

REGULATORY UPDATES

MARCH 20, 2019

**RIVERSIDE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE**

**ROBERT MULHERIN
DEPUTY AG. COMMISSIONER**

Presentation Overview

- ☀ Chlorpyrifos – **New Permit Conditions**
 - Effective 1/1/2019
- ☀ Bee Protection Laws and Regulations
 - Apiary Registration
 - Notification of Pesticide Applications
- ☀ Pesticide Use Near Schools
 - Annual Notification reminder

Chlorpyrifos

- Chlorpyrifos is a widely used agricultural insecticide.
- ❖ The top 5 crops for chlorpyrifos use (2016 – 2018) in Riverside County are:
 - Citrus
 - Alfalfa
 - Grapes
 - Turf/Sod
 - Nursery Stock

❖ Chlorpyrifos Use in Riverside County

| YEAR | ACRES | AMOUNT | AMOUNT | GROUND | AIR |
|------|--------|------------------|------------|--------|-----|
| 2015 | 8,159 | 2,286 Gallons | 808 Pounds | 89% | 11% |
| 2016 | 6,043 | 1,441 Gallons | 638 Pounds | 78% | 22% |
| 2017 | 15,015 | 3,015 Gallons | 0 Pounds | 74% | 26% |
| 2018 | 2,824 | 701 Gallons | 146 Pounds | 72% | 28% |

| Registrant | Product Name | EPA Reg. No. |
|--|--|---------------------|
| Amvac Chemical Corporation | Lorsban 15G Smartbox | 5481-525 |
| BASF Corporation | Duraguard ME Microencapsulated Insecticide | 499-367 |
| | Duraplex TR Total Release Insecticide | 499-405 |
| Cheminova, Inc. | Bolton Insecticide | 67760-112 |
| | Nufos 4E | 67760-28 |
| Direct Ag Source, LLC | CPF 15G | 83222-34 |
| | CPF 4E | 83222-20 |
| Dow AgroSciences LLC | Cobalt | 62719-575 |
| | Cobalt Advanced | 62719-615 |
| | Dursban 50W in Water Soluble Packets | 62719-72 |
| | Hatchet | 62719-220 |
| | Lock-On Insecticide | 62719-79 |
| | Lorsban 15G Granular Insecticide | 62719-34 |
| | Lorsban Advanced | 62719-591 |
| | Lorsban 4E | 62719-220 |
| | Lorsban 75WG | 62719-301 |
| Drexel Chemical Company | Drexel Chlorpyrifos 4E-AG | 19713-520 |
| FMC Corporation Agricultural Products Group | Stallion Insecticide | 279-9545 |
| Gowan Company | Lorsban 75WG | 62719-301-10163 |
| Helena Chemical Company | Saurus | 62719-34-5905 |
| | Whirlwind | 62719-220-5905 |
| Independent Agribusiness Professionals (Integrated Agribusiness Professionals) | Eraser | 62719-220-71058 |
| Loveland Products, Inc. | Warhawk | 34704-857 |
| | Warhawk Clearform | 34704-1077 |
| Makhteshim Agan of North America Inc. (ADAMA Agricultural Solutions Ltd.) | Chlorpyrifos 4E AG | 66222-19 |
| | Quali-Pro Chlorpyrifos 4E | 66222-19 |
| | Vulcan | 66222-233 |
| Tenkoz Inc. | Govern 4E Insecticide | 62719-220-55467 |
| Whitmire Micro-Gen Research Laboratories, Inc. (BASF) | Prescription Treatment Brand Duraguard ME Microencapsulated Insecticide | 499-367 |
| | Prescription Treatment Brand Duraplex TR Micro Total Release Insecticide | 499-405 |
| Winfield Solutions, LLC | Yuma 4E | 62719-220-1381 |

- In 2018, in an ongoing effort to protect human health & the environment, DPR has recommended new interim restrictions on the use of chlorpyrifos.

❖ New permit conditions effective 1/1/2019.

- Permit Conditions include:
 - **banning** all **aerial** applications
 - requiring a **¼ mile buffer zone** during allowed applications & 24 hours afterward
 - requiring a **150 feet setback** from sensitive sites (i.e. houses, businesses, schools, hospitals, parks, farmworker housing, nursing homes, sidewalks)
 - use restricted to crops designated as **“critical use”**, for which there are few, if any alternatives

Permit Conditions

- Chlorpyrifos shall only be applied by using ground-based equipment, drip chemigation, or granular products.
- **Aerial applications are prohibited.**
- The size of an application block cannot exceed 80 acres in a 24 hour period.
 - ◆ The longest side of the 80-acre application block can be no more than ½ mile (2640 feet) to enable the buffer zone and setback to provide adequate protection.

