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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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The Nevada Pesticide Applicator Act prohibits use of a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with the product labeling per NRS 586.335:

- 1. The Director shall endeavor to eliminate from use in this state any pesticide:
 - (a) Which endangers the agricultural or non-agricultural environment;
 - (b) Which is not beneficial for the purposes for which it is sold; or
 - (c) Which is mis-represented.

It is unlawful for any person to use, store, or dispose of pesticides, pesticide containers, rinsates, or other related materials, or to supervise or recommend such acts, in a manner inconsistent with labeling directions or requirements, unless otherwise provided for by law, or in an unsafe, negligent, or fraudulent manner.

We are currently reviewing pesticide labels upon request and maintaining a list of products that may be used on medical marijuana without violating NRS 586.010 to 586.550, as long as the applicator follows the label directions.

The list developed by the NDA is intended to assist growers in distinguishing those pesticide products whose labels do not legally prohibit use on medical marijuana from those that do. It is not an endorsement or recommendation to use these products in the production of medical marijuana in Nevada. These products have not been tested to determine their health effects if used on medical marijuana that will be consumed and thus the health risks to consumers is unknown. By including products on this list, therefore, NDA makes no assurances of their safety or effectiveness when used on medical marijuana and accepts no responsibility or liability for any such use.

The NDA has limited time and resources to review new pesticide products brought to our attention to determine whether they can be applied to medical marijuana and thus added to the NDA List of Pesticides That Are Not Legally Prohibited for Use on Medical Marijuana. The fundamental criteria for these decisions is based on broad label language that does not restrict the use of the pesticide product on medical marijuana. However, the NDA does not have the ability to respond to all questions to provide the detail as to why we did or did not approve a particular pesticide product to be added to the list. The answer in most cases is that the label language was either very specific as to what sites the product could be applied to or it strictly prohibited use to specific sites or use patterns. Procedures for submitting requests can be found in Section 1 of NAC 586.

It is the pesticide applicator's responsibility to identify a pesticide product that: a) contains an active ingredient that is on the list; b) the pesticide label on the container does not prohibit its use in the grow facility; c) the active ingredient is registered for a food crop and; d) is registered for sale in the State of Nevada.

WPS requirements for protection of workers in medical marijuana production:

If you are a commercial medical marijuana producer, are you aware of the requirements of the Federal Pesticide Worker Protection Standard (WPS)? This includes many specific requirements that producers of any agricultural commodity (including medical marijuana or industrial hemp) must comply with if they have people working in an area where plants have been treated with pesticides or who mix or apply pesticides. If you would like further information on these requirements, please contact Charles Moses, (775) 353-3716, or at cmoses@agri.nv.gov, and he can set up a meeting to discuss these requirement.

Corn oil

Acequinocyl

Azadirachtin

Bacillus amyloguefaciens

Bacillus pumilius strain QST 2808

Beauveria bassiana strain ANT-03

Beauveria bassiana strain GHA

Castor oil (U.S.P. or equivalent)

Cinnamon and cinnamon oil

Chomobacterium substsugae

Beauveria bassiana Condia

Bacillus licheniformis

Bacillus megaterium

Bacillus thuringiensis

Capsicum oleoresin

Cloves and clove oil

Copper octanoate Copper oxychloride

Copper hydroxide

Corn gluten meal

Bacillus subtilis

Bifenazate

Captan*

Citric acid

Flonicamid* Fludioxonil Garlic and garlic oil Geraniol Geranium oil Hvdroaen dioxide Hydrogen peroxide Imidacloprid* Imazalil

Kaolin

Lauryl sulfate Lemongrass oil Linseed oil

This active ingredient has been added to this revision.

This active ingredient has recently been removed because there are no appropriate use products registered in Nevada.

Cultivators should use caution when considering these active ingredients because of potential residue/tolerance concerns.

Revised 01/09/2017

Malic acid Metarhizium anisopliae strain F52 Mineral oil Mint and mint oil Mono-and Di-Potassium salts of phosphorus acid Miclobutanil*

Neem oil

Paecilomyces fumosoroseus Paraffinic oil (mineral oil) Pentachloronitrobenzene (quintozene) Peppermint and peppermint oil Peroxyacetic acid 2-Phenethyl propionate (2-phenylethyl propionate) **Piperonyl butoxide**

Potassium bicarbonate Potassium salts of fatty acid Potassium silicate Potassium sorbate

Pvrethrin

Reynoutria sachalinensis Rosemary and rosemary oil Sesame (includes ground sesame plant) and sesame oil Sodium chloride (common salt) Sodium lauryl sulfate Sovbean oil Spinetoram*

Spirotetramat Steinernema feltiae Streptomyces griseoviridis strainK61 Streptomyces lydicus WYEC 108

Sucrose octanoate

Sulfur Thiamethoxam* Trichoderma harzianum Trichoderma reesei Trichoderma virens Trifloxvstrobin*

Thiophanate-methyl

Thyme and thyme oil White pepper Zinc metal strips (consisting solely of zinc metal and impurities)

* Those active ingredients that have an asterisk (*) may have indoor/interiorscape/greenhouse use on one label and food uses on a different label. The percentage of active ingredient may vary from label to label. Active ingredients with an asterisk are not legally prohibited from use on medical marijuana when they are used at the label application rate that results in the lowest amount of active ingredient being applied per 1000 sq.ft./acre