

Oregon
PESTICIDE ANALYTICAL
&
RESPONSE CENTER

2001
ANNUAL REPORT



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Acknowledgements:

We would like to express our appreciation of the member agencies and county health departments for their cooperation in investigating reported incidents. Thanks are also extended to government agencies, health departments, health care providers and the public for reporting pesticide exposure events and facilitating the gathering of pertinent information.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Pesticide Analytical and Response Center (PARC) coordinates response to pesticide-related incidents among 8 member state agencies (ORS 634.550). This is a report of the 2001 PARC investigation findings.

In 2001, a total of 213 incidents were reported. Out of the 213 reports, 73 incidents (34%) fit the PARC case definition (Appendix III) and were investigated:

- 71 incidents involved human exposures affecting 128 people
- 2 incidents involved animal exposures only

Number of people exposed to pesticides

- 23 children and 105 adults were reportedly ill from pesticide exposure
- 2 adults and 2 children were hospitalized as a result of their exposures
- 58% of people reporting exposure contacted a health care provider about their symptoms

Where were people exposed to pesticides?

- 28 people reported exposures at work, 9 of which were on farms or nurseries
- 4 school staff reported exposures while working
- 100 people reported exposures not related to work
- 84% of non-work-related exposures occurred in or around the home
- 1 parent and 1 student reported exposures to pesticides during a school event

How were people exposed to pesticides?

- 64 illnesses were reported due to agricultural pesticide applications
 - 9 agricultural workers were affected by an on-site agricultural application
 - 55 other people were affected who did not work in agriculture
- 8 agricultural workers and 1 landscaper were handling pesticides when they became ill
- 10 non-work-related exposures occurred while the person was applying pesticides to their home or garden
- 19 people reported illnesses following commercial pest control treatments to their homes
- 19 people reported exposures following pesticide treatments to their homes or yards by a family member or a neighbor
- The only fatality was due to intentional ingestion of an insecticide (suicide).

Recommendations to prevent pesticide-related illnesses and reduce exposures

- Choose products with the lowest percentage of active ingredients(s) and least odor possible.
- Follow product label regarding re-entry periods and ventilation requirements.
- Communicate with workers, family members, or anyone in the immediate area regarding planned pesticide applications and recently treated areas.
- Clearly post treated areas with the date and time of application, product used, and re-entry instructions as to when the treated areas may be used.
- Observe the product label instructions regarding appropriate protective clothing and equipment to be worn during mixing, applying, and spill cleanup.
- Store pesticides in a locked room or cabinet that is clearly marked to prevent misuse.

Findings from the analysis of PARC cases

- PARC and Health Services staff investigated all cases with human health effects and made

- prevention recommendations in most cases.
- PARC determined that symptoms for 68 (53%) people were “likely” related to their pesticide exposures. “Likely” is defined as an exposure that was classified as definite, probable, or possible (**Appendix IV**). For 2001, 2 exposures were classified as definite, 16 exposures were classified as probable, and 50 were classified as possible.
 - For 3 people, PARC identified another cause for their symptoms.
 - For 35 (27%) people, there was too little information available to determine if the exposure to pesticides caused the illness.
 - For 22 (17%) people, the illnesses reported were unlikely to be related to pesticides.
 - Pyrethrins, insecticides derived from chrysanthemum plants, were associated with the highest number of illness reports (35 reports) that were classified as “likely” related to pesticides.
 - The Department of Agriculture issued 19 Letters of Advisement for PARC cases and identified 4 cases with violations.
 - OR-OSHA identified two cases with violations of the federal Worker Protection Standards.
 - One PARC case was forwarded to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for review of the product label and precautions.

HOW PARC FUNCTIONS

Authorization, Membership, and Funding

PARC was created by executive order in 1978. With the passage in 1991 of Senate Bill 740, the program was reauthorized under the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) as OAR 634.550. By legislation, membership of the governing board consists of representatives of eight state agencies, and one member of the public appointed by the Governor. The eight state agencies are as follows: the Department of Agriculture (ODA), Health Services from the Department of Human Services (OHS), the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), the Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), the Department of Forestry (ODF), Oregon-Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OR-OSHA), the Oregon Poison Center (OPC), and the Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM). The Center for Research on Occupational and Environmental Toxicology (CROET) and the Environmental and Molecular Toxicology Department from Oregon State University (OSU) provide consultants to PARC. Representatives from ODA and Health Services alternate as chairperson each year. Refer to **Appendix I** for a list of the 2001 PARC board members.

Funding for PARC comes from the General Fund. A 2001 interagency agreement between ODA and OHS authorized program staff and PARC board administration to be housed at OHS for the biennium.

Functions and Responsibilities

When pesticide-related incidents result in suspected health or environmental effects, PARC is

mandated by statute to perform the following activities:

- Mobilize expertise for investigations
- Identify trends and patterns of problems
- Make policy or other recommendations for action
- Report results of investigations
- Prepare activity reports for each legislative session

PARC does not have regulatory authority; its primary function is to coordinate investigations and to collect and analyze information about reported incidents of pesticide exposure. PARC's member agencies conduct most of the investigations and take necessary enforcement actions (Refer to **Appendix II** for agency jurisdictions).

PARC's investigation coordination includes collecting reports produced by each member agency and consulting with a medical toxicologist from Oregon State University (OSU). Other governmental bodies may also participate in incident reporting or investigations. PARC maintains regular contact with the OSU Extension Service, United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and other public and private organizations to facilitate the investigation of specific incidents, identify potential problems, and assist in developing solutions.

Case Investigation

Pesticide-related incidents are usually reported by an affected person, either directly to PARC or through a member agency. Health care providers are required to report suspected cases of pesticide-related illness to the local health department or Health Services (OAR 333-18-005). See **Table A** for a breakdown of 2001 report sources. Timely reports of possible human health or extensive animal or environmental effects from pesticide exposure are assigned a case investigation number. PARC and HS staff also responds to numerous requests for information about potential health effects of pesticides and related issues. Many of these callers are referred to appropriate information sources, such as a PARC member-agency or the National Pesticide Telecommunications Network (NPTN), which changed its name in 2002 to the National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC). PARC brochures, fact sheets and other documents are also sent out in response to these inquires. Case definitions are listed in **Appendix III**.

Confidentiality requirements prohibit any human health complaint from being referred to another agency without the permission of the affected person or a guardian. This safeguard helps ensure that occupationally exposed individuals can protect themselves from future exposure as well as protect their employment. Referrals that protect anonymity can be made if a public health risk is identified. Animal and environmental cases are routinely reported to all appropriate agencies.

Case Evaluation

All pesticide exposure incidents that are assigned a PARC case number are entered into a data management system, investigated, and summarized for presentation to the PARC board at bimonthly meetings. These case reports are reviewed by the board to identify trends in problems related to use of a particular chemical, to an application method, or to a specific industry. The board then discusses potential actions that could prevent or reduce exposures. PARC has statutory

responsibility to make recommendations to state agencies concerning these actions. PARC may also make suggestions to private groups for their consideration. The concerns identified by the PARC board for 2001 are discussed on page 12.

Member-agencies submit final incident investigations to PARC administration. Cases are then reviewed by HS staff and classified according to the national pesticide exposure classification scheme developed by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). During the classification process, the relationship between the reported exposure and illness is assessed based on the known toxicology of identified pesticide products and evidence of exposure provided by the affected individuals, by health care providers, or by investigating agencies. Information from investigations, specifically case classifications and any violations or enforcement actions is routinely shared among member agencies. Enforcement actions and penalties levied by one agency may be affected by another agency's investigation. The final outcomes of case investigations are recorded in the case summary. These data are analyzed and presented to the Oregon Legislature and published in the PARC annual report.

Information collected through the PARC program is also provided, without personal identifiers, to federal agencies, such as the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). These agencies combine Oregon data with information from other states to identify national trends. Pesticide product manufacturers, industry organizations, and public interest groups may also receive aggregate data. The dissemination of information on specific identified problems, as well as trends in pesticide-related illness complaints, is critical for the development of pesticide poisoning prevention strategies at all levels: manufacture, use, and regulation.

Data collected by PARC are also used to develop educational materials aimed at reducing exposures. During 2001, HS staff developed outreach and training materials for PARC using US EPA Region X funding. Information about PARC and pesticide safety is disseminated to targeted groups through periodic reports, staff presentations at training seminars and meetings, and pesticide-safety literature.

ANALYSIS OF 2001 CASES

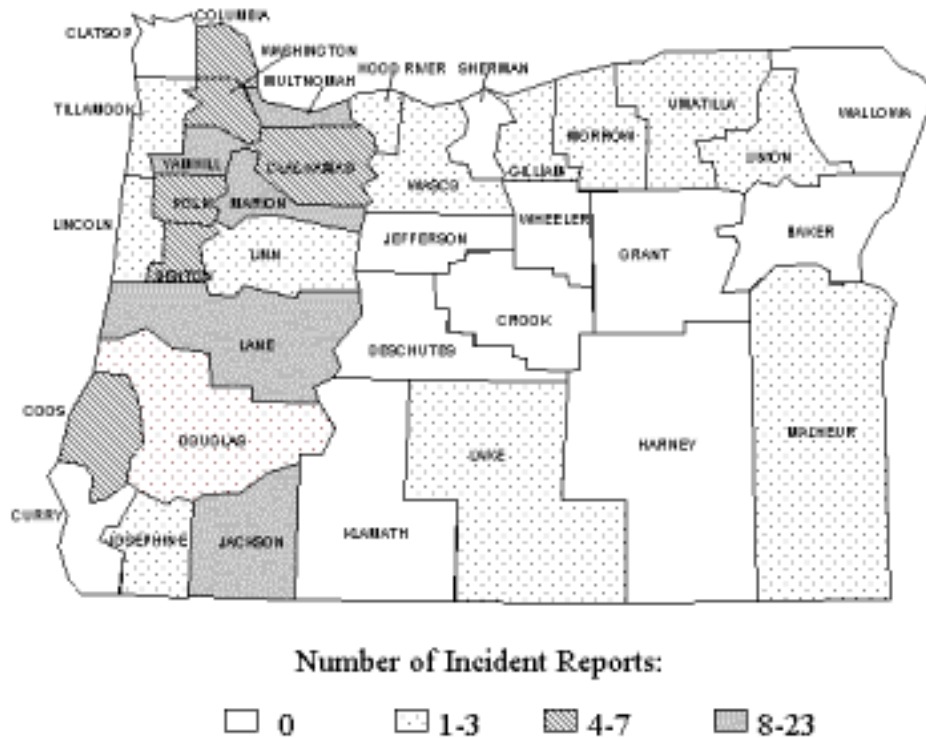
In 2001, a total of 213 incidents were reported. Out of the 213 reports, 73 incidents (34%) fit the PARC case definition (Appendix III) and were investigated. Seventy-one incidents involved human exposures affecting 128 people. Two incidents impacted animals only. In 2001, 140 incidents did not meet the case definition and were not investigated. The 213 reported incidents reflect increased reporting to PARC by the Oregon Poison Center and increased awareness of PARC by individuals and agencies. A summary of each of the 73 investigated incidents is included as **Appendix V**.