□ Applications of chlorpyrifos allowed on the following commodities

◆ General critical use applications for any commodity

- Applications made under an emergency exemption from registration (Section 18).
- Applications made under a Special Local Need (Section 24(c)) registration.
 - ❖ Citrus (Red Scale)
- Applications required by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the California Department of Food and Agriculture, or CAC to control, suppress, or eradicate pests.

◆ Specific commodity/pest critical use applications

◆ A recommendation from a licensed PCA must be submitted with the NOI & list the commodity & pest

- Applications to alfalfa for Weevils, Blue alfalfa aphid, Cowpea aphid
- Applications to asparagus for Garden symphylans, Asparagus aphid
- Applications to citrus for ants
- Applications to cole leafy vegetables, radish, rutabaga, or turnip for root maggots
- Applications to cotton for Cotton aphid, Sweet potato whitefly
- Applications to grapes for Ants, Vine mealy bugs
- Applications to garlic for root maggots
- Applications to onions for root maggots

❑ Low drift potential applications for any commodity

➤ Applications using a precision sprayer that meets the following criteria of the California Office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service's Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Practice Standard 595:

- The precision pest control application must provide at least a 20% reduction in emissions over conventional application.
- Precision pesticide spray technologies that have peer-reviewed research documentation of the drift-reducing capabilities are allowed.
- Not allowed are non-photo ID targeting applicators, spray nozzle modification technology, electro-static spray, open flame desiccation, or other non-target recognition technologies.

➤ Applications using a granular product.

➤ Applications using drip chemigation.

Permit Conditions

- A Notice of Intent (NOI) shall be submitted to the CAC at least **72 hours** before the application begins.
- The NOI shall include a map showing the border of the site and the border of the application blocks, the 1320-foot buffer zone and 150-foot setback, and all sensitive sites within these distances.
- A recommendation from a licensed Pest Control Adviser (PCA) shall be submitted with the NOI.
- The NOI shall include copies of all written permissions for the buffer zone to extend into other properties.



RUBEN J. ARROYO
AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER
SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

RIVERSIDE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

RONALD BRAY
ASSISTANT AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER / SEALER
ROBERT MULHERIN
DEPUTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER / SEALER
DELIA JIMENEZ CIOC
DEPUTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER / SEALER
MICHELE TRACY
DEPUTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER / SEALER
DANIEL DELGADO
DEPUTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER / SEALER

VACATING AGREEMENT

Date: _____

From Applicator: _____

To Neighbor: _____

Dear _____:

An application of a pesticide containing the active ingredient **chlorpyrifos** is scheduled to occur near your property. This will require that during the time of the application and for 24 hours after the completion of the application, your property / residence must not be occupied.

Here are the details of the pesticide application:

Name of Pesticide: _____ **EPA #** _____ **Active Ingredient:** _____

Date & Time Your Property / Residence Must be Vacated: Estimated time from _____ to _____.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions you have regarding the application or this request.

Sincerely,

Certified Applicator License / Certificate # _____ Phone Number _____

I agree to move out of my residence during the time an application of a pesticide containing the active ingredient **Chlorpyrifos** occurs. I understand that I must vacate my residence / property during the time of the application and for 24 hours after the application is completed:

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Name (print): _____

Phone Number: _____

Purpose of buffer zones and setbacks

- ◆ To provide increased protections from potential exposure to chlorpyrifos while the proposed toxic air contaminant listing and any regulations adopting permanent control measures are pending.
- ◆ Buffer zones and setbacks mitigate exposure to bystanders (non-handlers), including infants, children, and adults, such as farmworkers in nearby fields.
- ◆ Buffer zones and setbacks mitigate exposures from spray drift and volatilization, including inhalation, dermal, and incidental oral (child hand-to-mouth) exposures.
- ◆ Buffer zones mitigate inhalation and direct dermal exposure from spray drift and volatilization.
- ◆ Setbacks mitigate potential indirect dermal and incidental oral exposure from contaminated surfaces after application.

