

How to Apply for a Section 24(c) Special Local Need (SLN) Registration in Washington State

REGISTRATION SERVICES PROGRAM



Washington
State Department of
Agriculture

PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

AGR PUB 703-227 (R/3/23)

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Contact Information and How to Submit

Submit all NEW applications for SLN registrations to:

Program Specialist, Registration Services Program
Washington State Department of Agriculture
Pesticide Management Division
1111 Washington Street SE, 2nd Floor
PO Box 42560
Olympia, WA 98504-2560

Phone: 360-902-2030

Email: pestreg@agr.wa.gov

Submit applications for new supplemental distributor SLN registrations, or for revising, transferring, withdrawing, or canceling existing SLN registrations to the WSDA registration specialist assigned to the registrant (at agr.wa.gov under contact information for pesticide registration).

WSDA prefers to receive application documents through email in pdf format. If you have administrative questions about submitting an application for an SLN registration, contact the WSDA Pesticide Registration Help Desk at 360-902-2030 or email pestreg@agr.wa.gov.

When submitting a Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF) for an unregistered pesticide or for a registered product that does not already have a CSF on file with WSDA, use WSDA's secure Pesticide Registration CSF Portal on the WSDA website. Do not use email, as this is not a secure method of sending CSFs.

CHECKLIST — WSDA Special Local Need (SLN) Application

For ALL SLN registrations*:

- ☐ Cover letter
 - ☐ Including answers to registration status questions (see pages 8-9)
- ☐ Letters of support**
- ☐ Federal (EPA) SLN application (EPA Form 8570-25)
- ☐ Current federal label (final printed label)
- ☐ Draft SLN label
 - ☐ General Label Requirements
 - ☐ Restrictions / Precautions (including Chemigation, Crops Grown for Seed, Non-Bearing Crops, etc.)
 - ☐ Additional Label Requirements
 - ☐ SLN Label Format
 - ☐ Waiver of Liability Statements (Limitation of Warranty) — If included must be consistent with EPA and WSDA requirements
 - ☐ Multiple States — Not Allowed on SLN Labels
- ☐ Supporting data**
 - ☐ Residue data (food or feed use)
 - ☐ Efficacy data (all uses)

Required if applicable:

- ☐ Phytotoxicity data (herbicide or plant growth regulator)
- ☐ Effects on beneficial insects (insecticide, miticide, fungicide)
- ☐ Aquatic risk assessment form (if aquatic use or potential impacts to aquatic organisms)
- ☐ Data requirements for other issues (case-by-case basis)
- ☐ Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF)
- ☐ Unreasonable adverse effects determination
- ☐ Letter of authorization from primary registrant
- ☐ EPA transfer letter

* Refer to SLN guidance for information regarding Supplemental Distributor, Identical/Substantially Similar (formerly “Me-Too”), Third-Party, and “Stand-Alone” SLN registrations.

** NOT required for supplemental distributor SLN registrations.

INTRODUCTION

Section 24(c) Special Local Need (SLN) Registration in Washington State

The Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) is the designated lead agency to regulate pesticides in Washington State. WSDA has authority under section 24(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) to register an additional use of a federally registered pesticide product, or a new end-use product for use in “special local need” situations (*see definition sidebar*). These registrations - reviewed and issued by WSDA - become federal registrations under Section 3 of FIFRA, but the labels can only be distributed and used within Washington.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for overseeing the general program and has 90 days to perform a limited review of these registrations. Within the review period, EPA can require that the registration be modified or in some cases, disapprove it.

The need to control a nationwide pest or a pest problem in a large region of the United States does not fall under the definition of a special local need.

Candidates for SLN registrations may include, but are not limited to, a new method or timing of application, a changed rate, a new crop, a new site, a new pest, a less hazardous formulation, a choice of products, or an application to a particular soil type. In contrast to a Section 18 emergency exemption, an SLN registration can be issued to prevent or delay various pest organisms’ resistance to certain pesticides. States generally may not consider a price difference between products to justify granting an SLN registration.

In most situations, the pesticide registrant applies to WSDA for an SLN registration.

An applicant should submit a **complete** application package to WSDA **as early as possible and at least 90 days** before the intended use of the product.

Please submit your application in the same order and format as outlined in the instructions. Follow the application checklist on page 4 to ensure the application is complete. There is no fee to apply for an SLN registration in Washington. However, a “stand-alone” SLN registration for an unregistered pesticide requires a pesticide application fee, which is \$650 for two years.

This guidance document is intended to help applicants submit all the necessary information to WSDA. A complete application will speed up WSDA’s review, and help the whole process go smoothly.

Refer to **Appendix B** for a list of commonly used abbreviations.

Definition of Special Local Need (SLN):

According to the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 162.151), a special local need (SLN) is “an existing or imminent pest problem within a state for which the state lead agency, based upon satisfactory supporting information, has determined that an appropriate federally registered pesticide product is not sufficiently available.” EPA’s current interpretation of this definition of SLN is as follows:

- a. “...existing or imminent pest problem...” means a problem that already exists or is likely to exist.
- b. “...based upon satisfactory information an appropriate federally registered pesticide is not sufficiently available...” means a state can document that a federally registered product (a) is not available in the state for the desired site(s) to adequately control the target pest(s), or (b) cannot be applied without causing unacceptable risks to human health or the environment, or (c) is necessary to maintain an IPM, resistance management, or minor use pest control program, or (d) could be replaced by a formulation that poses less risk to man or the environment.

What to Submit to WSDA

Cover Letter

Submit a cover letter that includes the following:

- Detailed discussion of the events that brought about the special local need situation. See Introduction (page 5) for the definition of special local need. The discussion must include the information listed below.
 - » Description of the pest problem, including whether the pest problem is nationwide or localized.
 - » Indicate if the proposed SLN use has been applied for or granted in other states.
 - » If not otherwise covered by the letters of support (see Letters of Support section) include a list of the available pesticides, or active ingredients, currently registered for the relevant use in Washington and the reasons why they will not adequately control the pest problem and/or they are not sufficiently available.
 - Washington State University (WSU) maintains a database of all pesticide products currently registered in Washington and Oregon. The Pesticide Information Center On-Line (PICOL) at WSU Puyallup can provide a list of currently registered insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and rodenticides for most crops and pests in the Pacific Northwest. For further information, contact WSU at 253-445-4517 or refer to the WSU PICOL website.
 - WSDA depends on the technical expertise of WSU researchers, extension specialists and other unaffiliated experts. Their letter of support (see Letters of Support section) should explain why the currently registered alternatives will not work or are not sufficiently available.
 - » Purpose of the proposed registration: specify what the proposed label would allow the user to do (e.g. higher application rate, increased frequency, shorter pre-harvest interval, new use site, different application method, use an unregistered product).
 - » Earliest timing needs for the use (e.g. use season would begin in March, before planting).
 - » Answers to the registration status questions (see pages 8-9).
 - » Section 3 status for the proposed SLN use - (examples: no Section 3 amendment planned, planning to submit amendment request this year, or submitted to EPA on MM/DD/YYYY and decision anticipated by MM/DD/YYYY). If not planning to request an amendment, indicate the reason(s).