**Table A: Incident Report Source
(PARC Cases –2001)**

Report Source	2001	
	Number	(%)
Oregon Poison Center	25	34
Citizen	21	29
Department of Agriculture	11	15
Oregon Emergency Response System	4	5
Workers' Compensation	3	4
Department of Forestry	2	2
Local Health Departments	2	2
Health Care Providers	2	2
Oregon OSHA	1	1
Other	2	2
Total	73	100

In 2001, OPC reported the largest number of incidents (n=25, 34%). OPC has been the source of the largest number of cases for the past two years. OPC receives calls from health care providers and from concerned individuals. OPC responds to the callers' immediate needs and then forwards the illness report to PARC. Affected individuals continue to call PARC directly to report their symptoms and pesticide concerns.

**Figure 1: Pesticide Incident Reports by County
(PARC Cases – 2001)**



Incident reports were concentrated in population centers. This pattern of counties in Oregon with pesticide-related incidents is consistent over the past 10 years. Many counties continue to have no reported illnesses.

Human Health Effects

Because the signs and symptoms of acute pesticide-related illness mimic flu and cold symptoms, establishing a link between the reported symptoms and a pesticide exposure is difficult. The exposure scenario, the symptoms reported and the temporal relationship between the two were reviewed for each reported case of illness. The relationship between the reported exposure and illness was assessed based on the known toxicology of identified pesticide products and evidence from the affected people and investigating agencies. The terms used to describe the relationship between the exposure and the illness (definite, probable, possible, suspicious, asymptomatic, insufficient information and unrelated), are described in **Appendix IV**. These classifications were the basis for some of the data analysis and tables in this report.

Of the 128 people reportedly exposed to pesticides, 21 had no symptoms or health effects. Health care was sought by 58% of people exposed (**Table B**). Four of the affected people were hospitalized after being seen in the emergency department.

Table B: Type of Health Care Contact

TYPE OF HEALTH CARE	N=128	% OF EXPOSURES
None	54	42
Phone consult	12	9
Office Visit	29	23
Emergency department	29	23
Hospital admission	4	3

Demographics

More males were exposed to pesticides at work for year 2001 (**Table C**). In previous years, PARC has received more female worker complaints. There were no reported exposures of workers under age 18. Outside of the work environment, children (under age 18) accounted for 23 (17%) of the reported exposures. Two children were hospitalized due to their pesticide exposures.

Table C: Age and Gender of Exposed Individuals

			Work-related		Not work-related	
	Age	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male
	0-17	23	0	0	17	6
	18-29	10	1	2	5	2
	30-59	74	3	20	29	22
	60+	21	0	2	12	7
	Total	128	4	24	63	37

Work-related Exposures

The total number of work-related exposures was 28. Most (n=19) of these exposures occurred while the person was performing routine work that did not involve directly handling pesticides (**Table D**). Frequently these workers are exposed by drift from a pesticide application in the area or contact with a work surface that was treated with pesticides. Of the 9 workers directly handling pesticides, two workers were licensed pesticide applicators.

Example: A crew of construction workers was building homes across the street from an orchard. Pesticide drift from a tractor-pulled sprayer resulted in 4 workers developing symptoms of coughing, wheezing, and nausea. This incident caused a work stoppage at the construction site for one day.

Example: A farm worker was applying a liquid insecticide to crops. He developed painful blisters on his feet due to contact with the insecticide through his work boots. This exposure was the result of not using the appropriate chemically resistant safety boots.

Table D: Work-related Exposures by Activity
N=28

Activity during Exposure	Number of Exposures	% of Exposures
Routine Work (not handling pesticides)	19	68%
Applying Pesticides	8	29%
Mixing/Loading Pesticides	1	3%

Table E: Work-related Exposure Sites
N=28

Site of Exposure	Number of Exposures	% of Exposures
Farm/Nursery	9	32%
Business (Office or Industrial site)	7	25%
School	4	14%
Construction site	4	14%
Road	3	11%
Golf Course	1	4%

Example: An agricultural herbicide application to a field located near a school resulted in a disagreeable odor on school property. After hours school activities were underway at the time of the pesticide application. Students, parents, and school staff called to report illness related to their pesticide exposure.

Exposures Not Related to Work

A total of 100 people reported pesticide exposures that were not work-related. At the time of their exposures, these people were mostly pursuing routine activities and not themselves using pesticides (**Table F**). The largest proportion (64%) of these exposures occurred indoors, and 24% of these exposures occurred outdoors. Ten exposures occurred while the person was applying pesticides. These individuals who applied pesticides did not take the safety precautions recommended on the product label and developed symptoms.

Example: Two residents were exposed to pesticide spray when they opened their front door and were hit by the mist from an herbicide application. Both individuals reported throat irritation and headache. Their neighbor was applying weed killer to his property through a hose.

Example: While inside their home, a family reported exposure to pesticide drift from an air-blast spray application occurring on an adjacent vineyard. Two adults and two children developed symptoms of headache, nose irritation, and throat irritation.

Table F: Non-work-related Exposures by Activity
N=100

Activity during exposure	Number of Exposures	% of Exposures
Routine living-Indoor	64	64%
Routine living-Outdoor	24	24%
Applying Pesticides	10	10%
Disposal/Spill	1	1%
Intentional Misuse	1	1%

Example: Family members including 2 adults and 3 children developed headaches, nausea, and throat irritation after a family member mistakenly set off a fogger to control fleas instead of using flea spray. Family members were present in the immediate area when the fogger began releasing its contents.

Table G: Non-work-related Exposure Sites
N=100

Site of Exposure	Number of Exposures	% of Exposures
Residence	84	84%
Road/Trail	6	6%
School	2	2%
Service Establishment	2	2%
Farm	1	1%
Forest	1	1%
Other	4	4%

Common symptoms

Most people reported a variety of symptoms. Many pesticide-related symptoms mimic flu symptoms. Headaches were the most frequent health complaints. Other commonly reported symptoms included gastrointestinal complaints and dermal complaints.

- 37% reported headaches
- 36% reported nausea
- 33% reported skin irritation
- 20% reported respiratory irritation
- 10% reported eye irritation

Sources of exposure

The common locations with the method of the exposure to pesticides are shown in **Table H**. The data shown are for likely pesticide-related illnesses classified as definite, probable, or possible cases. The largest number of illness reports came from people exposed at their residences via pesticide drift either from an application on their property or on a neighboring property.

Table H: Method of Exposure by Location of Exposure

Exposure Site	Contact	Drift	Surface	Indoor Air	Direct Spray	Other	Total
Residence	6	20	2	19	1	1	49
Farm/Nursery	3	2	1				6
School/Daycare		2	1	1	1		5
Business		4		1			5
Vehicle/road		3					3
Construction site		3					3
Totals	9	34	4	21	2	1	

Active ingredients/chemicals

The pesticide active ingredients most frequently associated with illness reports are listed in **Table I**. The pesticides most commonly reported in likely cases are pyrethrins, an insecticidal extract of dried chrysanthemum flowers or pyrethroids (permethrin and others), which are synthetic insecticides chemically similar to pyrethrins. The case summaries in **Appendix V** will list the known pesticides involved in each case and active ingredients if known.

**Table I: Pesticide Active Ingredients Associated with Human Illnesses
(PARC Cases 2001)**

Pesticide Active Ingredient (product example)	Chemical Description	Total # Cases N=128	Likely Cases
Pyrethrins (indoor foggers)	Naturally-occurring insecticide derived from chrysanthemum plants for flea control, home, and industrial use	13	11
2,4-D (Weedone)	Herbicide in lawn weed & feed products	15	8
Pendamehalin (Prowl)	Herbicide used to control selected weeds in crops, lawns, and ornamental plants	13	7
Glyphosate (Roundup, Rodeo)	Herbicide used to control vegetation in recreational areas and by roads	11	7
Chlorpyrifos (Dursban, Lorsban)	Insecticide used to control a variety of pests on crops and nurseries, most home use discontinued	13	6
Oxyfluorfen (Goal)	Herbicide used for pre- and post-emergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds	12	5
Cypermethrin (Cynoff)	Insecticide used to control lepidoptera in crops	4	4
Metribuzin (Axiom)	Herbicide for control of grass and broadleaf weeds in crops	6	4
Flufenacet (Axiom)	Herbicide for control of weeds in grasses	6	4
Triflumazole (Procure)	Fungicide used on apples, grapes & pears	4	4
Azoxystrobin (Abound)	Fungicide used to prevent and cure leaf and soil diseases such as powdery mildew	4	4
Malathion (Cythion)	Insecticide used to control insects on crops, ornamentals and stored products	5	3
Lime sulfur (Lime Sulfur)	Naturally-occurring fungicide and insecticide used to protect plants	4	3
Bifenthrin (Talstar)	Synthetic insecticide, similar to pyrethrins, used to control pests in greenhouses	5	2
Deltamethrin (Suspend)	Insecticide used in homes and food preparation areas to control flying or crawling insects	5	2
Pymetrozine (Fulfill)	Granular insecticide to control pests	2	2
Naled (Dibrom)	Insecticide used to control flies and other pests	2	2

Active ingredients related to at least 4 possible or 2 probable cases, excluding petroleum distillates and other secondary ingredients.

ISSUES, RESPONSES, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The PARC board reviews and analyzes case reports to identify trends and patterns of problems related to pesticide use, and, as possible, acts to determine the extent of the problem and limit potential exposures and concerns in the future. The board also attempts to collaborate with and respond to concerns of diverse stakeholders, including other governmental entities, industry, labor and environmental organizations. Following is a list of concerns identified and the board's response to each.

ISSUE: Need to Continue to Increase Reporting and Awareness of PARC

The PARC board expressed concern regarding the under-reporting of cases due to a general lack of awareness about PARC.

