VT

Register at https://go.uvm.edu/core23

Visit www.uvm.edu/extension/psep for more information about the program or contact Sarah Kingsley-Richards at (802) 656-0475 sarah.kingsley@uvm.edu





Training and Recertification Credit Online Courses

uvm.edu/extension/pseponline

- **CORE Manual**
- Managing Pests While Protecting Pollinators
- Category 7A Manual
- Category 7F Manual *NEW*



EXTENSION FOUNDATION

Campus

Helpful Contacts for Pesticide Applicators

Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets

Certification & Training Toxicologist	(802) 461-6118	Anne.Macmillan@vermont.gov
Field Agent South	(802) 793-2547	Doug.Johnstone@vermont.gov
Field Agent Central	(802) 661-8284	Clark.Parmelee@vermont.gov
Field Agent Northeast	(802) 793-1628	Bethany.Creaser@vermont.gov
Field Agent Northwest Golf Course Permit Coordinator	(802) 318-1383	Matthew.Wood@vermont.gov
Pollinator Health Specialist	(802) 272-6688	Brooke.Decker@vermont.gov
Entomologist	(802) 279-2212	Judy.Rosovsky@vermont.gov
Groundwater Monitoring Program	(802) 828-3473	Patti.Casey@vermont.gov
Agricultural Innovation Board	(802) 279-9395	Morgan.Griffith@vermont.gov
Assistant Director, Public Health and Agricultural Resource Management	(802) 661-8051	Stephanie.Smith@vermont.gov
Deputy Director, Public Health and Agricultural Resource Management	(802) 461-7160	David.Huber@vermont.gov
Director, Public Health and Agricultural Resource Management	(802) 522-6973	Steve.Dwinell@vermont.gov
University of Vermont Extension		
Pesticide Safety Education Program	(802) 656-0475	Sarah.Kingsley@uvm.edu
Plant Diagnostic Clinic Pesticide Safety Education Program	(802) 656-0493	Ann.Hazelrigg@uvm.edu
Agronomy	(802) 524-6501 x437	Heather.Darby@uvm.edu
Agronomy Outreach Specialist	(802) 751-8307 x356	Laura.O.Johnson@uvm.edu
Pollinator Health		
Vegetable & Berry	(802) 257-7967 x303	Vernon.Grubinger@uvm.edu
Tree Fruit & Viticulture Specialist	(802) 656-0972	Terence.Bradshaw@uvm.edu
Entomology	(802) 656-5440	Margaret.Skinner@uvm.edu

	Home Study Quiz 1 –NEW Pesticide Rules ease keep answers brief; use additional paper as needed.)
1.	When did the new Vermont Rule for Control of Pesticides go into effect?
2.	Which division of the VT Agency of Agriculture should you contact regarding this rule?
3.	What is the minimum age for a certified pesticide applicator in Vermont?
4.	Can a certified applicator supervise a non-certified applicator using a federal RUP?
5.	Can a certified applicator supervise a non-certified applicator using a class A pesticide that isn't a federal RUP?
6.	What are the new state pesticide permits?
7.	What are the new pesticide applicator categories?
8.	If you are applying a pesticide to a flowering crop where there is an apiary on premise, when do you need to notify the owner of the apiary about the application?
9.	If applying pesticides in and around an apartment building or condo, what needs to be done prior to the application?
10.	What is the minimum buffer required when applying pesticides near potable water?

12. What pieces of information are new for record keeping requirements?				
13. What must be do	one to an empty, plastic pesticide con	tainer, besides triple rinse?		
Mail the con		!) pesticide recertification credit.		
Name:				
Certificate #:		Please check: □Commercial □Private □ Non-Commercial □Government		
Street Address:				
City/State/Zip				
Company/Farm:				
Signature:	Date:			
Email address (optional):				
Mail to:	Attn: An 116 Montpelier	Agriculture, Food & Markets nne Macmillan State Street r, VT 05620-2901 illan@vermont.gov		

11. What information needs to be on a service container?

Whome Study Quiz 2 — Worker Protection Standard (Please keep answers brief; use additional paper as needed.) 1. What is the difference between a WPS worker and a WPS handler?

- 3. What determines whether a pesticide is a WPS-labeled pesticide?
- 4. What is the minimum age required for all workers and handlers?
- 5. What must workers have received before entering a treated area?
- 6. What does AEZ stand for?

2. What does REI stand for?

- 7. What three steps must occur before a handler may use a respirator?
- 8. What year was the WPS recently revised?
- 9. What are the four types of agricultural establishments?
- 10. Who must provide and replace PPE for handlers?

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Mail the completed quiz to receive one (1) pesticide recertification credit.

The following information is required.

Name:	
Certificate #:	Please check: □Commercial □Private □ Non-Commercial □Government
Street Address:	
City/State/Zip	
Company/Farm:	
Signature:	Date:
Email address (optional):	
Mail to:	Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets Attn: Anne Macmillan 116 State Street Montpelier, VT 05620-2901 Anne.Macmillan@vermont.gov

Did you know?

The UVM Extension Plant Diagnostic Clinic aids COMMERCIAL GROWERS in Vermont greenhouses, farms and orchards by assisting in the identification and management of pests.

UVM Plant Diagnostic Clinic (802) 656-0493

uvm.edu/extension/pdc

The UVM Extension Master Gardener Helpline volunteers serve **HOMEOWNERS** in Vermont to answer gardening questions, providing science based information about home horticulture issues.

UVM Master Gardener Helpline / Ask Extension

(802) 656-5421 seasonal hours go.uvm.edu/gardenquestion year-round

Pesticide Applicator Report *Evaluation* (Please use additional paper as needed.)
The <i>Pesticide Applicator Report</i> is available to certified applicators in Vermont from the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets and University of Vermont Extension Pesticide Safety Education Program The goal of this collaborative publication is to keep you informed of current pesticide-related topics, education and recertification opportunities, and regulatory developments that affect your operations.
We would appreciate your answering a few quick questions so we can report our impacts and better serve you in the future. All information will remain confidential. Thank you for your time and support!
1. Has the <i>Pesticide Applicator Report</i> helped you to apply and use pesticides more safely?
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unsure
If Yes, please give an example(s): (e.g. better use of PPE, chose less-toxic pesticides, etc.)
2. Has the <i>Pesticide Applicator Report</i> helped you to adopt at least one new IPM practice?
□ Yes □ No □ Unsure
If Yes, please give an example(s): (e.g. better application timing, reduce pesticide use, etc.)
3. Please say something about the <i>Pesticide Applicator Report</i> , how it is (or is not) useful to you, that we could use as a 'testimonial' for this newsletter.
4. Please provide any specific examples of information that you would like to see in future issues of the <i>Pesticide Applicator Report</i> .
Questions and comments may also be directed to sarah.kingsley@uvm.edu in the University of Vermont Extension Pesticide Safety Education Program.
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Please mail the completed evaluation to:

Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets

Attn: Anne Macmillan

116 State Street

Montpelier, VT 05620-2901

Anne.Macmillan@vermont.gov

This evaluation does not count toward pesticide recertification credit.