Letters of Support

Submit a letter of support for the SLN registration from each of the following.

- A WSU researcher, extension specialist, or other unaffiliated experts who can verify the special local need exists (see Introduction for a definition), and has worked with, or is familiar with, the proposed use and the registered alternatives. The technical expert's letter should explain why the currently registered alternatives will not work or are not sufficiently available (see the Cover Letter section above) and discuss the efficacy of the proposed pesticide.
- An individual representing the commodity group, commission, or association for the crop or site. In the absence of a commodity or user organization, individual letters of support from growers or applicators will suffice. The letter(s) should explain why the currently registered alternatives will not work or are not sufficiently available (see the Cover Letter section above).

Authors of the letters should include their email addresses if they wish to receive a notification regarding the outcome of the request.

Federal SLN Application

Submit a signed and dated federal SLN application form (EPA Form 8570-25) available on the EPA website, except when the application is for a supplemental distributor SLN registration (see page 16).

Current Federal Label

The pesticide must be registered for distribution in Washington. Submit a copy of the current federally registered product label (final printed label). If a federal label does not exist, refer to page 17 for “Stand-Alone” SLN registration requirements.

Draft SLN Label (Refer to page 9 for SLN label requirements and pages 14-15 for label format and sample label.)

Supporting Data

You must submit supporting data accompanying your application for SLN registration. Submit a copy of field data, published articles, and other documents which support the application.

Residue data

If the application is for use on a food or feed crop, there must be a federal tolerance or exemption from the requirement of a tolerance for the requested active ingredient(s) for the requested crop. Cite the specific section in the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 180) where the tolerance or exemption can be found.

Describe the practices involved in producing the crop. Is the crop marketed fresh? Processed? Both? What happens to the crop residue or by-products? Is any portion of it fed to livestock?

You must submit data showing that the proposed use will not result in crop residues exceeding the established tolerances if the proposal involves any of the following:

- Increased application rate.
- Increased number of applications.
- Decreased interval between applications.
- Decreased pre-harvest interval.
- Certain changes in use pattern, such as a change from soil application to foliar application.
- Certain changes in formulation, such as the addition of a sticker or extender, or conversion to slow-release. If submitted without supporting residue data, any SLN application involving a formulation change must include a detailed explanation of why residues would not be increased by such a change.

Residue data submitted to support an SLN registration must conform with requirements in EPA's Residue Chemistry Test Guidelines OPPTS 860.1000 Background and 860.1500 Crop Field Trials (see EPA website; Test Guidelines for Pesticides and Toxic Substances), which contains a section specifically about SLN registrations.

Residue data should always be generated under Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) as established under 40 CFR 160 *(see *GLP Residue Data sidebar*). A signed statement must accompany the data, including at least one of the following:

- Indicate the study was performed under GLP.
- Describe in detail all differences between the practices used in the study and those required under GLP and explain why this will not invalidate the data.
- Indicate the applicant did not conduct the study and does not know whether the study was conducted in accordance with GLP.

Residue data must be accompanied by the field and laboratory protocols and the procedures used to carry them out. If the data is also on file at the EPA, provide the appropriate reference number, such as the Master Record Identification (MRID) number.

GLP Residue Data:

**Although EPA guidance on SLN registrations indicates that “non-GLP data are not automatically rejected,” EPA has clarified this by indicating that applicants should “conduct, thus submit, GLP studies always. Scientific credibility or assurance is a plus for GLP studies. However, there are cases where EPA would review and accept non-GLP data on a case-by-case basis. (i.e., refereed journal articles, academic publications, etc.). In most cases these are submitted as supplemental information to substantiate basic GLP information which may have already been reviewed by EPA. In other words, for a specific chemical, there may already be a significant body of information and EPA or the state feel assured on study results.”*

EPA also indicated that if the state is considering non-GLP residue data as a basis for issuing an SLN, the state should consult with EPA's Registration and Science Divisions before issuance. Be aware that such an EPA review will take a considerable amount of time and substantially delay completing the state review.

Efficacy data

All SLN applications should be supported by efficacy data — such as comparative data when other registered pesticides are available for use. Efficacy studies should include the names of the study participants, materials and methods used, results that include statistical analysis, and discussion or conclusions. Studies should cover a minimum of two growing seasons and should be performed in Washington whenever possible.

Efficacy data generated in areas outside Washington may be used if it shows that conditions under which trials were conducted were similar to conditions in Washington's growing areas.

If efficacy data is not available, WSDA may approve a conditional SLN registration for a limited time, based on "bridging" data or other information the applicant provides that's supported by an independent expert. If a conditional SLN registration is approved, WSDA may require the applicant to submit efficacy data by a specific date.

All SLN applications for public health uses must be supported by efficacy data.

Phytotoxicity data

Discuss the potential for the proposed use to cause phytotoxicity to the crop and submit any applicable data, usually required for herbicides and plant growth regulators only. Phytotoxicity studies may be performed in conjunction with efficacy studies.

Effects on beneficial insects

A pollinator protection statement is required for insecticides, miticides, and fungicides that are toxic to bees when applied to a crop or site that is attractive to bees. WSDA may require registrants to submit toxicity data for beneficial or pollinating insects, usually required for insecticides, miticides and fungicides only.

Effects on aquatic organisms

Discuss any potential adverse effects on aquatic organisms. The WSDA Toxicologist reviews certain SLN applications, such as aquatic uses. You must submit a completed WSDA Aquatic Risk Assessment form (Form #630-4129 on the WSDA website) with every application that involves aquatic use or potential impacts to aquatic organisms.

Data requirements for other issues

WSDA may require that registrants submit data necessary to address other issues, such as soil fumigation. Before deciding on the SLN application, WSDA may consult with EPA about data supporting the application.

Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF)

Indicate if a Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF), listing the active and inert ingredients contained in the product, is on file with WSDA. If a CSF is not on file with WSDA, the applicant must submit a CSF with the SLN registration application as required by the Washington Pesticide Control Act (RCW 15.58.060).

When submitting a CSF for an unregistered pesticide or for a registered product that does not already have a CSF on file with WSDA, use WSDA's secure Pesticide Registration CSF Portal on the WSDA website. Do not use email, as this is not a secure method of sending CSFs.

For information regarding "stand-alone" SLN registrations for unregistered pesticides, refer to page 17.

Registration Status

The application must address the following questions.