RESPONSE: OHS staff applied for EPA Region X funds to develop a PARC outreach presentation in 1999. Using EPA Region X funding, OHS staff completed the development of training materials including a 45-minute PowerPoint presentation on PARC activities and resources during 2001. The PARC presentation and training guide are available on the PARC website for use by PARC agency staff, partner organizations, health care providers, and the public. During 2001, OHS staff gave the PARC presentation to many audiences including health care providers, environmental health classes, and community organizations. Other PARC agencies incorporated the PARC presentation and materials into their training curricula.

ISSUE: Increase in Adverse Health Effects related to Pyrethrins/Pyrethroids

Dr. Sheldon Wagner of National Pesticide Information Center alerted the PARC board to an increase nationally in health effects associated with pyrethrins. Voice changes and persistent soft nodules on vocal chords were noted in case reports. This trend was also present in Oregon's pesticide illness reports. Problems were also noted with over-use of fogger products (containing pyrethrins/pyrethroids) for the size of the area to be treated. Users were not able to determine square footage for the area to be treated or could not determine the room size from the instructions on the label of the fogger.

RESPONSE: Dr. Wagner drafted an article on pyrethrin/pyrethroids health effects for the ODA newsletter that is sent to Pest Control Operators. PARC staff agreed to track information on this trend in Oregon and to evaluate existing educational materials. PARC reviewed educational materials from Washington State regarding the safe use of foggers in order to create materials for Oregon.

ISSUE: Lack of Information about Pesticide Use in Oregon

Oregon does not have a comprehensive and reliable source of information about pesticide use. Pesticide use can adversely impact public health and the environment. Pesticide use data will benefit public officials, health environmental and agricultural researchers, and the public. A coalition of public interest and environmental organizations, known as the Oregon Pesticide Education Network (OPEN) drafted legislation to: create a system for collecting, organizing, and disseminating data on pesticide use and sales and create a competitive grants program to support

innovative approaches to pest management.

RESPONSE: The Pesticide Use Reporting System (PURS) legislation was passed by both houses and signed into law by the Governor on September 1, 1999. This makes Oregon the third state (along with California and New York) to adopt a requirement to gather information about pesticide use. The legislature mandated that ODA seek technical assistance from most of the agencies represented on the PARC board during the development of PURS. PARC member agencies and PARC consultants offered recommendations for data variables to be collected under the system. A governor-appointed Work Group has been involved in designing the on-line reporting system. PURS is under development and awaiting funding from the legislature to be completed. The Work Group is continuing to devise an effective method for the collection of household pesticide use.

ISSUE: Ability to Respond to Large Spills and Environmental Contamination

On August 22, 2000, 2600 gallons of an herbicide called Goal spilled into 15 Mile Creek near The Dalles due to a trucking accident. The active ingredient in Goal (oxyfluorfen) is highly toxic to fish and aquatic life and is known to bind with sediment. The truck and its trailer carrying the herbicide caught fire due to the impact of the crash. Concern for human exposures was identified since Goal is known to cause severe skin irritation and mild eye irritation. Knowing the Dalles Dam fish ladder was nearby, and the Confederated Tribes' fishing season started the next day, response agencies worked quickly to control the spread of the spill and environmental contamination.

RESPONSE: Local agencies were the first to respond including The Dalles Police Department, Oregon State Police, and Mid-Columbia Fire & Rescue. The first responders contacted the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS). OERS notified key state agencies and a regional HazMat team. OERS alerted PARC agencies and other state agencies so they could respond to the spill and evaluate exposures to the herbicide. Rapid notification and collaboration by multiple local, state, and federal agencies resulted in actions to prevent human exposures and to reduce the environmental damage. Most of the cleanup work was done in the eight weeks after this spill. However, additional cleanup and monitoring of creek sediments and fish continued into the summer of 2001.

ISSUE: Increase in Rural Residential Concern for Surface Drinking Water Sources

Multiple residents called PARC to report concern for the safety of their rural drinking water. These residents use private surface water or ground water sources not regulated by the Oregon State Drinking Water program. The residents reported concerns about potential pesticide contamination and other potential hazards.

RESPONSE: PARC staff provided residents with a list of laboratories for testing of their water and with a list of recommendations to ensure water safety. There are home water treatment systems available that address contaminants and water filtration. Water should be tested for coliform bacteria at least annually. The water should also be tested periodically for inorganic compounds such as nitrates, mercury, lead, and arsenic and for synthetic organic compounds such as pesticides and solvents. The Drinking Water section of Oregon Health Services can provide technical bulletins related to home water testing and additional guidance on these issues.

2001 MEMBER-AGENCY ACTIVITIES

Oregon Department of Agriculture-Pesticides Division (www.oda.state.or.us/pesticide)

During 2001, ODA continued to expanded pesticide user education and outreach efforts to improve communication with licensees as well as the general public. This had been achieved through enhanced website resources, updated brochures, Internet re-certification opportunities and additional certification and examination reference materials. ODA also expanded the availability of pesticide certification examination sites from 9 to 15 locations throughout Oregon. Additional outreach efforts include expanded Pesticides Division web page information as well as the continuation of the Quarterly Pesticides Division newsletter.

ODA had also continued with development and implementation of the Pesticide Use Reporting System (PURS). The 1999 Oregon Legislature passed, and Governor John Kitzhaber signed, legislation known as House Bill 3602 - Pesticide Use Reporting Program ([Chapter 1059, Oregon Laws 1999](#)). This legislation directed the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) to develop and implement a comprehensive, reliable and cost-effective system for collecting, organizing and reporting information on all categories of pesticide use in Oregon. Reporting under this system is to begin January 1, 2002 (<http://oda.state.or.us/purs/>).

In 2001 the Oregon Legislature amended Oregon laws by which the department regulates fertilizer products, including agricultural minerals, agricultural amendments and lime products. A committee established by fertilizer manufacturers and distributors had developed the proposed amendments. The committee also included department staff and representatives of environmental groups. Changes made in the fertilizer law included: providing the department authority and resources to regulate non-nutritive constituents of fertilizer products, such as heavy metals; limiting the type of research that could be funded from fertilizer fees to fertilizer type products, and extending the type of research to include surface water as well as groundwater; amending the fees which finance the regulatory program. The department had proposed some administrative rule amendments to coincide with changes made in the fertilizer law.

The following statistics represent activities conducted by Pesticide Division Staff associated with pesticide complaint, investigation and routine surveillance monitoring during 2001. Division staff responded to 309 complaints and initiated 415 investigations. The Department had issued 75 Advisory Notices, 60 Notice of Violation and 25 Imposition of Civil Penalties.

Department of Environmental Quality (www.deq.state.or.us/)

DEQ continued to work on the Oregon Salmon Initiative throughout 2001. This included developing monitoring plans for ambient monitoring of watersheds and increasing the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) effort throughout the state. The DEQ monitors both conventional water quality parameters and biological indicators of watershed health, however routine pesticides monitoring is not part of this program. The TMDL program is to establish subbasin level water quality goals for streams not meeting water quality standards. These TMDLs include streams that do not currently meet water quality standards for pesticides. In particular there has been an emphasis on the Willamette River basin including several stream segments listed for toxic pollutants, which are often legacy pesticides.

DEQ continues to address persistent bioaccumulative toxins (PBTs) following Governor Kitzhaber's Executive Order. The internal DEQ toxics working group is organized across media (land, air, and water) and started the general process with work on mercury. This is an ongoing program and will continue into the foreseeable future. Several of the PBTs that need to be addressed are legacy pesticides.

In 1999 the Talent Irrigation District (TID) was brought into court by an environmental group (Headwaters) for violations of the Clean Water Act for releasing aquatic herbicides to Bear Creek. Although there was no clear legal record on the necessity of an NPDES permit for pesticide applications made according to the product label instructions, EPA has indicated that such permits should be issued to organizations applying pesticides to aquatic systems. In 2001, DEQ made available to such organizations a Mutual Agreement and Order, stipulating how such applications need to be made in order to protect health and the environment. DEQ will be developing a formal NPDES permit aquatic application of pesticides.

DEQ continues to work with EPA on the Portland Harbor Superfund site. DEQ is the regulatory agency charged with the uplands cleanup of the site while EPA is the agency charged with the in-water cleanup. Some of the contamination in the Portland Harbor is pesticides, which may originate from adjacent businesses and/or runoff from upstream agricultural and forested areas.

The Oregon Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ORELAP) began in March 2000. This program has now accredited 58 labs within and outside Oregon. ORELAP is part of a national effort to accredit environmental laboratories. DEQ is extremely involved in the national program and works with the Oregon Public Health Laboratory and the Oregon Department of Agriculture Laboratory to administer the state program.

In 2001, DEQ and OSU finished the third year of the pesticide study in the Hood River valley. The results showed some contamination from commonly used pesticides in the valley as well as an apparent response to the pesticides in the stream biota, including invertebrates and salmonids.

Throughout 2001, DEQ participated in several pesticide cases along with other PARC agencies.

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (www.dfw.state.or.us/)

ODFW continues to coordinate the Oregon plan in an effort to bring about the recovery of salmon and to improve water quality. The Oregon plan relies heavily on cooperation between government agencies, communities, landowners and local groups (e.g., watershed councils) and voluntary efforts for its success. The agency's role includes planning, coordination, and outreach for activities to:

- Establish Fish Population Abundance and Health Goals
- Monitor Fish Populations and Habitat
- Manage Hatchery Programs, Harvest, and Predator Impacts
- Assist with Habitat Protection and Restoration
- Improve Fish Passage and Screens on Water Diversions

ODFW also continues to review vector control districts' pesticide use plans to evaluate potential impact on fish and wildlife and their habitat.

Department of Forestry (www.odf.state.or.us/)

The Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF) administers the Oregon Forest Practices Act on forestlands owned privately, by the state, or by local governments. The goal of the Oregon Forest Practices Act is to support the growing and harvesting of forest trees on those lands while protecting soil, air, water, and fish and wildlife resources. The chemical rules of the Oregon Forest Practices Act require pesticide applicators to protect streams and other waters, aquatic life, and other wildlife. ODF foresters in 27 field offices statewide protect natural resources through the chemical rules and other regulations of the Oregon Forest Practices Act using a balanced approach of education, cooperation, and enforcement. The duties of the ODF foresters include investigating reports of violations of the chemical rules. Specific information about planned forest pesticide applications or other activities is available from ODF upon request.