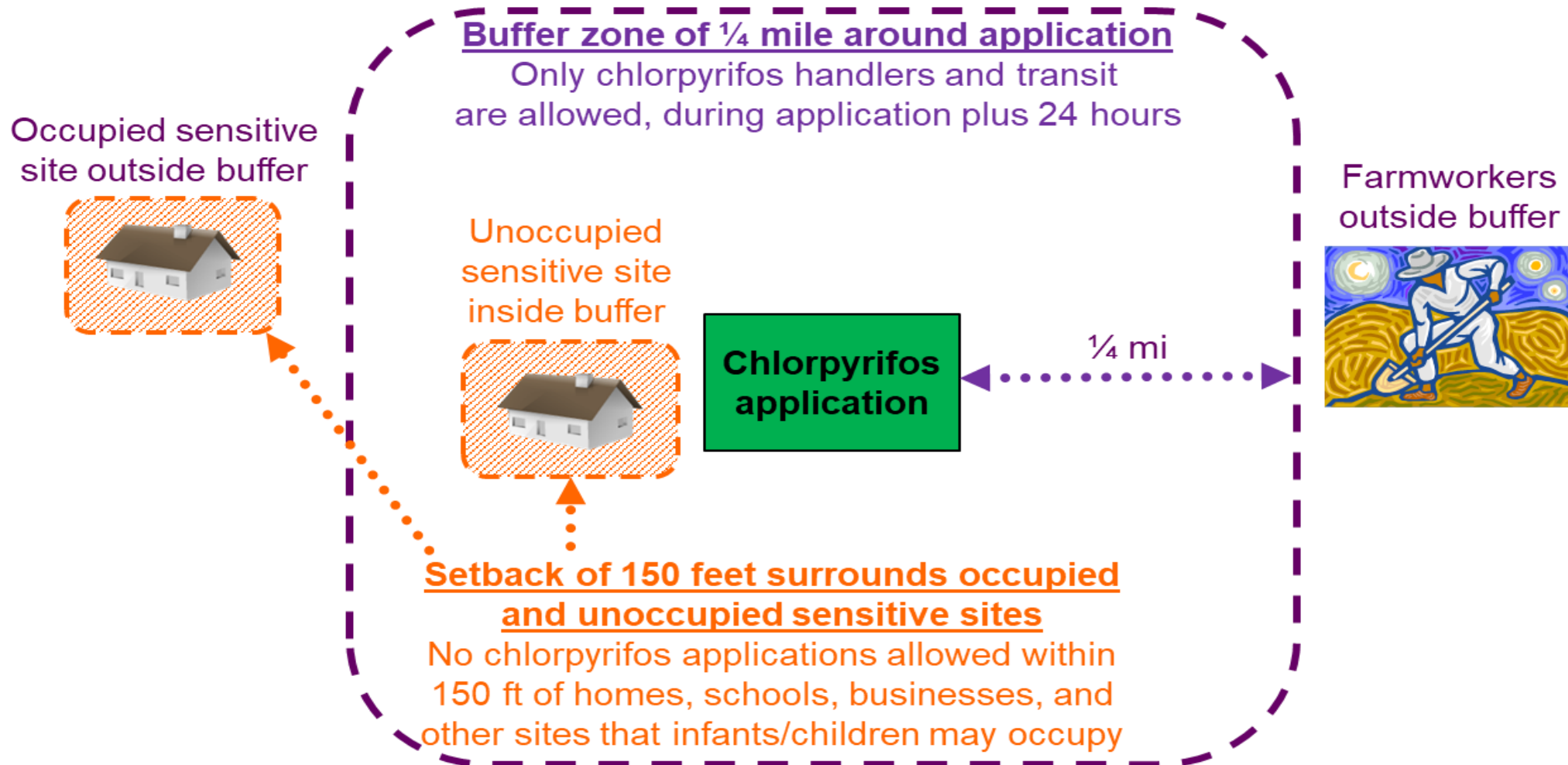
BUFFER ZONE REQUIREMENTS

- ◆ The operator of the property and certified applicator must establish a buffer zone of 1,320 feet (1/4 mile) for every chlorpyrifos application. The buffer zone extends outward from the perimeter of the application block.
- ◆ The buffer zone is in effect during the application and for 24 hours after the end of the application.
- ◆ Only chlorpyrifos handling activities and transit are allowed within the buffer zone.
- ◆ The buffer zone may extend into adjoining property, if the adjoining property operator gives written permission prior to the application. The written permission must specify that the operator of the other property and other persons will stay out of the buffer zone during the buffer zone period.
- ◆ The buffer zone may extend across streets, roads, roads within agricultural property, highways, and other similar transit areas.
- ◆ Buffer zones may overlap, but the total acreage for all application blocks within 1/2 mile cannot exceed 80 acres in a 24-hour period.
- ◆ Exceptions: Granular and drip applications do not require a buffer zone, but application blocks cannot exceed 80 acres in a 24-hour period.

SETBACK REQUIREMENTS

- ◆ In addition to the buffer zone, a setback distance of **150 feet** to a sensitive site must be established for every chlorpyrifos application.
- ◆ No chlorpyrifos applications are allowed within the setback distance.
- ◆ Exceptions: Granular and drip applications do not require a setback
- ◆ The residence of the operator of the property being treated is a sensitive site.
- ◆ The setback distance must extend outward from the perimeter of the sensitive site to the perimeter of the application block. A setback must be established even if the sensitive site is not occupied during the buffer zone period.
- ◆ The perimeter of the sensitive site setback distance shall be posted with warning signs.