- Is the product currently federally registered? If not, is the product identical in composition to a federally registered product or does it contain the same active ingredients and inert ingredients, but in different percentages, as that of a federally registered product?
- Has the registration for the proposed use previously been denied, disapproved, suspended, or canceled by the EPA? If the answer is yes, include a detailed discussion of the action taken by the EPA.

- Has the registration for the proposed use been voluntarily canceled? If it has, explain the reasons for the voluntary cancellation.
- Has the registration for other uses of the product previously been denied, disapproved, suspended, or canceled by the EPA? If yes, provide a detailed discussion of the action (and refer to the Unreasonable Adverse Effects Determination section below).
- Is the product under special review by the EPA? If yes, provide a detailed discussion of the concern that triggered the special review and its current status.
- Is the pesticide currently undergoing a Registration Review by the EPA? If so, is the proposed use being supported?

Unreasonable Adverse Effects Determination

If any of the conditions listed below apply, WSDA must determine that the use will not cause unreasonable adverse effects on people or the environment.

- The product has a composition that is not similar to any federally registered product (such as a “stand-alone” SLN registration).
- The use pattern is not similar to any federally registered uses of the same product or a product with a similar composition. A non-similar use pattern would include a change from non-food use to food use, outdoor use to indoor use, terrestrial use to aquatic use, and non-domestic use to domestic use.
- Registrations for other uses of the same product, or products with similar composition, have been denied, disapproved, suspended, or canceled by the EPA.

If any of the conditions described above apply, you must include with your application a detailed discussion of the potential risks of the proposed use. As appropriate, the discussion must address the potential risk to human health, endangered or threatened species, beneficial organisms, groundwater, and the environment. Items that may need to be addressed include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Proximity to aquatic systems.
- Proximity to endangered species habitats.
- Proximity to residences.
- Potential for off-target movement.
- Soil-type considerations, such as the potential to leach or carry over.
- Proposals to mitigate risks, such as protective clothing, setback restrictions, or soil-type restrictions.

WSDA will review potential risks and proposals to mitigate risks. To determine if proposed risk mitigation measures are adequate, WSDA may consult with other state agencies, such as the departments of Ecology, Fish and Wildlife, and Health, or federal agencies, such as EPA, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries, or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

For information regarding “stand-alone” SLN registrations for unregistered pesticides, refer to page 17.

SLN Label Requirements (Refer to page 15 for label example)

WSDA will register the label or labeling for a pesticide product if we determine the labeling and other material required complies with the requirements of RCW 15.58 – that is, the product will perform its intended function without unreasonable adverse effects on the environment.

Submit a copy of the proposed SLN label [refer to WAC 16-228-1400(4)] which must include the following:

General label requirements

- A **restricted use pesticide (RUP) designation statement**, when applicable.

A federal RUP designation statement is required for all federal RUPs. The wording, size, and format of the RUP statement must be identical to the RUP statement on the federal label. The RUP statement must be located at the top of the first page of the SLN label.

A state RUP designation statement (*see RUP sidebar*) is required for all state RUPs that do not have a federal RUP statement. The following active ingredients and uses are designated as state RUPs (refer to WAC 16-228-1231 and 1235):

- » Aquatic pesticides; most uses.
- » Clopyralid; certain uses.
- » Certain active ingredients and their isomers to protect groundwater, such as atrazine, bromacil, DCPA, disulfoton, diuron, hexazinone, metolachlor, metribuzin, picloram, prometon, simazine, tebuthiuron; most uses.
- » Phenoxy hormone-type herbicides and dicamba when distributed in Eastern Washington; most uses.
- » Strychnine and its salts; all uses.

- **Mechanism (mode) of action (MOA) information box** if already on the most recent EPA-accepted Section 3 product label or required by EPA through a Registration Review Decision for the active ingredient. Place in/near the upper right corner of the first page using the EPA-approved formatting (see example below). Do not place higher than the RUP statement, if present.

NAME of ACTIVE INGREDIENT	GROUP	MODE OF ACTION CODE as designated by WSSA, FRAC, or IRAC	Type of Pesticide, e.g. "HERBICIDE", "INSECTICIDE", "FUNGICIDE", etc.
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- **SLN label statement:** *"FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need (SLN) Label"*
- **Distribution and use statement:** *"FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON"*
- The **brand name** of the product.
- The **EPA registration numbers** of the product: *"EPA Reg. No. 123-456 & EPA SLN No. WA-XXXXXX"*. Note that WSDA will contact the applicant and assign an actual SLN registration number if the SLN registration is approved.
- **Use description:** e.g. *"For Control of [Name of Pest] in [Name of Crop or Site]"*
- The **signal word**, if the toxicity of the pesticide is category 1 (when the signal word is DANGER or DANGER-POISON).
- The following **expiration date statement:** *"This label for (product name) expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, (fifth year)."*

All SLN labels expire on the fifth year after issuance (for example issuance in 2023, expiration in 2027), unless WSDA determines a shorter period is appropriate. The expiration date allows for periodic review of the SLN label to ensure that precautions and restrictions are still adequate and to determine if the SLN registration is still required, since, for example, the use may have been added to the Section 3 label. Sixty days before the expiration date, the registrant should submit a revised SLN label and any applicable supporting documentation. Refer to page 16 for guidance on submitting a revised SLN label to WSDA.

- These **labeling statements:**
 - » *"It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling."*
 - » *"This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application."*

State Restricted Use Pesticide (RUP) Statement:

The required state RUP designation for a state RUP (aquatic, clopyralid, groundwater, strychnine):
(PRODUCT NAME) is a state-restricted use pesticide and is to be distributed only by licensed pesticide dealers. Only certified applicators or persons under the direct supervision of a certified applicator may use or apply (PRODUCT NAME).

The required state RUP designation statement for a state RUP (phenoxy and dicamba):
(PRODUCT NAME) is a state-restricted use pesticide when distributed in counties located east of the crest of the Cascade Mountains, and is to be distributed only by licensed pesticide dealers. Only certified applicators or persons under the direct supervision of a certified applicator may use or apply (PRODUCT NAME) when distributed in counties located east of the crest of the Cascade Mountains.

- The following **applicable Section 3 label reference**:
 - » For agricultural use SLN labels the statement: *“Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on this SLN label and the EPA registered label.”*
 - » For non-agricultural use SLN labels the statement: *“Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on this SLN label and the EPA registered label.”*
- **Directions for use** to meet the special local need. These should include the crop or site, pests, application rate and concentration, method of application, and frequency and timing of application.

Restrictions/Precautions section - include the following when applicable:

- Restricted entry interval (REI), pre-harvest interval (PHI), and maximum annual application rate.
- Groundwater, surface water, and any other restrictions or precautions that are applicable to the intended use.
- A **pollinator protection statement (PPS)** is required for insecticides, miticides, and fungicides that are toxic to bees when applied to a crop or site that is attractive to bees.