The department continues to support the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds, which has as its goal the protection and restoration of salmon in Oregon through cooperative and regulatory efforts. ODF works to meet that goal through the following activities:

- Administering the water protection regulations in the Oregon Forest Practices Act.
- Improving water quality and fish habitat on ODF-managed forestlands.
- Helping other landowners to improve water quality and fish habitat through education and help with project costs.
- Coordinating with other agencies.

Oregon Health Services (www.dhs.state.or.us/publichealth/parc)

OHS's Environmental and Occupational Epidemiology (EOE) staff and PARC staff investigate human health complaints associated with pesticides and evaluate the relationship between reported symptoms and the exposures. EOE staff investigates work-related pesticide exposures under a cooperative agreement with the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) for the Sentinel Event Notification System for Occupational Risks (SENSOR) project.

Data analysis for PARC cases

PARC staff completed the analysis of 1997-1998 PARC cases in May 2001 and posted the PARC annual report to the website www.dhs.state.or.us/publichealth/parc. PARC staff began using a new pesticide case database, called PestTrack, in 2001. This system provides a method for tracking medical record requests and agency investigations.

Outreach activities and collaborations

At the request of EPA region 10, EOE and other state agencies participated with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) in a review of neighborhood concerns regarding pesticide use. Members of this neighborhood in eastern Multnomah county report

health effects from pesticide applications by nurseries in the area. EOE and ODA staff participated in a site visit and a public availability session.

PARC staff distributed Spanish language safety information to farm workers and their families through a statewide outreach program sponsored by the Mexican Consulate. The outreach events called the “Carrousel of Information” occurred between April-November 2001.

Our partner agencies, Oregon Child Development Coalition (OCDC) and the Center for Research on Occupational and Environmental Toxicology (CROET) developed a safety video on protecting children from pesticides. PARC staff provided materials on pesticide resources for inclusion with the videos, which were distributed to all 28 Migrant Head Start facilities in 10 Oregon counties.

During 2001, presentations about pesticide safety and the PARC program were given to state representatives during Public Health Week at the Oregon State Legislature, to naturopathic physicians, to members of the Oregon Public Health Association, to members of the Western Regional Epidemiology Network (WREN), and to environmental health students at Portland State University.

At the 2001 Oregon Epidemiology meeting, EOE distributed a Local Needs Assessment Survey on Environmental and Occupational Health to local health departments (LHDs). Several LHDs responded to the survey indicating that they are regularly asked questions about pesticide poisoning and safety. PARC responded to LHD requests for additional pesticide resources and brochures.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (www.cbs.state.or.us/external/osha/)

FY 2001 marked OR-OSHA's agriculture enforcement program's second year of the Pesticide Emphasis Program. In conjunction with enforcement activities, OR-OSHA provided additional services including consultation, public education, standards and technical services. Inspections were conducted in all regions of the state by a total of six health compliance officers and three safety compliance officers.

Five Agricultural Standard Industrial Classifications (SICs) were chosen for inclusion in the program due to the numbers of employees affected, as well as the types of pesticides used for those crops. The SICs chosen were 0139 Field Crops, 0171 Berry Crops, 0172 Grapes, 0175 Deciduous Tree Fruits, and 0191 General Farming. OR-OSHA attempted to inspect a total of 88 agricultural related work sites in the five selected SICs, resulting in 62 inspections as part of the Pesticide Emphasis Program. These inspections included 18 partial WPS inspections involving only the workers, and 44 comprehensive pesticide inspections involving both workers and handlers. Of those 62 inspections, 34 resulted in citations being issued.

In addition to the selected SICs, an additional 28 inspections were conducted in six other SICs (0181 Nurseries, 0721 Crop Services, 0723 Crop Prep Services for Market, 0761 Labor Contractors, 0851 Forestry Services, and 5191 Farm Supplies). These inspections consisted of two complaints, one referral, seven field sanitation, three comprehensive safety, and fifteen

comprehensive agricultural health inspections. Of these 28 inspections, 39% resulted in citations related to pesticides. The total number of employees covered via 2001 inspections was 2241.

Oregon Poison Center (www.ohsu.edu/poison/)

OPC provides information and advice about chemical and other exposures. Telephone advice and patient management is provided for both the general public and health care providers 24 hours a day, seven days per week. OPC staff offers pesticide toxicology, medical management and follow-up assistance. The OPC case data is entered into Toxicall, a computerized documentation and data management system. This system allows detailed analysis and reporting. In 2002, poison centers throughout the country implemented a system to automatically upload case data, with identifiers removed, to the National Toxicology Exposure Surveillance System maintained by the American Association of Poison Control Centers. Instantaneous transmittal of this data provides a valuable surveillance opportunity to identify public health concerns.

The Poison Center Enhancement and Awareness Act, passed by Congress in 2001 provided supplemental financial assistance to Poison Centers throughout the country. The Oregon Poison Center is utilizing these funds to expand public and professional education programs throughout Oregon. In September 2001, the Oregon Poison Center was contracted to provide poison center service to the state of Alaska. This region has not had comprehensive poison center service prior to that time. The Centers for Disease Control has provided funding to implement a single nationwide 1-800 phone number for access to poison center service. This number (1-800-222-1222) automatically routes the caller to the poison center serving that region.

Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal (www.sfm.state.or.us/CR2K.htm)

The Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal's Community Right to Know Unit collects, validates, and disseminates hazardous substance information. This information is collected through the Hazardous Substance Information Survey process. The Office of State Fire Marshal annually surveys public and private facilities in Oregon that have the potential to use, store, manufacture and dispose reportable quantities of hazardous substances. Hazardous substances are defined as any substance for which the manufacturer is required to produce a Material Safety Data Sheet, and include fertilizers and pesticides.

In 2001, the Hazardous Substance Information Survey database grew from 45,838 facilities to 47,447. The Hazardous Substance Information Survey is mailed to facilities from February through October depending on the county in which the facility is located. Facilities receiving the Hazardous Substance Information Survey have 60 days to complete and submit it to the Office of State Fire Marshal. A Hazardous Substance Information Hotline (503-378-6835) has been established to assist facilities in the completion of the Hazardous Substance Information Survey and to provide technical assistance related to hazardous substances. This Hotline is available during normal business hours.

Hazardous substance information collected, includes general demographic information such as the business name, site and mailing addresses, business and emergency telephone numbers, emergency contact person, business activity, managers name as well as other information. In addition to the demographic information, facilities that have reportable quantities of hazardous

substances are required to provide specific substance information. This information includes the common name/trade name, hazardous ingredient in highest concentration, average amount on site, maximum amount on site, amount transported in, amount transported out, hazard classifications, storage locations of the substance as well as other specific substance information.

The information collected through the Hazardous Substance Information Survey is validated through an auditing process and is data entered into the hazardous substance information system. The hazardous substance information is made available upon request in hard copy, electronic transfer and compact disc. It is also available on the Internet at (www.sfm.state.or.us/CR2K_SubDB/Substance.Search.htm). This information can be used as a targeting tool for those engaged in hazardous substance related activities. Some examples of the type of targeting activities are environmental site assessments, environmental impact studies, hazardous materials transportation route studies, hazardous substance supplier and retailer information, general information, etc. It is also provided to local fire departments, county emergency managers and county health officials so they can plan for and respond to hazardous material incidents. The Office of State Fire Marshal provides customized reports that are created to fit the needs of the individual, company or agency requesting the information. The Office of State Fire Marshal also provides general hazardous substance information by creating standardized reports such as the Annual Hazardous Substance Report and the Hazardous Substance Information Survey compact disc.

In addition to the information collected through the Hazardous Substance Information Survey, the Community Right to Know Unit collects and provides Material Safety Data Sheets for every hazardous substance reported for the first time into the Hazardous Substance Information System. In 2001, approximately 1,900 new Material Safety Data Sheets were added to the system bringing the total number to about 6,800. The Material Safety Date Sheets are available on the Office of State Fire Marshal web site at (www.sfm.state.or.us/CR2K_SubDB/MSDS_Search.htm) and on compact disc.

The Community Right to Know Unit also collects and provides Hazardous Substance Incident Report information, and is the state recipient for the Toxic Release Inventory Reports (Form R) required by the Environmental Protection Agency.

To find out more about the Community Right to Know Unit or other sections of the Office of State Fire Marshal, please contact the web site at (www.sfm.state.or.us) or call the Hazardous Substance Information Hotline at 503-378-6835.

Oregon State University's Department of Environmental & Molecular Toxicology
[\(http://www.emt.orst.edu/\)](http://www.emt.orst.edu/)

OSU and the Oregon Poison Center conducted a retrospective analysis of symptomatic pesticide poisoning cases using GIS. Daniel Sudakin, MD, MPH was asked to participate in the Migrant Health Task Force of the American College of Occupational Medicine. A book chapter on the topic of fungicides was authored by Dr. Sudakin, and will appear in a new textbook in clinical toxicology entitled "Critical Care Toxicology: Diagnosis and Management of the Critically Poisoned Patient." Dr. Sudakin gave a presentation entitled "Fungicides and Fumigants" at the

American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine State of the Art Conference in Baltimore, Maryland.

OHSU's Center for Research on Occupational and Environmental Toxicology
(www.ohsu.edu/croet)

CROET conducts basic and applied research, provides education and outreach, and answers Oregonians' questions about occupational safety and health, including those on pesticides. CROET scientist Dr. Joan Rothlein worked with Oregon State University's Dr. Jeff Jenkins to develop an analytical review of the many options the State might adopt for the PURS system, and then designed a household pesticide use survey before ODA implemented PURS statewide. CROET research scientists also conducted epidemiological research on health effects from pesticide exposure in workers and families in the both urban and agricultural communities, and worked with nurseries to develop more effective occupational safety and health training programs for workers who speak Spanish.

CROET's Education and Outreach Programs have four goals: to provide scientifically accurate information on Oregon's occupational issues, continuously on the internet and daily with scientific interpretation for complex issues through its Toxicology Information Center; to offer educational programs on Oregon's occupational needs to medical providers and health and safety specialists; to train health professionals who will investigate Oregon's occupational health and safety issues in the future; and to provide the scientific expertise to help Oregon industry and labor evaluate local occupational health and safety questions. If you have questions about chemicals or safety in the workplace, call CROET's Toxicology Information Center at 1-800-457-8627.