Figure of Chlorpyrifos Buffer Zone and Setback



UCIPM alternatives to “critical uses” of chlorpyrifos stated in DPR recommended permit conditions version January 2019^a

| “Critical uses” as stated in 2019 permit conditions ^a | | Alternatives to chlorpyrifos, according to UCIPM online bulletins: | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | Alternative pesticides of greater IPM value ^b | Non-pesticidal alternatives | URL for alternatives (UCIPM online bulletins) |
| Commodity | Pest | | | |
| Alfalfa | Weevils | indoxacarb, lambda-cyhalothrin, beta-cyfluthrin | Early harvest | http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r1300511.html |
| | Blue alfalfa aphid | flupyradifurone, flonicamid | Planting resistant varieties Border-strip cutting | http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r1302311.html |
| | Cowpea aphid | flupyradifurone, flonicamid | Planting resistant varieties Border-strip cutting | http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r1301511.html |
| Almonds | Leaffooted bug | bifenthrin, lambda-cyhalothrin | Conserving egg parasites | http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r3301011.html |
| | Stink bugs | bifenthrin, lambda-cyhalothrin | n/a | http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r3302411.html |
| Asparagus | Garden symphylans | n/a | Cultivation of soil surface Flooding | http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r7300311.html |
| | Asparagus aphid | n/a | Chopping and incorporation of crop debris (fens) | http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r7300111.html |
| Citrus | Ants <i>[several species]</i> | Fire ants only: abamectin, pyriproxyfen, metaflumizone | Skirt pruning Banding trunks with sticky materials | http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r107300211.html |
| Cole leafy vegetables, radish, rutabaga, or turnip | Root maggots | n/a | Disking under crop residue after harvest Rotating crops Planting seedlings produced in greenhouse or under frames If direct seeding, using drag chains behind seeder. | http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r108300111.html |

(continued next page)

| “Critical uses” as stated in 2019 permit conditions ^a | | Alternatives to chlorpyrifos, according to UCIPM online bulletins: | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Commodity | Pest | Alternative pesticides of greater IPM value ^b | Non-pesticidal alternatives | URL for alternatives (UCIPM online bulletins) |
| Cotton | Cotton aphid | acetamiprid, flonicamid, flupyradifurone, imidacloprid, thiamethoxam, pymetrozine | Early planting Planting resistant varieties Avoiding excessive nitrogen | http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r114300111.html |
| | Sweetpotato whitefly | Early- and mid-season: UCIPM does not recommend chlorpyrifos (many alternatives are listed) Late-season: bifenthrin | Planting upwind from host crops Planting resistant varieties Conserving natural enemies Managing weeds and crop debris Early defoliation and crop termination | http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r114300311.html |
| Garlic | Root maggots | clothianidrin plus imidacloprid | Allowing manure to break down before planting Using chain drag behind seed drill at planting | https://www2.ipm.ucanr.edu/agriculture/onion-and-garlic/Maggots/ |
| Grapes | Ants <i>[several species]</i> | Sugar-feeding ants: baits with disodium tetraborate or s-methoprene Protein-feeding ants: baits with abamectin, pyriproxyfen, or metaflumizone | Tilling soil for weed control Gray ants only: Planting vetch cover crop | http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r30230211.html |
| | Vine mealybugs | Early spring: buprofezin Bloom through summer: UCIPM does not recommend chlorpyrifos (many alternatives are listed) Post-harvest: spirotetramat | Solarizing pomace by covering with plastic Sanitizing equipment before moving between fields Applying Tanglefoot to duct tape around trunks Managing ants that interfere with natural enemies Pruning to prevent clusters hanging on cordon | http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r302301911.html |
| Onions | Root maggots | clothianidin plus imidacloprid | Allowing manure to break down before planting Using chain drag behind seed drill at planting | https://www2.ipm.ucanr.edu/agriculture/onion-and-garlic/Maggots/ |

| “Critical uses” as stated in 2019 permit conditions ^a | | Alternatives to chlorpyrifos, according to UCIPM online bulletins: | | |
|--|-------------------|---|---|--|
| Commodity | Pest | Alternative pesticides of greater IPM value ^b | Non-pesticidal alternatives | URL for alternatives (UCIPM online bulletins) |
| Peppermint | Garden symphylans | UCIPM has no guidelines for this pest on mint. On lettuce: azadirachtin, zeta-cypermethrin, chlothianidin, cyfluthrin | UCIPM has no guidelines for this pest on mint. On lettuce: flooding in late Spring or Summer | UCIPM has no guidelines for this pest on mint. On lettuce: http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r44150011.html |
| | Mint root borer | chlorantraniliprole | Rotating crops Tilling soil in late Fall or Spring Releasing nematodes that parasitize borers | http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r6130011.html |
| Walnut | Borers [sic] | Pest identification needs to be clarified. For two beetle species whose larvae bore into walnut twigs and trunks, UCIPM does not recommend any insecticides: (1) Pacific flatheaded borer: https://www2.ipm.ucanr.edu/agriculture/walnut/Pacific-Flatheaded-Borer/ (2) Walnut twig beetle: https://www2.ipm.ucanr.edu/agriculture/walnut/Walnut-twig-beetle/ For walnut husk fly, whose larvae bore into nuts, UCIPM lists many pesticidal and non-pesticidal alternatives to chlorpyrifos: https://www2.ipm.ucanr.edu/agriculture/walnut/Walnut-Husk-Fly/ | | Index of walnut IPM guidelines: https://www2.ipm.ucanr.edu/agriculture/walnut/ |

Notes:

^a Source of critical uses: DPR recommended interim permit conditions for chlorpyrifos https://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/enforce/compend/vol_3/append_o.pdf (accessed 1/11/2019).