WSDA generally requires a PPS based on the federal label for crops pollinated by honey bees, unless additional restrictions are deemed necessary. If the PPS is fairly brief, repeat it from the federal label. If the PPS is lengthy, include a statement referring to the PPS on the federal label. Also include any use limitations to protect bees that are relevant to the crop or site, such as if the federal label prohibits use during bloom.

For crops, such as alfalfa grown for seed, pollinated by other species of bees, such as alkali bees and alfalfa leaf cutting bees, WSDA may require an alternative PPS to address specific risks to other species of bees not adequately addressed by the federal label. Please contact an entomologist that conducts research on pesticide toxicity to other species of bees to determine if the federal PPS provides adequate protection. Some resources for this type of research include Washington State University, Oregon State University, University of Idaho, University of California, and USDA in Logan, Utah.

Refer to **Appendix A** for information regarding bee pollination of crops grown in Washington State. The appendix has links to several university publications or databases that may help determine whether an alternative PPS is needed. It also includes links to an EPA website on protecting pollinators and a USDA publication about the attractiveness of agricultural crops to bees.

- **Washington Herbicide Rules** — A statement referring to WSDA herbicide rules is required for herbicides used in areas that are subject to those rules, such as phenoxy, desiccant, and sulfonyleurea herbicides in portions of Eastern Washington. Consult with WSDA for specific wording referring to WSDA herbicide rules.
- **Aquatic / Endangered Species Advisory** — This statement is required for pesticides that have a federal label statement indicating the product is toxic to fish or aquatic invertebrates or is listed in a U.S. District Court order. *(See Aquatic sidebar)*
- **Non-Aquatic / Endangered Species Advisory** — For other threatened or endangered species such as amphibians, birds, insects, mammals, plants, or reptiles, WSDA will develop an appropriate endangered species advisory statement, and may consult with other agencies.

Aquatic / Endangered Species Advisory Statement:

Repeat the aquatic advisory statement from the Section 3 label (if present). For example: *“This pesticide is toxic to fish.”* or *“This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish and wildlife.”*

This statement must be followed by: *“(Product Name) should not be used in accordance with this SLN label where impact on listed threatened or endangered species is likely. You may refer to the Natural Resources Assessment Section on WSDA’s website for additional information related to pesticide use and endangered species protection. Information from EPA about no-spray buffer zones is available on the WSDA website under Endangered Species/ Buffers. Pesticide applicators may use the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife’s SalmonScape mapping tool available on their website to determine if listed salmonid species occur in or near a proposed application site.”*

Any buffers required by the Section 3 label or a Registration Review decision should be included in this section.

- **Chemigation** — If the pesticide is subject to EPA PR Notice 87-1 regarding chemigation (See Pesticide Notices by Category on EPA's website), the SLN label must contain a statement either prohibiting or giving specific directions for use through an irrigation system.

If chemigation is prohibited on the SLN label, the following statement is required: *"For use in accordance with this SLN label **do not** apply this product through any type of irrigation system."*

If chemigation is allowed on the SLN and federal label, the following statement is required: *"This product may be applied through irrigation systems. Refer to the EPA registered label for chemigation directions."*

The SLN label must list the allowed types of irrigation systems for chemigation. In addition, it cannot allow chemigation through the following types of irrigation systems, unless specifically authorized in writing by WSDA: big gun, border, flood (basin), furrow (rill), or traveler.

The SLN label must also include the WSDA Chemigation Guidance statement (*see sidebar*). The statement is not required if chemigation is limited to micro irrigation systems only, such as surface drip or subsurface drip irrigation, wherein water is applied to the soil surface (Ref. ASAE S526.4).

In addition, the SLN label must have complete directions for chemigation as specified in EPA PR Notice 87-1.

- **Crops Grown for Seed** — Alfalfa, clover, and certain small-seeded herb and vegetable crops grown to produce seed specifically for crop reproduction are considered "nonfood and nonfeed sites" for purposes of pesticide registration in Washington. The "nonfood and nonfeed" designation eliminates required tolerances, allowing the registration of pesticides without a tolerance on the designated seed crops. EPA accepts this designation assuming growers and processors strictly adhere to Washington rules found in WAC 16-228-1270.

The following statements must be included on the SLN label under the heading "Restrictions / Precautions":

"Crops Grown for Seed

All (crop) seed screenings shall be disposed of in such a way that they cannot be distributed or used for human food or animal feed. The seed conditioner shall keep records of screening disposal for three years from the date of disposal and shall furnish the records to the director immediately upon request. Conditioner disposal records shall consist of documentation of on-farm disposal, disposal at a controlled dumpsite, incinerator, composter or other equivalent disposal site, and shall include the lot numbers, amount of material disposed of, the grower(s), and the date of disposal.

No portion of the (crop) seed plant, including but not limited to green chop, hay, pellets, meal, whole seed, cracked seed, roots, bulbs, leaves, and seed screenings may be used or distributed for food or feed purposes.

(Crop) seed shall bear a tag or container label which forbids the use of the seed for human consumption or animal feed.

(Crop) seed may not be distributed for human consumption or animal feed."

WSDA Chemigation Guidance

Application off-site is prohibited. The chemigation application must be continuously observed whenever sensitive areas as defined in WAC 16-202-1002(44) (including but not limited to schools, parks, dwellings, occupied buildings or structures, public roadways, and waters of the state) are at risk of being exposed to drift, runoff, or overspray. In order to minimize the potential for application off-site, WSDA recommends that the product only be applied through low-pressure irrigation systems (defined as 5 to 30 pounds per square inch measured at the nozzle) with a nozzle release height no higher than 3 feet above the target crop, and that end guns be disabled throughout the application.

An inspection port or a direct access point is required, and it must be positioned immediately upstream of the irrigation mainline check valve and be of sufficient size to allow visual and manual inspection of the check valve and low-pressure drain. The inspection port or access point must have a minimum diameter of 4 inches, unless an alternative access system is approved by WSDA (WAC 16-202-1012[1]).

The chemigation application tank cannot be placed within 20 feet of and must be down gradient from wellheads or other sensitive areas. Mixing or loading activities cannot occur within 20 feet of the wellhead or other sensitive areas (WAC 16-202-1008[1]).

The operator of the chemigation system must read and understand the WA State Chemigation Rules (WAC 16-202-1001 through WAC 16-202-1024) prior to conducting a chemigation application and must adhere to the requirements contained therein. The rules can be accessed from the Washington State Legislature website (apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx).

To apply for an SLN registration under the nonfood or nonfeed designation, applicants must obtain a copy of WSDA seed crop rules in WAC 16-228-1270 and consult with WSDA staff.