Appendix III

PARC CASE REPORT DEFINITION

In order for PARC to coordinate the investigation of a pesticide-related incident, it must meet one of the following criteria*:

1. **Human Health Complaint**

a) Suspected or confirmed pesticide poisoning reported by a health care provider;

or

b) An illness related to a recent pesticide exposure reported by an individual, where sufficient information is provided to suspect pesticides as a possible cause.

2. **Animal Health Complaint**

a) Suspected or confirmed pesticide poisoning reported by a health care provider;

or

b) A recent pesticide exposure event reported by an individual, where veterinary assistance was sought and sufficient information is supplied to suspect pesticides as a possible cause.

or

c) Multiple animal deaths where pesticides are the/a suspected cause.

3. **Environmental Contamination**

a) A pesticide fire, spill or incident of sufficient magnitude that results in documented or potential environmental damage, animal effects, or potential public health impact.

NON-PARC INCIDENTS THAT ARE TRACKED

PARC also collects information on incidents that are reported, but do not meet the case definition. These may include, but are not limited to:

- Reports of chronic health effects
- Incidents of exposure with no reported symptoms
- Reports that do not provide sufficient information
- Events involving human health complaints where the affected individual cannot be located or does not wish to report
- Reports received too long after exposure for clinical or environmental testing to provide useful information

* PARC case report numbers may be assigned before pesticides are ruled out or unlikely as a cause of the reported illness, therefore some of the incidents summarized in this document may not fit the definition.

Appendix IV

PARC CASE CLASSIFICATION DEFINITIONS

The following terms are used to describe the evaluation of the causal relationship between the reported exposure event and any illness. The determination is based upon objective evidence of the presence of pesticides and the known toxicology of the identified active ingredients (commonly accepted symptoms and temporal relationship).

Definite: Positive biological or environmental tests confirm that the illness was caused by the reported pesticide exposure.

Probable: Illness was likely to be caused by the reported exposure; objective evidence of exposure and symptoms that convincingly fit reported exposure.

Possible: Illness may be caused by reported exposure; symptoms generally consistent with identified product(s), exposure scenario possible, objective evidence inconclusive.

Suspicious: Insufficient toxicological information is available to determine the causal relationship between the reported exposure and health effects.

Unlikely: Relationship between reported exposure and illness is uncertain; evidence and symptoms are subjective and inconclusive, but pesticides cannot be ruled out.

Asymptomatic: No illness or injury was reported (e.g. exposed individual was never ill because of prompt decontamination)

Unrelated: Reported illness was not related to reported exposure; other causes were found for symptoms reported exposure scenario or symptoms do not plausibly fit with what is known about the pesticide(s) or with their use in the area.

Insufficient Information: Inadequate information is available to classify in any of the above categories (e.g. pesticide product was not identified, or the report was received too long after event for reliable testing or investigation).

Appendix I

2001 PARC BOARD MEMBERS

Members

Department of Agriculture (ODA)	Dale Mitchell, Co-Chair
Oregon Health Services (OHS)	Michael Heumann , Co-Chair
Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)	Mary Abrams
Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)	Gail McEwen
Department of Forestry (ODF)	Brad Knotts
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OR-OSHA)	Garnet Cooke
Oregon Poison Center (OPC)	Zane Horowitz, M.D.
Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM)	David Miller
State-at-Large	Anita Jansen, M.D.

Consultants

Department of Agriculture (ODA)	Ed Barrons
OHSU, Center for Research on Occupational & Environmental Toxicology (CROET)	Kent Anger, Ph.D./Joan Rothlein, Ph.D.
OSU, Environmental & Molecular Toxicology Department.	Jeff Jenkins, Ph.D.
OSU, Environmental & Molecular Toxicology Department	Sheldon Wagner, M.D.
OSU, Environmental & Molecular Toxicology Department	Daniel Sudakin, M.D.

Appendix II

PARC MEMBER-AGENCY PESTICIDE JURISDICTION

AGENCY	JURISDICTION
ODA	Oversee issues of pesticide licensing, product registration and use according to label; conduct scheduled observations/inspections of agricultural and commercial pesticide use.
DEQ	Evaluate the environmental impact of spills on public property and other large-scale events; regulate pesticide disposal issues.
ODFW	Identify adverse effects of pesticides on fish and wildlife.
ODF	Administer the Forest Practices Act provisions on state, private, and local government forestlands, including regulations on pesticide applications.
OHS	Evaluate human health complaints relating to occupational and non-occupational exposures to pesticides; determine case classification.
OR-OSHA	Ensure workers are trained and the work environment meets safety standards; conduct scheduled inspections and investigate reports of improper work practices.
OPC	Provide toxicology information on pesticides, including treatment and diagnosis, to health care providers and the public.
OSFM	Coordinate emergency response; collect, validate and disseminate hazardous materials information; oversee hazardous materials response teams statewide.

Appendix III

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1. Human Health Complaint

- a) Suspected or confirmed pesticide poisoning reported by a health care provider;
or
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- a) Suspected or confirmed pesticide poisoning reported by a health care provider;
or
- b) A recent pesticide exposure event reported by an individual, where veterinary assistance was sought and sufficient information is supplied to suspect pesticides as a possible cause.
- c) Multiple animal deaths where pesticides are the/a suspected cause.

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A pesticide fire, spill or incident of sufficient magnitude that results in documented or potential environmental damage, animal effects, or potential public health impact.

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- Reports of chronic health effect;
- Incidents of exposure with no reported symptom;
- Reports that do not provide sufficient information;
- Events involving human health complaints where the affected individual cannot be located or does not wish to report; and
- Reports received too long after exposure for clinical or environmental testing to provide useful information.

*PARC case report numbers may be assigned before pesticides are ruled out or unlikely as a cause of the reported illness, therefore some of the incidents summarized in this document may not fit the definition.

Appendix IV

CLASSIFICATION DEFINITIONS

The following terms are used to describe the evaluation of the causal relationship between the reported exposure event and any illness. The determination is based upon objective evidence of the presence of pesticides and the known toxicology of the identified active ingredients (commonly accepted symptoms and temporal relationship).

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Asymptomatic:	No illness or injury was reported (e.g. exposed individual was never ill because of prompt decontamination).
Unrelated:	Reported illness was not related to reported exposure; other causes were found for symptoms or the reported exposure scenario or symptoms do not plausibly fit with what is known about the pesticide(s) or with their use in the area.
Insufficient Information:	Inadequate information is available to classify in any of the above categories (e.g., pesticide product was not identified, or the report was received too long after the event for reliable testing or investigation).

Appendix V 2001 Case Summaries

PARC #: 001-001

County: Jackson **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 23 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC

Non-occupational: Individual bathed a cat with flea and tick shampoo twice in two weeks, reported symptoms after the second treatment.

Product(s): Zema Flea & Tick Shampoo

Active Ingredient (A.I.) 1: pyrethrins A.I. 3: detergents soaps anionic & nonionic

A.I. 2: piperonyl butoxide

Type of Use: pet shampoo

Agencies Involved:

OPC

Agency Outcome:

Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Unlikely

PARC #: 001-002

County: Marion **Response Time:** 1 day

Reporting Delay (days): 1 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** ODA

Non-occupational: Apartment manager reportedly used 6 foggers in 1 bedroom apartments, 12 foggers in 2-bedroom apartments; no ventilation after applications. A resident of an adjoining apartment reported illness.

Product(s): Real Kill Indoor Fogger

A.I. 1: tralomethrin 0.075%

Type of Use: Non commercial application to multiplex interior

Agencies Involved:

Dept. of Agriculture

Agency Outcome:

Letter of Advisement

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Possible

PARC #: 001-003

County: Washington **Response Time:** 1 day

Reporting Delay (days): 1 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC

Occupational: A self-employed farmer reported symptoms after removing grain treated 6 months earlier from storage bin; wore dust mask only.

Product(s): Reldan 3% dust

A.I. 1: Chlorpyrifos-methyl

Type of Use: Grain treatment

Agencies Involved:

OPC

Agency Outcome:

Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Definite

PARC #: 001-004

County: Columbia **Response Time:** 21 days

Reporting Delay (days): 22 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual

Occupational: Self-employed worker reported on-going chemical body odor, strong smell in clothing despite several washes, after applying a granular product to golf course using a chest harness spreader; wore a dust mask, leather gloves, tennis shoes.

Product(s): Proscape fertilizer with PCNB 12.5%

A.I. 1: 12.5% pentachloronitrobenzene

Type of Use: commercial application to grounds, vegetation

Agencies Involved: Dept. of Agriculture **Agency Outcome:** letter to EPA for

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Unlikely

PARC #: 001-005

County: Clackamas **Response Time:** Same day

Reporting Delay (days): 13 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** NPIC

Non-occupational: Residents reported on-going illness from multiple applications (monthly contract) over five months, including 2 interior treatments and 3 to garage, exterior perimeter.

Product(s): TEMPO

A.I. 1: CYFLUTHRIN

Type of Use: Commercial residential application EXTERIOR

DRIONE

A.I. 1: PYRETHRIN A.I. 3:

A.I. 2: PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE A.I. 4:

Type of Use: Commercial application to residential interior

Agencies Involved: Dept. of Agriculture **Agency Outcome:** Letter of Advisement
NPTN Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 2 Adults

Epi Classification: Possible
Possible

PARC #: 001-006

County: Multnomah **Response Time:** Same day

Reporting Delay (days): 2 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual
Person

Occupational: Individual was standing outside truck on road near nursery, when 1-2 tractor-pulled spray rigs drifted onto the area, became immediately symptomatic.

Product(s): Diazinon

A.I. 1: Diazinon

Type of Use: Ground application to nursery

Agencies Involved:

Dept. of Agriculture

Agency Outcome:

Insufficient

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult**Epi Classification:** Insufficient Information**PARC #: 001-007****County:** Marion **Response Time:** same day**Reporting Delay (days):** 0 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OERS

Occupational: Spill of undiluted paraquat inside trailer and onto pavement (est. 20 - 50 miles). Driver following the tractor/trailer rig, reported the spill and symptoms.

Cargo and trailer embargoed, secured for sampling.

Product(s): Gramoxone Max

A.I. 1: 43.8% paraquat dichloride

Type of Use: Spill

Agencies Involved:

Dept. of Environmental Quality

OERS

Oregon Poison Center

Agency Outcome:

Consultation Only

Consultation Only

Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult**Epi Classification:** Unlikely**PARC #: 001-008****County:** Polk **Response Time:** same day**Reporting Delay (days):** 31 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual

Non-occupational: Residents of four ranches in small community reported human illness, property damage, and ill horses (cancer, blindness), believed related to pesticides used on agricultural and forestry lands.