^b UCIPM bulletins state that pesticides, “are ranked with the pesticides having the greatest IPM value listed first—the most effective and least harmful to natural enemies, honey bees, and the environment.” Source of quotation: <http://ipm.ucanr.edu/PMG/r1300511.html> (accessed 1/11/2019).

Bee Protection Laws

- FAC 29040: Every person that is the owner or is in possession of an apiary which is located within the state, on the first day of January of each year, shall register the number of colonies in each apiary which is owned by the person and the location of each apiary. Every person required to register under this article, shall do so on the first day of January of each year in which they maintain, possess, or are in possession of an apiary, or within 30 days thereafter, as prescribed in this article.
- FAC 29042: Every person who moves bees into the state or otherwise comes into possession of an apiary that is located within the state after the first day of January, shall register the name of the owner and the number and location of colonies moved into the state or so acquired within 30 days after coming into possession of the apiary.
- FAC 29043: Registration of an apiary shall be filed with the commissioner of the county in which the apiary is located, or with the director if there is no commissioner in the county. The director shall adopt a form of registration to be used statewide, which shall include a request for notification of use of pesticide in accordance with Section 29101. All commissioners shall use the same form.

- FAC 29070: (a) Any person relocating a colony of bees from a registered apiary in one county to another county, where the apiary is not registered for the current calendar year, shall notify the destination commissioner within 72 hours of the first movement. The notification shall include all of the following:
 - (1) The name and address of the apiary operator or his or her designated representative.
 - (2) A telephone number where the apiary operator or his or her designated representative may be reached.
 - (b) The apiary operator or his or her designated representative shall provide locations of each colony upon request by the commissioner of any county.
 - (c) Subsequent movement into the destination county shall not require further notification to the commissioner if, when the apiary operator removes the last colony from the county, he or she notifies the commissioner of that final movement within 72 hours.
- FAC 29070.5: Any apiary operator or his or her designated representative relocating a colony of bees within a county where the apiary is currently registered shall notify the commissioner of the movement.

- FAC 29101: (a) Each beekeeper shall report to the commissioner of the county in which his or her apiary is located on a form approved by the director, each location of apiaries for which notification of pesticide usage is sought. This report for notification may be filed with and be part of the form used for registration pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 29040), or shall be thereafter submitted in writing if telephonic notice of relocation is made as set forth in Section 29070. Except for reports filed as part of an initial registration pursuant to Section 29040, each request shall be mailed within 72 hours before locating an apiary, where feasible, but in no event later than 72 hours after locating an apiary.
- (b) The beekeeper shall not be entitled to notification until receipt and processing of the report is made by the commissioner. However, the commissioner may provide notice earlier if practicable.
- (c) Notice to pesticide applicators shall not be required until the written report by the beekeeper has been received and processed by the commissioner, except that the commissioner may provide notice earlier if practicable.
- (d) The commissioner shall process the written report as expeditiously as reasonable, but shall not exceed 16 working hours. The 16-hour period shall commence upon receipt of the written report.
-

- FAC 29102: The director shall adopt regulations necessary to minimize the hazard to bees, while still providing for the reasonable and necessary application of pesticides toxic to bees to blossoming plants. The regulations may be limited to specific blossoming plants.
- (b) Regulations adopted pursuant to this section may be applicable to either the entire state or specified areas of the state. Regulations that are applicable to only specified areas of the state shall include provisions for the mandatory notice of movement of apiaries, including any relocation thereof within the area to which the regulations are applicable.
- (c) The regulations may also include provisions for timely notification of apiary owners of proposed pesticide applications, and limitations on the time and method of application of pesticides and the pesticides used.
- FAC 29103: Failure of a beekeeper to remove hives from a specific location, except during specific periods of time, as provided in subdivision (c) of Section 29102 after notification, shall not prevent the application of pesticides to blossoming plants if consistent with the pesticide's labeling and regulations. When the pesticide applicator has complied with the notification pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 29102 the applicator shall not be liable for injury to bees that enter the area treated during or after the application.

Bee Protection Regulations

- CCR 6652: **Availability for Notification**

- (a) Each beekeeper who desires advance notice of applications of pesticides shall inform the commissioner of a two-hour period between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. each day, during which time the beekeeper shall be available for contact, at the beekeeper's expense, to receive advance notice from persons intending to apply pesticide(s). This request for notification shall expire on December 31 each year.
- (b) This Section shall apply statewide. However, from March 15 through May 15 in a citrus/bee protection area, if there are conflicts between the provisions of this Section and those of Section 6656, Section 6656 shall prevail.