- **Non-bearing Crops** — Perennial crops (e.g., tree fruits, blueberries, raspberries, hops) during the establishment year are considered to be non-bearing crops, as long as there will be no harvest for at least one year after application. Residue data are not required, as long as the SLN label has an enforceable restriction that prohibits harvest for food or feed for one year after the application. Refer to the EPA Residue Chemistry Test Guidelines for additional information.

Additional Label Requirements

- A **container disposal statement**, when applicable. See examples below.

For plastic containers — **“WSDA Container Disposal Guidance:** Pesticide containers must be properly cleaned prior to disposal. The best time to clean empty pesticide containers is during mixing and loading, because residue can be difficult to remove after it dries. Triple rinse (or pressure rinse) the pesticide container, empty all pesticide rinse water into the spray tank, and apply to a labeled crop or site. Recycling a cleaned container is the best method of container disposal. Information regarding the recycling of empty and cleaned plastic pesticide containers in Washington is available on the WSDA website under the Waste Pesticide Program. Cleaned containers may also be disposed of in a sanitary landfill if permitted by the county. Burning is not a legal method of container disposal in Washington.”

For paper containers — **“WSDA Container Disposal Guidance:** Completely empty the contents of the pesticide container into application equipment, and apply to a labeled crop or site. The empty container may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Burning is not a legal method of container disposal in Washington.”

- The **name and address** of the SLN registrant.
- A **label identification code**, such as a revision date (e.g. Rev. 01/01/2022).

Waiver of Liability Statements (Limitation of Warranty) - if included by the registrant

Waiver of liability statements (see sidebar) are used to limit product liability and only apply for crops grown on very limited acreage, such as some seed crops. EPA opposes enforcing limits on user rights, and will only allow certain waiver of liability language on Section SLN labels. Additional information on this issue is available on the EPA website (Guidance on Warranty Statements).

When a waiver of liability statement is included on the SLN label, it must be placed on the last page. A sentence referring the user to the waiver of liability statement (example below) may be placed on the first page, related to required statements on page 10.

“Read and understand the (Registrant’s) Special Conditions and Disclaimer for use before using (Product) on (Crop).”

Waiver of Liability Language

The following is an example of waiver of liability language that is acceptable to EPA:

“(Registrant’s) Special Conditions and Disclaimer for use of (Product) on (Crop) (Registrant) intends that this Section 24(c) label be distributed only by the (Grower Association) only to end users and/or growers who agree in writing to the terms and conditions required by the (Grower Association) including a waiver and release from all liability and indemnification by the user and/or grower of (Registrant), (Grower Association), and others for failure to perform and crop damage from the use of (Product) on (Crop). If such terms and conditions are unacceptable return (Product) at once unopened.

This product when used on (Crop) may lead to crop injury, loss, or damage. (Registrant) recommends that the user and/or grower test this product in order to determine its suitability for such intended use. The (Grower Association) and (Registrant) make this product available to the user and/or grower solely to the extent the benefit and utility, in the sole opinion of the user and/or grower, outweigh the extent of potential injury associated with the use of this product. The decision to use or not to use this (Pesticide) must be made by each individual (Product) user and/or grower on the basis of possible crop injury from (Product), the severity of (Pest) infestation, the cost of alternative (Pest) controls, and other factors. (Registrant) intends that because of the risk of failure to perform or crop damage that all such use is at the user’s and/or grower’s risk, to the extent consistent with applicable law.

This Special Conditions and Disclaimer statement is required by (Registrant) and is not required or enforced by the USEPA or the WSDA.”

Waiver of liability certificates are not part of the SLN label. These certificates are agreements between the registrant, the grower association, and the users.

Multiple States (Not Allowed on SLN Labels)

Many pest problems affecting crops grown in Washington also occur in other Pacific Northwest states. While WSDA works closely with Oregon and Idaho on pesticide registration issues, each state has specific labeling requirements for SLN registrations.

Therefore, WSDA policy requires that the SLN label be for Washington only, unless the registration is for a “stand-alone” pesticide that is not federally registered. Refer to page 17 for information regarding “stand-alone” SLN registrations.

SLN Label Format Consistent with WSDA Requirements

— Refer to this guidance document and WAC 16-228-1400(4) —

Federal and state restricted use pesticide (RUP) statement (when applicable)

Mechanism of action (MOA) information box (when applicable)

SLN label statement: *“FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need (SLN) Label”*

Distribution and use statement: *“FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON”*

Product Brand Name

EPA Reg. No.

EPA SLN No. WA-xxxxxx (assigned by WSDA)

Use description: e.g. *“For Control of [Name of Pest] in [Name of Crop or Site]”*

Signal word (if the pesticide is category 1)

Expiration date statement: *“This label for [product name] expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, [fifth year].”*

“It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.”

“This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.”

“Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on this SLN label and the EPA registered label.” (WPS use) OR *“Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on this SLN label and the EPA registered label.”* (Non-WPS use)

Directions for use:

- Crop or site to be treated / Pest(s) to be controlled
- Application rate and concentration
- Application method(s) / Frequency / Timing

Restrictions / Precautions

- Restricted entry interval (REI), pre-harvest interval (PHI), and maximum annual application rate
- Groundwater, surface water, pollinator protection statement (PPS), Washington herbicide rules, endangered species advisory (aquatic or non-aquatic), chemigation, crops grown for seed, non-bearing crop, etc. (when applicable)

WSDA container disposal guidance (when applicable)

Name and address of the SLN registrant

Label identification code (such as the revision date)

If the SLN label has a waiver of liability statement, it must be consistent with EPA and WSDA requirements.

WSDA SLN Sample Label

Federal or state restricted use pesticide (RUP) statement (when applicable)

NAME of ACTIVE INGREDIENT	GROUP	MODE OF ACTION CODE as designated by WSSA, FRAC, or IRAC	Type of Pesticide, e.g. “HERBICIDE”, “INSECTICIDE”, “FUNGICIDE”, etc.
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Section 24(c) Special Local Need (SLN) Label

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

PRODUCT BRAND NAME

EPA REG. NO. 123-456

EPA SLN NO. WA-XXXXXX

For Control of [Name of Pest] in [Name of Crop or Site]

DANGER or DANGER / POISON (When applicable)

This label for (Product name) expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 20XX.

- It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on this SLN label and the EPA registered label.

Directions for Use

- Crop or Site / Pest(s).
- Application rate and concentration.
- Application method(s) / Frequency / Timing.

Restrictions / Precautions

- Restricted entry interval (REI), pre-harvest interval (PHI), maximum annual application rate.
- Groundwater, surface water, pollinator protection statement (PPS), Washington herbicide rules, endangered species advisory (aquatic or non-aquatic), chemigation, crops grown for seed, non-bearing crop, etc. (when applicable).