Product(s): Transline

A.I. 1: clopyralid

Type of Use: Aerial application to forestry land

Clean Crop low volume 6

A.I. 1: isooctyl ester of 2,4 D

Type of Use: Aerial application to forestry land

Oust

A.I. 1: sulfometuron methyl

Type of Use: Aerial application to forestry land

Agencies Involved:

Dept. Of Agriculture

Dept. of Forestry

Agency Outcome:

No Violation

No Violation

Affected Individuals: 4 Adults, 1 Child**# Animals Affected Individual:**

9 horse

Types:

Insufficient Information

Classification:

Epi Classification: Insufficient Information
Insufficient Information
Insufficient Information
Insufficient Information
Insufficient Information

PARC #: 001-009

County: Clackamas **Response Time:** 1 day
Reporting Delay (days): 40 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual
Non-occupational: A homeowner reported on-going illness since moving into house, and a strong Dursban smell in crawlspace. A previous resident also reported illness (PARC 00-092).

Product(s): Ficam W

A.I. 1: 76% bendiocarb
Type of Use: Commercial application to residential interior

Knoxout 2 FM

A.I. 1: Diazinon 23%
Type of Use: Commercial application to residence exterior

Dursban

A.I. 1: chlorpyrifos
Type of Use: Commercial application to residence exterior

Agencies Involved: **Agency Outcome:**
Dept. of Agriculture Insufficient

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Insufficient Information

PARC #: 001-010

County: Jackson **Response Time:** same day
Reporting Delay (days): 41 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** ODA
Occupational and non-occ: Two people reported symptoms following a dormant oil spray to an orchard adjacent to residential property.

Product(s): Super 94-440 Spray oil

A.I. 1: 98% petroleum oil
Type of Use: Commercial ground application to agricultural land

Agencies Involved: **Agency Outcome:**
Dept. of Agriculture No Violation

Affected Individuals: 2 Adults

Epi Classification: Possible
Possible

PARC #: 001-011

County: Lane **Response Time:** 1 day
Reporting Delay (days): 0 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC
Non-occupational: Accidentally took sip of diluted Moss-Kill that had been put in a soda

pop can; became symptomatic

Product(s): Lilly Miller Moss Kil

A.I. 1: zinc chloride

Type of Use: Private application to residence-exterior

Agencies Involved:
Oregon Poison Center

Agency Outcome:
Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Possible

PARC #: 001-012

County: Josephine **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 6 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** ODA

Occupational: Commercial Ag. application to orchard adjacent to construction site. A building construction crew became symptomatic during/following the application resulting in work stoppage at the construction site. A 2nd app. on Sun when work resumed.

Product(s): Lime Sulfur

A.I. 1: calcium polysulfide

Type of Use: Commercial ground application to agricultural land

Agencies Involved:
Dept. of Agriculture

Agency Outcome:
Letter of Advisement

Affected Individuals: 4 Adults

Epi Classification:
Probable
Probable
Probable
Unlikely

PARC #: 001-013

County: Lane **Response Time:** 1 working day

Reporting Delay (days): 2 **Status:** Open **Reporter Type:** ODF

Non-occupational: citizen walking in forestland and saw aerial applicator approaching

Product(s): Velpar

A.I. 1: hexazinone

Type of Use: Aerial application to forestry land

Oust

A.I. 1: sulfometuron methyl

Type of Use: Aerial application to forestry land

Agencies Involved:
Dept. of Forestry
Oregon Poison Center

Agency Outcome:
Consultation Only
Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Insufficient Information

PARC #: 001-014

County: Multnomah **Response Time:** same day
Reporting Delay (days): 4 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OERS
Non-occupational: Residents in area of nurseries claims illness due to prolonged exposure to Organophosphate spraying.

Product(s): unidentified organophosphate product

Type of Use: Commercial application to grounds, vegetation

Agencies Involved: Dept. of Agriculture **Agency Outcome:** No Violation

Affected Individuals: 2 Adults

Epi Classification: Unrelated
Unrelated

PARC #: 001-015

County: Washington **Response Time:** Same day
Reporting Delay (days): 28 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual
Occupational: Farmworker reported recurring symptoms after applying pesticides. Concerned that pesticides may be the cause of health problems and for possible long-term health effects.

Product(s): Goal 1.6E

Type of Use: Commercial ground application to agricultural land

Gramoxone (paraquat)

Type of Use: Commercial ground application to agricultural land

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Insufficient Information

PARC #: 001-016

County: Multnomah **Response Time:** same day
Reporting Delay (days): 0 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC
Occupational: Private agricultural application to a blueberry crop before a storm. The area became windy, and the wind carried spray onto the applicator.

Product(s): Indar 75 WSP

A.I. 1: fenbuconazole

Type of Use: private agricultural ground application

Diazinon 50 WP

A.I. 1: Diazinon

Type of Use: private agricultural ground application

Agencies Involved: OPC **Agency Outcome:** Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification:
Possible

PARC #: 001-017

County: Jackson **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 0 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual

Occupational: Grounds maintenance worker applied fertilizer/herbicide product all morning. Became symptomatic in afternoon and sought health care. (Ref: 01-026, 01-047)

Product(s)

Proscape fertilizer with Confront

A.I. 1: Triclopyr A.I. 2: Clopyralid

Type of Use: private application to grounds, vegetation

ProScape 17-2-17 with Confront

A.I. 1: clopyralid A.I. 2: triclopyr

Type of Use: Private application to grounds, vegetation

Agencies Involved:

Oregon OSHA

Agency Outcome:

Violation Identified

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Unlikely

PARC #: 001-018

County: Multnomah **Response Time:** 2 days

Reporting Delay (days): 1 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC

Non-occupational: Family of five were exposed to a Raid product when a fogger was mistakenly used instead of a spray. All members became symptomatic.

Product(s): Raid fogger

A.I. 1: pyrethrins

Type of Use: Private application to residential interior

Agencies Involved:

OPC

Agency Outcome:

Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 2 Adults, 3 Children

Epi Classification:

Possible

Possible

Possible

Possible

Possible

PARC #: 001-019

County: Multnomah **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 0 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual

Non-occupational: Resident heard spray equipment operating at nursery adjacent to resident's property after fog lifted. The resident becoming intensely ill.

Product(s): daconil

Type of Use: Commercial application to grounds/vegetation

Banner

A.I. 1: propiconazole

Type of Use: Commercial application to grounds/vegetation

Agencies Involved:

Dept. of Agriculture

Agency Outcome:

Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Unlikely

PARC #: 001-020

County: Multnomah **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 0 Status: Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC

Non-occupational: Mixed and sprayed multiple products over a 4 - 5 hour period on a warm, windy day without wearing PPE. Reports getting mist on himself, possibly on tee-shirt. Got some on skin while mixing and rinsed off with water only.

Product(s): Crossbow

A.I. 1: triclopyr

Type of Use: private application to grounds, vegetation

Roundup

A.I. 1: glyphosate

Type of Use: private application to grounds, vegetation

Dursban

A.I. 1: chlorpyrifos

Type of Use: private application to grounds, vegetation

Orthene

A.I. 1: acephate

Type of Use: private application to grounds, vegetation

Agencies Involved:

OPC

Agency Outcome:

Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Possible

PARC #: 001-021

County: Wasco **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 5 Status: Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC

Non-occupational: An elderly resident and her adult granddaughter opened front door and were hit by mist from tank/hoseline application being done by neighbor; also reported plant damage.

Product(s): Roundup

A.I. 1: glyphosate

Type of Use: private application to grounds, vegetation

Banvel

A.I. 1: Dicamba

Type of Use: private application to grounds, vegetation

Agencies Involved:

Dept. of Agriculture
OPC

Agency Outcome:

No Violation
Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 2 Adults

Epi Classification: Possible
Possible

PARC #: 001-022**County:** Multnomah **Response Time:** 3 days**Reporting Delay (days):** 3 **Status:** Open **Reporter Type:** OPC

Occupational: A contract worker reported exposure and symptoms after sitting for several hours in a pickup truck during a spray application at a wastewater treatment plant, 12-15 feet away.

Product(s): Gallery

A.I. 1: isoxaben

Type of Use: private application to grounds, vegetation

Surflan

A.I. 1: Oryzalin

Type of Use: private application to grounds, vegetation

Agencies Involved:

Oregon Poison Center

Agency Outcome:

Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult**Epi Classification:** Unlikely**PARC #: 001-023****County:** Benton **Response Time:** Same day**Reporting Delay (days):** 1 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual

Non-occupational: Three individuals in two residences reported on-going symptoms related to pesticide applications to neighboring grass seed fields. The most recent application was made the previous day.

Product(s): Banvel

A.I. 1: Dicamba

Type of Use: Commercial ground application to agricultural land

2,4-D

A.I. 1: 2,4-D

Type of Use: Commercial ground application to agricultural land

Agencies Involved:

Dept. of Agriculture

Agency Outcome:

No Violation

Affected Individuals: 3 Adults

Epi Classification: Unlikely
Unlikely
Unlikely

PARC #: 001-024**County:** Lane **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 3 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Health Care

Non-occupational: A health care provider requested information about a roadside spray after a person with a pre-existing condition reported symptoms from driving on the road that was treated.

Product(s): Krovar 1DF

A.I. 1: diruon

Type of Use: Right-of-way application

Rodeo

A.I. 1: glyphosate

Type of Use: Right-of-way application

Garlon 3A

A.I. 1: triclopyr

Type of Use: Right-of-way application

Roundup Pro

A.I. 1: glyphosate

Type of Use: commercial right of way application

Oust

A.I. 1: sulfometuron-methyl

Type of Use: Right-of-way application

Agencies Involved:

ODOT

Agency Outcome:

Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Unrelated

PARC #: 001-025

County: Marion **Response Time:** 4 days

Reporting Delay (days): 9 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC

Non-occupational: Two toddlers in two households in multiplex became symptomatic following interior and exterior treatments for carpenter ants.

Product(s): Dursban TC

A.I. 1: chlorpyrifos

Type of Use: Commercial application to residential interior.

Ficam W

A.I. 1: bendiocarb

Type of Use: Commercial application to residential exterior.