- CCR Section 6654: **Notification to Beekeepers**

(a) Each person intending to apply any pesticide toxic to bees to a blossoming plant shall, prior to the application, inquire of the commissioner, or of a notification service designated by the commissioner, whether any beekeeper with apiaries within one mile of the application site has requested notice of such application.

(b) If the person performing pest control is advised of a request for notification, he or she shall notify the beekeeper, at least 48 hours in advance of the application, of the time and place the application is to be made, the crop and acreage to be treated, the method of application, the identity and dosage rate of the application to be applied, and how the person performing pest control may be contacted by the beekeeper. This time may be increased or decreased by the commissioner, or by an agreement of both the beekeeper and the person performing the pest control work.

(c) This section shall apply statewide. However, from March 15 through May 15 in a citrus/bee protection area, if there are conflicts between the provisions of this section and those of section 6656, section 6656 shall prevail.

➤ *(CCR Section 6656, Citrus/Bee Protection Area pertains only to Fresno, Kern and Tulare counties)*

CalAgPermits BeeWhere Web Site

- <https://beewhere.calagpermits.org/>
- BeeWhere is a comprehensive apiary registration and notification program developed in collaboration with:
 - [The California Agricultural Commissioners And Sealers Association \(CACASA\)](#)
 - [The California Association of Pest Control Advisors \(CAPCA\)](#)
 - [The California Department of Food and Agriculture \(CDFA\)](#)
 - [The California Department of Pesticide Regulation \(CDPR\)](#)
- The purpose of this website is to bring beekeepers and pesticide applicators together by tracking and safeguarding hive locations across California using innovative mapping tools.
- It is being rolled out in phases; the first phase will provide registration and apiary colony location features for beekeepers. Future phases will provide features for PCAs and pesticide applicators to query for the presence of bees within a mile of a proposed pesticide application site, and to request contact information for the purpose of notifying beekeepers.

CalAgPermits BeeWhere Web Site

- BeeWhere offers a dynamic, real-time GIS mapping system where beekeepers can mark hives with a simple pin drop on a map.
- BeeWhere offers features for beekeepers, Pest Control Advisors (PCAs), and pesticide applicators both through this web site and through participating software vendors including:
 - [FieldWatch](#)
 - [Agrian](#)
 - [CDMS](#)
 - [Wilbur-Ellis](#)

CalAgPermits BeeWhere Web Site

- **Beekeepers**

- can use this website to fulfill their obligation to register annually in their home county, notify other counties when they first move bees into those counties, and notify the County Agricultural Commissioner when they move bees to new locations within the county.
- These notifications provide the information necessary to allow Pest Control Advisors and Pesticide Applicators to carefully plan pesticide applications to minimize risks to bee colonies and to provide the required notifications to the beekeepers when applications of bee-sensitive pesticides are scheduled.
- Locations of apiaries/hives can be pinned on a map by the County Agricultural Commissioner in CalAgPermits. This information will be accessible to those with a CalAgPermits account.

CalAgPermits BeeWhere Web Site

- **Pest Control Advisors**

- Licensed Pest Control Advisors (PCAs) can use this website to find out if bee colonies will be present within one mile of the application site under consideration on or around the potential application date.
- This information is critical for the PCA and can help determine if the PCA should consider alternative products that are not toxic to bees, or if the proposed application could be moved to a different date when bees are no longer present. By submitting this query to the BeeWhere web site the PCA can be sure that they are basing their recommendation on the most up-to-date information available.
- PCAs will not receive information about specific beekeepers or bee colony locations, nor will they receive contact information for beekeepers with colonies in the one-mile buffer zone, but this information is available from the County Agricultural Commissioner.
- BeeWhere integrates with Crop Management tools like Agrian, CDMS, and WilburEllis that are used by Pest Control Advisers (PCA), growers and licensed applicators in the state. These Crop Management tools will interface with BeeWhere to access the general number of hives within a mile of the site when a PCA is considering a pesticide for crop management and allow applicators to contact beekeepers for notification purposes.

CalAgPermits BeeWhere Web Site

- **Growers/Pesticide Applicators**

- Pesticide applicators (either a Grower applying pesticides on their own crops or a contracted Pest Control Business operating on behalf of a Grower) can use the BeeWhere web site to obtain contact information for beekeepers with colonies within a mile of an upcoming pesticide application.
- The system can also notify the pesticide applicator if any new bees move into the area after the applicator makes their required notifications but before the planned application date. Beekeepers may choose to use an "anonymized" contact method or can provide direct contact information (email, phone number).
- The pesticide applicator will not receive any information about the specific locations of the bee colonies, but that information will be available from the County Agricultural Commissioner.