WSDA Container Disposal Guidance (when applicable)

Section 24c SLN Registrant:
Chemical Company, Inc.
20039 First Avenue
Middletown, ST 00000

Rev. 01/01/2023

Specific SLN Registrations

Supplemental Distributor SLN Registrations

EPA requires that SLN registrations be based on a primary Section 3 registration; these registrations have a two-part EPA registration number, such as 123-456. Supplemental distributor products are pesticides sub registered under the primary EPA registration number. Supplemental distributor registration numbers are the same as the primary EPA registration number, except with the addition of a third set of numbers, such as 123-456-789. WSDA will issue a supplemental distributor SLN registration when all the following conditions are met:

- An identical SLN registration has been issued by WSDA under the primary Section 3 registration.
- A letter of authorization from the primary SLN registrant authorizing the supplemental distributor SLN registration has been submitted to WSDA with the supplemental distributor SLN request.
- A cover letter, a copy of the federal label, and a copy of the draft supplemental distributor SLN label have been submitted to WSDA.

For supplemental distributor SLN registrations, a federal SLN application form is not required and the SLN label is not submitted to EPA. Supplemental distributor SLN labels are assigned the same SLN registration number as primary SLN labels but differ by having a letter such as b, c, d, following the SLN number.

Any action taken on, or changes made to, the primary SLN also affects the distributor SLN. For example, if the primary registrant decides to voluntarily cancel their SLN registration, the supplemental distributor SLN is automatically cancelled. The supplemental distributor is responsible for communicating with the primary registrant and staying informed of planned changes to the primary SLN registration.

Identical/Substantially Similar Product (formerly known as “Me-Too”) SLN Registrations

WSDA allows SLN registrations for products that are identical or substantially similar in formulation to that of products that have existing SLN registrations. This type of registration was formerly known as a “Me-Too” SLN registration. The SLN registrant for the **Identical/Substantially Similar Product** must meet the following conditions:

- Submit a cover letter, a completed EPA SLN application form, a copy of the federal label, and a copy of the draft SLN label. You do not need to submit any nonproprietary data that is already on file with WSDA, such as WSU or IR-4 data.
 - » Make the draft SLN label essentially identical to the wording of the original SLN label, except for changes required by WSDA or EPA.
- Have a letter of authorization from the original registrant to cite any proprietary data, or submit your own data.
- Submit letters of support (see page six), and verify that a special local need still exists. Some applications may require additional information.

In certain situations, WSDA may not issue an **Identical/Substantially Similar Product** SLN registration, such as when the use has been added to a Section 3 label with the same active ingredient and formulation or a new Section 3 pesticide has been registered that will adequately control the pest problem.

Third-party SLN Registrations

Third-party SLN registrations are issued to a company other than the registrant when the registrant of the product is not willing to apply for an SLN registration. However, third-party SLN registrations will only be issued if accompanied by a letter of authorization from the product registrant. In such instances, the third-party registrant becomes the registrant of the SLN registration and is responsible for:

- Maintenance fees.
- Any data to support the SLN registration.
- Adding required label language for worker protection standard, endangered species, and so forth.
- All other obligations of a registrant under FIFRA.

“Stand-Alone” SLN Registrations

A stand-alone SLN registration is for a pesticide that is not federally registered. A “stand-alone” SLN application requires:

- Pesticide application fee (\$650 for two years) and a completed Application for Registration of Pesticides form, available on the WSDA Section 3 Products webpage. Mail these items together.
- Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF).
- Appropriate documentation that each active ingredient comes from a federally registered product and each inert ingredient is presently found in a federally registered product.
- The label for a stand-alone SLN registration must contain all the required information that is normally required on a Section 3 label.

Applicants should be aware that the review of a stand-alone application will require additional time for WSDA review. In addition, WSDA will need to perform an unreasonable adverse effects determination and may need to consult with EPA prior to approval. Refer to page 3 for information regarding CSF submission, and page 9 for information regarding an unreasonable adverse effects determination.

Changes to Existing SLN Registrations

Revising SLN Labels

To revise an SLN label, for example to extend the expiration date, registrants must first submit a request to WSDA sixty days before the expiration date. The expiration date may be extended for five years unless WSDA determines that a shorter period is appropriate.

Before submitting a request to extend the expiration date, contact an unaffiliated expert, such as a WSU or USDA researcher, and someone representing the commodity group, commission, or association for the crop or site. Obtain written verification that the pest problem still exists, and review the current SLN label use directions.

The cover letter must include a detailed discussion of the label changes, the SLN label with the proposed revisions, and any studies or other documents necessary to support the requested changes. The registrant is also responsible for ensuring that the revised SLN labeling addresses any applicable risk mitigation measures or conditions related to the registration review for the active ingredient. WSDA requires the addition of the mechanism (mode) of action (MOA) details to the SLN label when EPA requires registrants to update labels with this information. WSDA may request additional edits on a case-by-case basis.

Do not distribute revised SLN labels unless WSDA has approved them. Revising SLN labels without WSDA approval violates the Washington Pesticide Control Act (RCW 15.58) and labels may be considered “misbranded” under FIFRA.

If the SLN label is approved, WSDA will notify EPA of the changes and submit a revised label for their records. The applicant will receive the approval notification by email.

WSDA has the authority under state law to revise SLN labels when necessary to ensure that human health and the environment are protected. WSDA will notify the registrant of proposed revisions and will discuss proposed revisions upon request.

Company Name Changes

For company name changes on Section 24(c) Special Local Need registrations, contact the WSDA Registration Specialist assigned to the registrant to get the Section 24(c) Special Local Need registration information updated.

Transferring SLN Registrations

When one company transfers an SLN registration to another company at the federal level, the transfer is not automatic at the state level. The procedure depends on whether the first company will continue to distribute the old product in Washington.

If both products are being distributed in Washington, the SLN registration for the new product is considered a new SLN registration. A new SLN application must be submitted to WSDA for review and it must include a cover letter, a completed EPA SLN application form, a copy of the federal label, a copy of the draft SLN label, and a copy of EPA's letter approving the transfer of the SLN registration.

If the old product's SLN registration will be cancelled in Washington and the product is no longer distributed, the new product registration is considered a revised SLN registration. In this case, WSDA will need to review and approve a cover letter, a copy of the federal label, a copy of the revised SLN label, and a copy of EPA's letter approving the transfer of the SLN registration. See page 17 for guidance on submitting a revised SLN label to WSDA.

WSDA will address exceptions to the above on a case-by-case basis. Some applications may require additional information.

Withdrawing or Canceling Existing SLN Registrations

WSDA must receive a letter or email from the registrant to withdraw or cancel an SLN registration; WSDA will notify EPA of the change in registration status. Since cancelling an SLN registration may affect growers or user groups, WSDA needs a brief explanation of the reason for cancellation.