Exterminator's Choice

A.I. 1: boric acid

Type of Use: Commercial application to residential interior

Agencies Involved:

Dept. of Agriculture
Oregon Poison Center

Agency Outcome:

Letter of Advisement
Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 2 children, 2 adults

Epi Classification: Unlikely` Unlikely

Unlikely Unlikely

PARC #: 001-026

County: Jackson **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 0 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual

Occupational: A worker reported symptoms after being sent into a treated area to repair sprinklers. (Ref: 01-017, 01-047)

Product(s): Proscape with 12.5% Confront

A.I. 1: triclopyr A.I. 3:

A.I. 2: clorpyralid A.I. 4:

Type of Use: private application to grounds, vegetation

Agencies Involved: Oregon OSHA **Agency Outcome:** Violation Identified

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Possible

PARC #: 001-027

County: Yamhill **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 1 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** ODA

Non-occupational: A Resident reported having symptoms and effects to family members from air-blast spray applications to young vineyard adjacent to property.

Product(s): BM 86

Type of Use: Commercial ground application to agricultural land

Messenger

A.I. 1: Harpin protein

Type of Use: Commercial ground application to agricultural land

Solubor

A.I. 1: disodium octaborate tetrahydrate

Type of Use: Commercial ground application to agricultural land

stylet oil

A.I. 1: parafinic distillate

Type of Use: Commercial ground application to agricultural land

Agencies Involved: Dept. of Agriculture **Agency Outcome:** No Violation

Affected Individuals: 2 Children, 2 Adults

Epi Classification: Possible
Possible
Possible
Possible

PARC #: 001-028

County: Hood River **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 1 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Health Care

Non-occupational: Individual reported exposure resulting from aerial spill of malathion and the aerial applicator acknowledged spill that resulted from a broken hose.

Product(s): Malathion 50

A.I. 1: malathion

Type of Use: Aerial application to agricultural land.

Agencies Involved: Dept. of Agriculture
Agency Outcome: Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Possible

PARC #: 001-029

County: Jackson **Response Time:**

Reporting Delay (days): 10 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** ODA

Animal: Report of dog becoming severely ill shortly after being on lawn that was treated that day with pesticides.

Agencies Involved: Dept. of Agriculture
Agency Outcome: No Violation

Animals Affected Individual: 1 **Types:** dog **Classification:** Insufficient Information

PARC #: 001-030

County: Washington **Response Time:** Same day

Reporting Delay (days): 26 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Other

Non-occupational: Apartment residents reportedly used an excessive amount of moth balls. A neighbor reported health effects. Concern for potential health effects in primary residents.

Product(s): Unspecified Moth balls

A.I. 1: possibly naphthalene

Type of Use: private application to apartment

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Possible

PARC #: 001-031

County: Marion **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 3 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual

Non-occupational: After a commercial application to an adjacent grass seed field residents reported symptoms.

Product(s): Lorsban 4E

A.I. 1: chlorpyrifos

Type of Use: Commercial application to grounds/vegetation.

Riverdale 2,4-D Amine IVM

A.I. 1: dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D

Type of Use: Commercial application to grounds/vegetation.

Dimethoate 4E

A.I. 1: dimethoate

Type of Use: Commercial application to grounds/vegetation.

Agencies Involved:

Dept. Of Agriculture

Agency Outcome:

Letter of Advisement

Affected Individuals: 3 Adults

Epi Classification: Possible
Possible
Possible

PARC #: 001-032

County: Multnomah **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 0 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC

Non-occupational: A resident applied Ant Spray with spray hose over 30 minutes during hot midday sun, wearing inadequate PPE; became symptomatic within one hour.

Product(s): Kmart Diazinon Ant Spray

A.I. 1: diazinon

Type of Use: private application to grounds, vegetation

Agencies Involved:

OPC

Agency Outcome:

Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Possible

PARC #: 001-033

County: Coos **Response Time:** 2 days

Reporting Delay (days): 3 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC

Non-occupational: Residents reported symptoms after applicator drilled through interior walls throughout rental home, covering interior and furnishings, with pyrethroid dust. Reported baby put dust in mouth.

Product(s): Talstar

Type of Use: Commercial application to rental exterior

Delta Dust

A.I. 1: deltamethrin

Type of Use: Commercial residential application (rental)

Agencies Involved:

Dept. of Agriculture

Agency Outcome:

Violation Identified

Affected Individuals: 1 Child, 4 Adults

Epi Classification: Insufficient Information
Insufficient Information
Probable
Probable
Insufficient Information

PARC #: 001-034

County: Morrow **Response Time:** 12 hours

Reporting Delay (days): 1 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual

Non-occupational: Spray from aerial application to alfalfa field across street from residence hit 2 individuals, home, vehicles, dog, 10 horses, and 130 cattle. Residents immediately symptomatic

Product(s): Fulfill

A.I. 1: pymetrozine (pyridine)

Type of Use: Aerial application to agricultural land

Diabrom

A.I. 1: naled

Type of Use: Aerial application to agricultural land

Agencies Involved:

Dept. of Agriculture
Oregon Poison Center

Agency Outcome:

Violation Identified
Consultation Only

Affected Individuals 2 Adults

Epi Classification: Probable
 Probable

PARC #: 001-035

County: Lane **Response Time:** 1 day

Reporting Delay (days): 11 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC

Non-occupational: Woman called OPC 10 days post incident, concerning mother-in-law's symptoms after eating fruit at restaurant-catered wedding reception.

Product(s): Unknown pesticide

Type of Use: Commercial application to grounds, vegetation

Agencies Involved:

County Health Dept.
Oregon Poison Center

Agency Outcome:

Consultation Only
Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Insufficient Information

PARC #: 001-036

County: Yamhill **Response Time:** 5 days

Reporting Delay (days): 2 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual

Non-occupational: Individual was driving on county road when the car was hit with a pesticide from an agricultural application adjacent to the road. Only the driver reported being Affected Individual; two youths in the back seat were not Affected Individual.

Product(s): Bravo

A.I. 1: chlorothalonil

Type of Use: Commercial ground application to agricultural land

Agencies Involved:

Dept. of Agriculture

Agency Outcome:

Letter of Advisement

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult**Epi Classification:** Possible**PARC #: 001-037****County:** Multnomah **Response Time:** same day**Reporting Delay (days):** 3 **Status:** Open **Reporter Type:** OPC

Occupational: Individual sprayed for two days over 25 acres and became symptomatic on the third day.

Product(s): Crossbow

A.I. 1: 2,4-D

A.I. 2: triclopyr

Type of Use: private agricultural ground application

Weedmaster

A.I. 1: 2,4-D

A.I. 2: dicamba

Type of Use: private agricultural ground application

Agencies Involved:

OPC

Agency Outcome:

Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult**Epi Classification:** Possible**PARC #: 001-038****County:** Benton **Response Time:** 12 days**Reporting Delay (days):** 29 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** ODA

Non-occupational: Subfloor treated with wood preservative by pest/dry rot inspector; product not currently registered, nor inspector licensed applicator. Occupants reported illness.

Product(s): Behr Deck & Fence Post Preservative

A.I. 1: copper naphthenate

Type of Use: Commercial application to residence exterior

Agencies Involved:

Dept. of Agriculture

Agency Outcome:

No Violation

Affected Individuals: 1 Child, 2 Adults**Epi Classification:** Possible
Insufficient Information
Insufficient Information**PARC #: 001-039****County:** Clackamas **Response Time:** 12 days**Reporting Delay (days):** 1 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC

Non-occupational: A resident applied an unknown quantity of herbicide and became symptomatic the next day.

Product(s): Roundup Weed & Grass Concentrate

A.I. 1: glyphosate 25%

Type of Use: private application to grounds, vegetation

Agencies Involved:
Oregon Poison Center

Agency Outcome:
Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Possible

PARC #: 001-040

County: Multnomah **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 26 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual

Non-occupational: Affected Individual reported symptoms following a pesticide application at a neighboring nursery.

Product(s): Daconil

A.I. 1: chlorothalonil

Type of Use: Ground application to nursery

Orthene

A.I. 1: acephate

Type of Use: Ground application to nursery

Imidan

A.I. 1: Phosmet

Type of Use: Ground application to nursery

Agencies Involved:

Dept. of Agriculture

Agency Outcome:

No Violation

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Unlikely

PARC #: 001-041

County: Marion **Response Time:** 8 days

Reporting Delay (days): 0 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC

Non-occupational: Individual experienced health symptoms after applying herbicide along driveway for a "couple of hours".

Product(s): Crossbow

A.I. 1: Triclopyr

A.I. 2: 2,4-D, Butoxyethanol ester

Type of Use: private application to grounds, vegetation

Agencies Involved:

Oregon Poison Center

Agency Outcome:

Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Possible

PARC #: 001-042

County: Gilliam **Response Time:** 1 day

Reporting Delay (days): 7 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC

Occupational: Individual reported health symptoms following exposure to automatic pesticide dispenser at workplace.

Product(s): Konk 1

A.I. 1: pyrethrins 0.974%

A.I. 2: piperonyl butoxide

Type of Use:

Agencies Involved:
Oregon Poison Center

Agency Outcome:
Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Possible

PARC #: 001-043

County: Lincoln **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 7 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual

Non-occupational: Individual reported health symptoms after exposure to indoor residential fogger at neighbor's house.

Product(s): Green Thumb Insect Fogger from Ringer

A.I. 1: Tralomethrin

Type of Use: Private application to residential interior.

Agencies Involved:
Oregon Poison Center

Agency Outcome:
Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Possible

PARC #: 001-044

County: Tillamook **Response Time:** next day

Reporting Delay (days): 0 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** ODF

Non-occupational: Individual reported health symptoms after spray and drift from aerial spraying on adjacent forest land contacted individual's property. Individual also reported that a pet dog was symptomatic.

Product(s): Accord

A.I. 1: glyphosate

A.I. 2: Adjuvants

Type of Use: Aerial application to forestry land

Agencies Involved:
Dept. of Agriculture
Dept. of Forestry

Agency Outcome:
No Violation
No Violation

Affected Individuals: 2 Adults

Animals Affected: 1 **Types:** dog **Classification:** Insufficient Information

Epi Classification: Possible
Insufficient Information

PARC #: 001-045

County: Malheur **Response Time:** 12 days

Reporting Delay (days): 1 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC

Non-occupational: A resident was using powdered flower care product, which blew into eyes. Although eyes were rinsed, they became irritated and the person sought medical treatment.

