Welcome to the second of three videos about WSU’s Policies related to Experimental Use Pesticides or EUP’s. I’m Megan Miller and this video covers rules and regulations related to work with EUP’s. If you haven’t done so already, I urge you to go through the first video which provides some important basic background.

In order to legally work with an EUP there are a number of requirements you need to follow.

The first is that you must be working under a permit. States differ in their requirement for a permit so don’t assume that whatever system you worked in before is valid in Washington State. Here, the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) requires that any test of an EUP done on any size test area must be associated with a valid permit.

Test areas are defined as terrestrial or aquatic. Terrestrial areas are further classified as field or residential areas. If your terrestrial test plot is less than 10 acres in size, you’ll need a state permit. If it’s larger than 10 acres you’ll need a federal permit.

We’ll talk more about the terrestrial state permits in the next few minutes. If you are planning on applying for a federal EUP, you should start the process very early. Current wait times for approval are running at least 9 months out. Once you obtain a federal permit you’re required to provide a copy of that paperwork to WSDA if the work is taking place in Washington. It is a good idea to share it with the WSPRS office.

Aquatic permits cover smaller areas. A 1-acre aquatic test site requires a federal permit. Less than one acre areas can be covered by state permits. Because these state permits require consultation with the state department of Ecology, the wait times for approval are longer than terrestrial permits so confer with WSDA in advance about how long they predict the process will take.

If the sum total of your WA field plots will be above 1 acre but less than 10 acres, you’ll need to apply to WSDA for an individual EUP. Permit applications need to be submitted at least 30 days before the first treatment date. The exceptions to this
size limit are work done in residential areas, and work done with fumigants. The plot size doesn’t matter, you have to apply for an individual EUP in both of these cases.

**Slide 8.** The third kind of state permit is called a collective EUP. A research group can obtain a permit which allows work on very small areas, up to one acre for all testing of a single active ingredient. WSU holds a collective EUP, also called a cEUP, on behalf of all of its employees.

**Slide 9.** This permit is limited to non-residential, non-fumigant, non-aquatic testing done on a total of no more than 1 acre for each active ingredient regardless of how many researchers may be testing the same active ingredient across the WSU system.

**Slide 10.** Although all of these requirements are listed in WSU’s BPPM section 45.70, I want to go over each of them in this video to make sure you are aware of the nuances. If there is an established tolerance or bridging data that will show your test material will not contain more than the maximum allowable residue level on the food, feed or fiber crop, then you won’t have to destroy the crop. If not, you will have to destroy it and assure that none of it enters channels of trade.

**Slide 11.** WSU requires written permission from the appropriate landowner/manager for EUP testing done on non-WSU property. Please submit a copy of the permission form to the Pesticide Coordinator’s office. The research data you are generating must be for the registration packet of the product. In other words, you can’t use an EUP just because it helps you solve a pest problem in your plots. There is one exception, and that is if you have a quarantine pest problem and applying an EUP is the only way it can be solved.

**Slide 12.** There is a limitation on left-over EUP pesticides as well. They need to be either used up or returned to the registrant within three years of the end of the trial. I’ll use an example to help clarify this.

**Slide 13.** Let’s say that Program A is testing a registered chemical on a non-registered crop.

**Slide 14.** At the end of the trial, there is 1 gallon left.

**Slide 15.** The label of the registered chemical allows use on grapes.
Slide 16. Program A applies this material according to the label directions to grapes until it’s gone.

Slide 17. Program B is testing a non-registered chemical on a non-registered crop.

Slide 18. At the end of the trial, there is also 1 gallon left. Because there is no label stating other uses where the material can be applied, (remember! there are no registered crops or sites), Program B must return the unused amount to the registrant within 3 years of the end of the trial.

Slide 19. So, **before** you accept material for testing, make sure the registrant agrees to take the chemical remainder back and provides you with the necessary Department of Transportation information for shipping.

Slide 20. You’ll have to work with the Environmental Health & Safety staff to return the material as these chemicals fall under the hazardous waste shipping restrictions at WSU. Also - if you see any adverse environmental effects we have to report them to WSDA at once. That’s part of our permit conditions.

Slide 21. WSDA has said quite clearly they do not want any EUPs in their waste pesticide pick up program. That’s because they can’t ship the material for disposal without knowing the active ingredient and hazard classification. The same is true for the hazardous waste pickup by WSU’s EH&S staff.

Slide 22. Thank you for taking time to learn about WSU pesticide policies related to Experimental Use Pesticides. Please continue on to the final video in the training module which talks more about EUP’s. If you have questions or need assistance, please contact Dr. Catherine Daniels or WSPRS and we will be glad to help.

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