Before acting on a request for voluntary cancellation, FIFRA [Section 6(f)(1)(B)] requires EPA to provide a 30-day public comment period on the request. In addition, this section requires EPA to provide a 180-day comment period on a request for voluntary termination of any minor agricultural use before granting the request, unless the registrant requests a waiver of the comment period. The cancellation request should include whether or not the registrant is waiving the 180-day comment period.

If WSDA determines that a pesticide or its labeling does not comply with the provisions of state law (RCW 15.58) or the rules, WSDA may cancel the registration after a hearing in accordance with the provisions of RCW 34.05 (Administrative Procedure Act).

Appendix A - Insect Pollination of Crops Grown in Washington State

In 2017, the value of bee-pollinated crops in Washington State was approximately \$3.3 billion.

Insect pollinators are essential to the production of crops in Washington. Bees collect pollen and nectar from flowering crops and weeds. Some pesticides can be toxic to these essential pollinators. Understanding the flowering habit of crops and the surrounding area can reduce the risk to bees from pesticide exposure.

Bees are commercially managed for the pollination of a variety of crops in the state of Washington, including tree fruits, berries, cucurbits, and seed crops. Bees also pollinate a variety of fruit and vegetable plants in home gardens, as well as native plants.

While the honey bee is the most widely used managed pollinator species, several other species of bees also pollinate crops. These include the alfalfa leafcutting bee (*Megachile rotundata*), alkali bee (*Nomia melanderi*), orchard mason bee (*Osmia lignaria*) and several species of bumble bee.

Besides these managed pollinators, wild pollinators also pollinate many crops. Studies have shown that the best crop pollination and fruit set occurs in the presence of both managed and wild pollinators. Wild pollinators include more than 400 species of bees in Washington, as well as flies, wasps, beetles, moths and butterflies, and hummingbirds. If your crop requires insect pollination, it may be worth taking their habitat requirements into account.

In the table that follows this page you will find lists of crop types and specifics about how they are pollinated – by bees or otherwise.

NOTE: Regardless of the crop, applicators must be mindful of the potential for drift onto adjacent and/or downwind blooming crops which may be attractive to pollinators.

Appendix A - Insect Pollination of Crops Grown in Washington State

Crop group	Crop	Blooming crop pollinated by:			Attractive to bees (in bloom)	Blooming broadleaf weeds concerns	Solitary bee concerns	Comments
		Honey Bees	Bumble Bees	Other (<i>Osmia</i> , <i>Megachile</i> , <i>Nomia</i>)				
Berry/small fruit	Blackberry	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Flower buds are attractive to bumble bees before blooms open; flowers attractive to most insect pollinators
Berry/small fruit	Blueberry	✓	✓	✓		✓		Mason bees (<i>Osmia ribiflorus</i>) may be important early-season pollinators in some areas
Berry/small fruit	Cranberry	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Berry/small fruit	Currant	✓	✓			✓		
Berry/small fruit	Grape					✓		Self-pollinated, not attractive to bees
Berry/small fruit	Raspberry	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Flower buds are attractive to bumble bees before blooms open
Berry/small fruit	Strawberry	✓	✓		✓			Some varieties may benefit from pollination by honey bees
Cereal grains	Barley							Wind-pollinated, not attractive to bees
Cereal grains	Buckwheat				✓			Blooming crop is attractive to honey bees
Cereal grains	Corn, field				✓			Wind-pollinated, pollen-shedding corn can be attractive to honey bees*
Cereal grains	Oat							Wind-pollinated, not attractive to bees
Cereal grains	Triticale							Wind-pollinated, not attractive to bees
Cereal grains	Wheat							Wind-pollinated, not attractive to bees
Hay/silage	Alfalfa hay				✓		✓	Blooming alfalfa is highly attractive to bees, including honey bees, alkali bees, and alfalfa leafcutting bees
Hay/silage	Clover hay				✓			Blooming clover is highly attractive to honey bees and bumble bees
	Grass hay (incl. timothy hay)							
Hay/silage	Mixed hay - timothy/alfalfa				✓		✓	Wind-pollinated, not attractive to bees
Hay/silage	Mixed hay - timothy/clover				✓			Blooming alfalfa is highly attractive to bees, including honey bees, alkali bees, and alfalfa leafcutting bees
								Blooming clover is highly attractive to honey bees and bumble bees
Herb	Dill grown for oil				✓			Can be attractive to honey bees, flies, wasps, and butterflies
Herb	Hops						✓	Native bees (esp. Halictidae) have been observed visiting drip puddled water in hop yards surveyed by WSU

Appendix A - Insect Pollination of Crops Grown in Washington State

Crop group	Crop	Blooming crop pollinated by:			Attractive to bees (in bloom)	Blooming broadleaf weeds concerns	Solitary bee concerns	Comments
		Honey Bees	Bumble Bees	Other (<i>Osmia</i> , <i>Megachile</i> , <i>Nomia</i>)				
Herb	Mint (peppermint, spearmint)				✓			Blooming crop is highly attractive to honey bees* and other bees
Nursery/ornamental	Flower bulb (daffodil, tulip)							Non-blooming bulb production crop is not attractive to bees
Nursery/ornamental	Holly				✓			Blooming crop is attractive to honey bees*
Nursery/ornamental	Lavender				✓			Blooming crop is highly attractive to bees
Nursery/ornamental	Rhododendron and Azalea				✓			Blooming crop is highly attractive to bumble bees
Nursery/ornamental	Turfgrass							Not attractive to bees
Oilseed	Canola	✓	✓	✓	✓			Some varieties require pollination by bees; blooming crop is highly attractive to bees*
Oilseed	Sunflower	✓	✓	✓	✓			Pollinated primarily by honey bees; native long horned bees are sunflower specialists
Other crops/sites	Aquatic sites					✓		Not attractive to bees unless blooming plants such as purple loosestrife or other bee-attractive emergent species are present
Other crops/sites	Hemp				✓			Wind-pollinated; can be attractive to honey bees and bumble bees**
Other crops/sites	Mushroom							Not attractive to pollinators
Other crops/sites	Potato (breeding)		✓					Some male-fertile varieties benefit from pollination by the bumble bee species <i>Bombus terricola</i> (presumably when potatoes are being grown for breeding in a greenhouse)
Other crops/sites	Shellfish beds (oyster, clam)							Not attractive to pollinators
Seed crop	Alfalfa (seed)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Pollinated by honey bees, alkali bees, and alfalfa leafcutting bees; highly attractive to bees
Seed crop	Asparagus (seed)	✓			✓			Can be attractive to honey bees during fern stage
Seed crop	Beet, garden or sugar (seed)							Wind-pollinated, not attractive to bees
Seed crop	Cabbage (seed)	✓						
Seed crop	Carrot (seed)	✓		✓				Pollinated by bees, wasps, and flies