SCHOOL NOTIFICATION REGULATIONS

- Provide minimum standards for applications near schools and child day care facilities (schoolsites)
- Provide extra margin of safety in case of unintended drift
- Increase communication between growers and schoolsites
- Provide information to schoolsites for emergency preparedness
- Regulation includes application restrictions and annual notification



PESTICIDE APPLICATIONS AND SCHOOLSITES AFFECTED

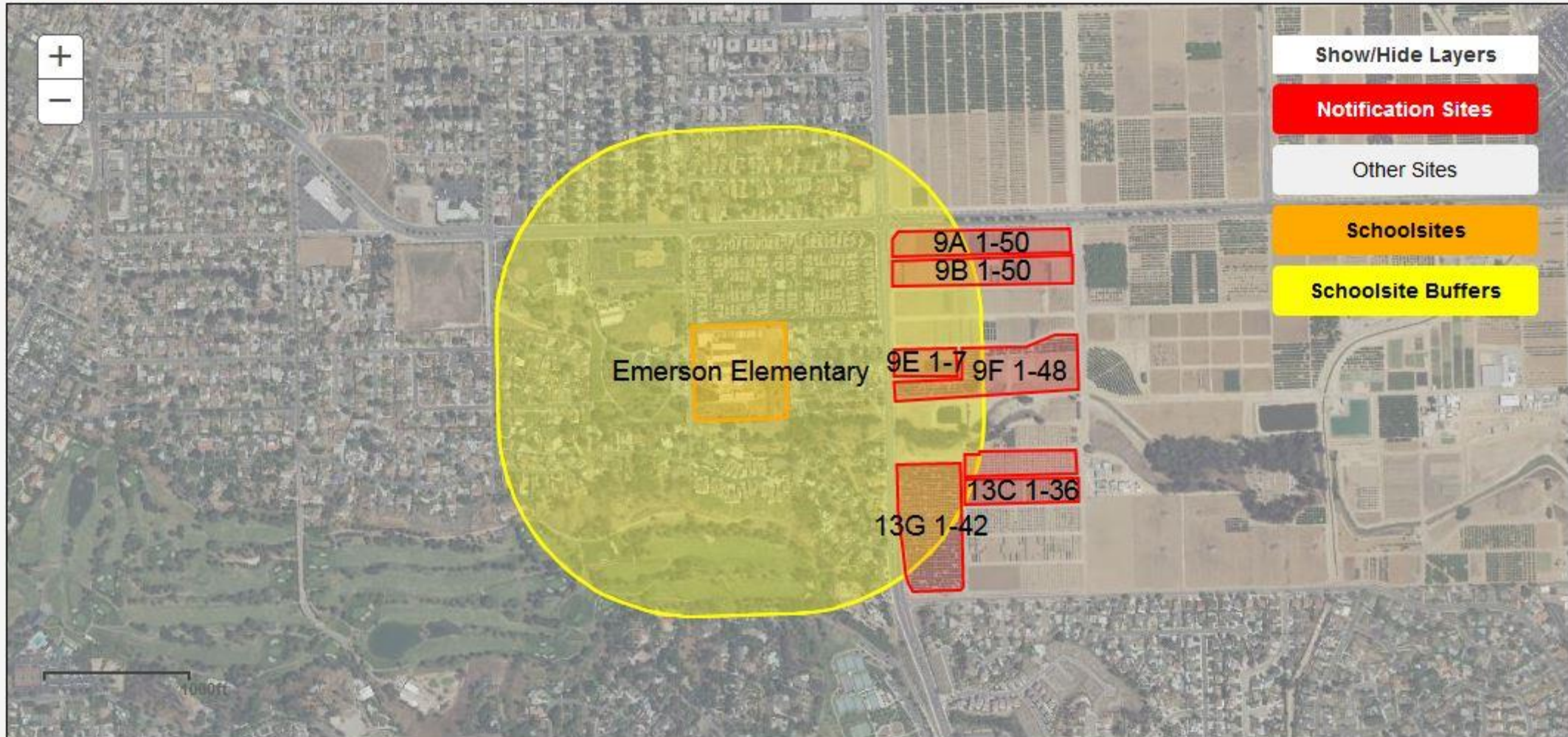
Pesticide applications included: applications to an agricultural commodity within ¼ mile (1,320 feet) of a schoolsite

Schoolsites include:

- Public K-12 schools
- Licensed child day care facilities, except family day care homes
- Adjacent parks regularly used by schoolsite, as identified by county agricultural commissioner (CAC)