Appendix A - Insect Pollination of Crops Grown in Washington State

Crop group	Crop	Blooming crop pollinated by:			Attractive to bees (in bloom)	Blooming broadleaf weeds concerns	Solitary bee concerns	Comments
		Honey Bees	Bumble Bees	Other (<i>Osmia</i> , <i>Megachile</i> , <i>Nomia</i>)				
Seed crop	Clover (seed)	✓	✓		✓			Highly attractive to bees
Seed crop	Grass (seed)							Wind-pollinated, not attractive to bees
Seed crop	Mustard (seed)	✓						
Seed crop	Onion (seed)	✓		✓				Pollinated by honey bees, leafcutter bees
Seed crop	Potato (seed)		✓					'Seed potatoes' (tubers) do not require pollination; however, potato flowers must be pollinated by bumble bees to produce actual seeds
Seed crop	Radish (seed)	✓						
Seed crop	Spinach (seed)							Wind-pollinated, not attractive to bees
Tree (commercial)	Christmas tree					✓		Not attractive to bees unless conifer aphids are producing honeydew
Tree (commercial)	Cottonwood/ poplar plantation					✓		Honey bees may visit trees as a source of propolis
Tree (commercial)	Forest site (conifer)					✓		Not attractive to bees unless conifer aphids are producing honeydew. Blooming broadleaf plants may be a concern, esp. in clearcut areas
Tree fruit/nut	Apple	✓		✓	✓	✓		Pollinated by honey bees, some growers may also use orchard mason bees (<i>Osmia</i>)
Tree fruit/nut	Apricot	✓		✓	✓	✓		Pollinated by honey bees, some growers may also use orchard mason bees (<i>Osmia</i>)
Tree fruit/nut	Cherry (sweet or tart)	✓		✓	✓	✓		Pollinated by honey bees, some growers may also use orchard mason bees (<i>Osmia</i>)
Tree fruit/nut	Filbert (hazelnut)				✓	✓		Wind-pollinated, can be attractive to bees
Tree fruit/nut	Nectarine	✓		✓	✓	✓		Pollinated by honey bees, some growers may also use orchard mason bees (<i>Osmia</i>)
Tree fruit/nut	Peach	✓		✓	✓	✓		Pollinated by honey bees, some growers may also use orchard mason bees (<i>Osmia</i>)
Tree fruit/nut	Pear	✓		✓	✓	✓		Pollinated by honey bees, some growers may also use orchard mason bees (<i>Osmia</i>)
Tree fruit/nut	Plum/Prune	✓		✓	✓	✓		Pollinated by honey bees, some growers may also use orchard mason bees (<i>Osmia</i>)
Vegetable	Asparagus				✓			Can be attractive to honey bees during fern stage
Vegetable	Bean (green or dry)				✓			Blooming lima beans and broad beans are attractive to bees; other species are self-pollinated and are

Appendix A - Insect Pollination of Crops Grown in Washington State

Crop group	Crop	Blooming crop pollinated by:			Attractive to bees (in bloom)	Blooming broadleaf weeds concerns	Solitary bee concerns	Comments
		Honey Bees	Bumble Bees	Other (<i>Osmia</i> , <i>Megachile</i> , <i>Nomia</i>)				
								generally not attractive to bees. Scarlet runner beans are attractive to hummingbirds
Vegetable	Beet							Not attractive to bees
Vegetable	Cabbage							Not attractive to bees
Vegetable	Carrot							Not attractive to bees
Vegetable	Chickpea (garbanzo bean)				✓			May be attractive to bees while in bloom
Vegetable	Corn, sweet				✓			Wind-pollinated, pollen-shedding corn can be attractive to honey bees*
Vegetable	Cucumber	✓						
Vegetable	Garlic							Not attractive to bees
Vegetable	Lentils							Self-pollinated, not attractive to bees
Vegetable	Onion							Not attractive to bees
Vegetable	Pea (green or dry)				✓			Blooming Austrian winter peas are attractive to honey bees; other species are self-pollinated and are generally not attractive to bees
Vegetable	Pepper	✓	✓					Generally self-pollinated, bumble bees and honey bees are used to pollinate some varieties
Vegetable	Potato							Not attractive to bees
Vegetable	Radish							Not attractive to bees
Vegetable	Rhubarb							Not attractive to bees
Vegetable	Spinach							Not attractive to bees
Vegetable	Squash	✓			✓			Native squash bees are specialist pollinators of cucurbits; <i>Peponapis pruinosa</i> is expanding its range and was first found in OR in 2016.
Vegetable	Tomato		✓					Field crops are self-pollinated; greenhouse tomatoes are pollinated by bumble bees
Vegetable	Watermelon	✓						

*Based on bee kill incidents investigated by WSDA.

**Based on research from Canada.

Appendix A - Insect Pollination of Crops Grown in Washington State

Selected References

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UC IPM / Bee Precaution Pesticide Ratings. University of California. (www2.ipm.ucanr.edu/beeprecaution/)

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USDA - Attractiveness of Agricultural Crops to Pollinating Bees for Collection of Nectar and/or Pollen.

(https://www.ars.usda.gov/ARSUserFiles/OPMP/Attractiveness%20of%20Agriculture%20Crops%20to%20Pollinating%20Bees%20Report-FINAL_Web%20Version_Jan%202018.pdf)

USDA - Insect Pollination of Cultivated Crop Plants, Agricultural Handbook No. 496. 2009 (1976). S.E. McGregor.

(<https://www.ars.usda.gov/arsuserfiles/20220500/onlinepollinationhandbook.pdf>)

Appendix B – Abbreviations Key

Pesticide Registration – Section 18 & 24c

Abbreviations Key

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
CSF – Confidential Statement of Formula
EPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency (federal)
EUP – Experimental Use Permit
FIFRA – Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
FQPA – Food Quality Protection Act
GLP – Good Laboratory Practices
IR-4 – Interregional Research Project Number 4 (USDA)
MRID – Master Record Identification Number (EPA)
NRAS – Natural Resources Assessment Section (WSDA)
NASS – National Agricultural Statistics Services (USDA)
PICOL – Pesticide Information Center Online (WSU)
PPS – Pollinator Protection Statement
PHI – Pre-Harvest Interval
RCW – Revised Code of Washington (law)
REI – Restricted Entry Interval
RUP – Restricted Use Pesticide
SEL – Significant Economic Loss
SLN – Special Local Need
T/E – Threatened or Endangered Species
USDA – United States Department of Agriculture (federal)
WAC – Washington Administrative Code (rules)
WPS – Worker Protection Standard
WSDA – Washington State Department of Agriculture
WSU – Washington State University