Hide Map



Minimum Distance from Application Site to School Site, Mon – Fri, 6:00 AM – 6:00 PM

| Application Equipment Type | Minimum Distance | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|
| | Dust | Fumigant | Granule | All Other Pesticides |
| Airblast Sprayer | ¼ mile | Labels prohibit | No apps | ¼ mile |
| Aircraft | ¼ mile | Labels prohibit | ¼ mile | ¼ mile |
| Backpack Sprayer | ¼ mile | Labels prohibit | None | None |
| Bait Station | None | Labels prohibit | None | None |
| Ground-Rig Sprayer | ¼ mile | ¼ mile | None | 25 feet |
| Hand Pump Sprayer | ¼ mile | ¼ mile | None | None |
| Soil Injection | None | ¼ mile | None | 25 feet |
| Sprinkler Chemigation | No apps | ¼ mile | No apps | ¼ mile |
| All Other Equipment | ¼ mile | ¼ mile | None | 25 feet |

- No minimum distance if the application occurs in an enclosed space (unless a fumigant is used) , or if no classes are scheduled, or day care center is closed

Notification to Schoolsites and CAC

- Grower within ¼ mile of schoolsites must provide **annual** notification to the schoolsites and to the CAC by April 30. Notification shall include:
 - Summary of regulation and required statements
 - Map showing location of field(s) and schoolsite
 - Grower and CAC contact information
 - National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) website
 - List of pesticides expected to be used July 1 to June 30 – pesticides not on list must be added at least 48 hours prior to use
 - Active ingredient plus one representative product
 - Option for 3-party agreement
- Grower retains notifications for 2 years

Negotiation alternative

California regulations include an option for a written agreement between the farmer, the principal or child care center administrator, and the county agricultural commissioner that specifies alternative application restrictions that the parties agree provide the same or a greater level of protection as provided by the prohibitions described above. For example, the three parties may establish alternative restrictions to address extracurricular activities that occur during evenings or weekends. A request to discuss alternative restrictions must be sent to the county agricultural commissioner.

<http://www.rivcoawm.org/>

The county agricultural commissioner may be contacted for questions or additional information, if violations of these requirements are suspected, or for other non-emergency situations.

County Agricultural Commissioner's contact information:

Name: Ruben J. Arroyo

Address: 4080 Lemon Street, Room 19

Email: Agdept@rivco.org

Riverside, CA 92501

Phone: (951)955-3045

Fax: (951)955-3047

Notification Requirements for New Growers – Change of Property Operator

- New growers must provide notification within 30 days of assuming control of property and at least 48 hours prior to use
- New grower's first notification includes list of expected pesticides through **June 30 of the following year**, a period of 6 to 18 months



ANNUAL NOTIFICATION OF PESTICIDES USED NEAR SCHOOLS AND CHILD CARE CENTERS

Oasis Elementary

Attn: Flores, Dora
88175 74th Avenue

Thermal, CA 92274-9618

4/18/2018 2:41:55 PM

This notification is informational only. California regulations require a farmer to provide annual notification of the pesticides expected to be applied to agricultural crops within ¼ mile of a public K-12 school or a licensed child care center (schoolsites). This notification pertains to the farmer listed below. The pesticides listed are expected to be used during the July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2019 period. If a farmer needs to use a pesticide that is not included on the list, schoolsites will be informed at least 48 hours prior to use.

California regulations also prohibit specific pesticide applications to agricultural crops within the following distances of a schoolsite during Monday through Friday, from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. which include:

- Applications with potentially higher drift are prohibited within ¼ mile (1,320 feet) of a schoolsite, such as fumigations and applications using aircraft.
- Applications with lower drift are prohibited within 25 feet of a schoolsite, such as most applications using a tractor.
- Applications with negligible drift have no distance requirement, such as applications using a hand sprayer or within a greenhouse.

For additional information on this regulation visit: www.cdpr.ca.gov/schoolnotify/

Farmer contact information:

Operator ID: 3307100

Address: PO BOX 878

Operator: PRIME TIME INTERNATIONAL

THERMAL, CA 92774

Name: PAUL DARROCH

Email: PDARROCH@WILBURELLIS.COM

Add every product you will ever use on any site to every site. Check your storage.

There is no penalty for adding more chemicals than you will actually use.

Be sure to add a product for every restricted AI on your permit.

Otherwise you will get an error message. You may still be able to submit the notification with this message.



**Riverside Headquarters /
South District Office**

3403 10th Street, Suite 701
Riverside, CA 92501
Email : agdept@rivco.org
(951) 955-3045

Riverside North District Office

2950 Washington Street
Riverside, CA 92502-1480
(951) 955-3030

Temecula District Office

950 N. Ramona Blvd, Suite 15
San Jacinto, CA 92582
(951) 600-6240

Indio District Office

81077 Indio Blvd., Ste. K
Indio, CA 92201
(760) 342-5070

San Jacinto District Office

950 N. Ramona Blvd, Suite 15
San Jacinto, CA 92582
(951) 654-3266

Palo Verde Valley District Office

280 N. Broadway
Blythe, CA 92225
(760) 921-7630

rivcoawm.org