Product(s): Ortho Systemic Rose & Flower Care

A.I. 1: disulfoton

Type of Use: private application to grounds, vegetation

Agencies Involved:

Oregon Poison Center

Agency Outcome:

Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Probable

PARC #: 001-046

County: Clackamas **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 13 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual

Non-occupational: Individual reported health symptoms, believed caused by pesticide treatment of the home's interior four or more years before. No referral indicated.

Product(s):

A.I. 1: chlorpyrifos

Type of Use: Commercial application to residential interior

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Insufficient Information

PARC #: 001-047

County: Jackson **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 96 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual

Occupational: A worker complained of health effects from repeated exposure to treated lawn. [Ref: 01-017, 01-026]

Product(s): Lebanon Turf

A.I. 1: chlorpyralid

A.I. 3: triethylamine

A.I. 2: triclopyr

A.I. 4: ethanol

Type of Use: private application to grounds, vegetation

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Unlikely

PARC #: 001-048

County: Marion **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 20 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual

Non-occupational: Three individuals reported health effects after a pesticide container broke in garage.

Product(s): Malathion

A.I. 1: Malathion

Type of Use: Accidental discharge

Agencies Involved:
Dept. of Environmental Quality

Agency Outcome:
Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 3 Adults

Animals Affected: 1 **Types:** dog **Classification:** Possible

Epi Classification:
Probable
Insufficient Information
Probable

PARC #: 001-049

County: Clackamas **Response Time:** 3 days

Reporting Delay (days): 0 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC

Non-occupational: A small child opened and played with bottle of pesticide at grandparents' home.

Product(s): Spectracide

A.I. 1: diazinon

Type of Use: Accidental discharge

Agencies Involved:
Oregon Poison Center

Agency Outcome:
Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Child

Epi Classification: Possible

PARC #: 001-050

County: Columbia **Response Time:** next day

Reporting Delay (days): 0 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC

Non-occupational: A resident reported symptoms after entering a room in which fogger was actively dispensing pesticide.

Product(s): Raid Concentrated Deep Reach Fogger

A.I. 1: pyrethrins

Type of Use: Private application to residential interior

Agencies Involved:
Oregon Poison Center

Agency Outcome:
Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Probable

PARC #: 001-051

County: Multnomah **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 10 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual

Non-occupational: Mother of 9 y.o. child is concerned that child's illness symptoms, onset 13 days after moving into rental home, may be related to spraying at neighboring nurseries.

Product(s): Unknown pesticide

Type of Use: Commercial application to grounds, vegetation

Agencies Involved: U.S. EPA-Region X
Agency Outcome: Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Child

Epi Classification: Insufficient Information

PARC #: 001-052

County: Multnomah **Response Time:** 1 day

Reporting Delay (days): 3 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual

Non-occupational: Rural resident claims symptoms after vehicle she was driving was sprayed. Two children were in the back seat of car and a third child had just boarded the school bus. 9 days later, resident reported logging crew

Product(s): Transline

A.I. 1: clopyralid 40.5% A.I. 3: polyglycol
A.I. 2: isopropyl alcohol

Type of Use: Aerial application to forestry land

R-11

A.I. 1: butyl alcohol A.I. 2: non-ionic surfactants

Type of Use: Aerial application to forestry land

Chopper

A.I. 1: Isopropylamine salt of Imazapyr 28%

Type of Use: Aerial application to forestry land

Oust

A.I. 1: sulfometuron methyl 75%

Type of Use: Aerial application to forestry land

Glyphomax

A.I. 1: glyphosate 41%

Type of Use: Aerial application to forestry land

Agencies Involved: Dept. of Agriculture Dept. of Forestry
Agency Outcome: No Violation No Violation

Affected Individuals: 1Adult, 3 children

Epi Classification: Possible
Possible
Unlikely
Unlikely

PARC #: 001-053

County: Multnomah **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 3 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual

Non-occupational: Resident claims illness to family and household damages from interior spray application to overhead beams for carpenter ant control, as product was

overapplied and left dripping off beams onto furnishings below.

Product(s): Cynoff

A.I. 1: cypermethrin

Type of Use: Commercial application to residential interior

Agencies Involved:

Dept. of Agriculture

Agency Outcome:

Violation Identified

Affected Individuals: 1 Child, 2 Adults

Epi Classification:

Probable

Probable

Probable

PARC #: 001-054

County: Lane **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 25 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** ODF

Environmental complaint and Non-occupational: Residents down slope from private forested lands use ground water source. Residents claim herbicide spraying has potential for contaminating their drinking water.

Product(s): Oust (sulfometuron-methyl)

Type of Use: Commercial application to grounds, vegetation

Transline (clorpyralid)

Type of Use: Commercial application to grounds, vegetation

Velpar (hexzhazinon)

Type of Use: Commercial application to grounds, vegetation

Agencies Involved:

Dept. of Agriculture

Dept. of Forestry

Agency Outcome:

No Violation

Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 4 Adults

Environment: Yes

Epi Classification:

Insufficient Information

Insufficient Information

Insufficient Information

Insufficient Information

PARC #: 001-055

County: Union **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 4 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC

Non-occupational: Child experienced symptoms after observing his father apply an organophosphate pesticide to a golf course. The wind shifted and drifted the product onto the child.

Product(s): Dursban Pro

A.I. 1: chlorpyrifos

Type of Use: Commercial application to grounds, vegetation

Agencies Involved:

Agency Outcome:

OPC Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Child

Epi Classification: Possible

PARC #: 001-056

County: Josephine **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 0 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** ODA

Non-occupational: Food poisoning complaints related to possible pesticide-contaminated zucchini at a dinner party.

Product(s): Unknown pesticide

Type of Use: Commercial application to grounds, vegetation

Agencies Involved:	Agency Outcome:
Dept. Of Agriculture	No Violation
Local Health Dept.	Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 3 Adults

Epi Classification: Unlikely
Unlikely
Unlikely

PARC #: 001-057

County: Lane **Response Time:** one day

Reporting Delay (days): 54 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** National Laboratories

Non-occupational: intentional ingestion of Diazinon

Product(s): Diazinon

Type of Use: Ingestion

Agencies Involved:	Agency Outcome:
Local Health Dept.	Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Definite

PARC #: 001-059

County: Marion **Response Time:** same day.

Reporting Delay (days): 0 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OERS

Occupational: HazMat responded to odor complaints at a food manufacturing company. Odor was apparently caused by a 3 pm commercial pesticide application at an adjacent grass/seed field. 40 people on night crew complained.

Product(s): Axiom DF

A.I. 1: flufenacet 54.6% A.I. 2: metribuzin 13.6%

Type of Use: Commercial ground application to agricultural land

Goal 2XL

A.I. 1: oxyfluorfen 23%

Type of Use: Commercial ground application to agricultural land

Prowl 3.3 EC EPA 241-337

A.I. 1: pendimethalin 37.4%

A.I. 2: aromatic naptha solvent

Type of Use: Commercial ground application to agricultural land

Agencies Involved:

Dept. Of Agriculture

OERS

State Fire Marshal's Office

Agency Outcome:

Consultation Only

Consultation Only

Consultation Only

Affected Individuals 3 Adults

Epi Classification:

Possible

Possible

Possible

PARC #: 001-060

County: Benton **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 9 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Affected Individual

Non-occupational: Individual experienced health symptoms after herbicide was mixed and applied on adjacent property.

Product(s)

Prowl

A.I. 1: Pendimethalin

A.I. 2: Aromatic Naptha

Type of Use: Commercial application to grounds, vegetation

Agencies Involved:

Dept. Of Agriculture

Agency Outcome:

No Violation

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult, 3 Children

Epi Classification:

Possible

Insufficient Information

Insufficient Information

Insufficient Information

PARC #: 001-061

County: Yamhill **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 0 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OERS

Occupational & Non-occupational: Farmer applied herbicides to a grass field above two schools where games were in progress. Odor drifted downhill to the schools resulting illness and odor complaints and closure of schools.

Product(s); Weedone

A.I. 1: 2,4-D (13.8%)

A.I. 2: butoxyethyl ester of 2,4-D (24.5%)

Type of Use: Private agricultural ground application

Goal 2x

A.I. 1: oxyflouorfen (22%)

Type of Use: Private agricultural ground application

Prowl 3.3 EC

A.I. 1: Pendimethalin (37.4%)

Type of Use: Private agricultural ground application

Agencies Involved:
Dept. Of Agriculture
OERS

Agency Outcome:
Letter of Advisement
Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Child, 2 Adults

Epi Classification: Possible
Insufficient Information
Insufficient Information

PARC #: 001-062

County: Washington **Response Time:** same

Reporting Delay (days): 0 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC

Non-occupational: Individual reported becoming symptomatic after applying several aerosol spray insecticides to living quarters.

Product(s): Combat Flying Insect Killer

A.I. 1: Phenothrin (0.15%) (pyrethroid) A.I. 2: Tetramethrin (0.25%) (pyrethroid)

Type of Use: Private application to residential interior

Black Flag Wasp, Bee, Hornet Killer

A.I. 1: Propoxur (carbamate) (0.5%)

Type of Use: Private application to residential interior

Raid Commercial Insect Killer

A.I. 1: piperonyl butoxide (1.6%) A.I. 2: pyrethrins (0.4%)

Type of Use: Private application to residential interior

Agencies Involved:

Oregon Poison Center

Agency Outcome:

Consultation Only

Affected Individuals 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Probable

PARC #: 001-063

County: Washington **Response Time:** 2 days

Reporting Delay (days): 3 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC

Occupational: Office worker became symptomatic following office treatment for sugar ants. The worker was reexposed following inappropriate cleanup.

Product(s): Formula 797-A

A.I. 1: pyrethrins 1% A.I. 3: isoparasinic petroleum 40%

A.I. 2: piperonyl butoxide 10%

Type of Use: Commercial application to worksite interior.

Agencies Involved:

Oregon Poison Center

Agency Outcome:

Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Possible

PARC #: 001-064

County: Umatilla **Response Time:** next day

Reporting Delay (days): 45 **Status:** Open **Reporter Type:** OR-OSHA

Occupational: Worker exposed to pesticide when application equipment hose broke, splashing chemical in face and into mouth. Worker reported wearing respirator at the time of incident and having symptoms.

Product(s): Vapam

A.I. 1: metam-sodium

Type of Use: Commercial ground application to agricultural land

Agencies Involved:

Dept. Of Agriculture

Dept. of Environmental Quality

Oregon OSHA

Agency Outcome:

Consultation Only

Consultation Only

Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Possible

PARC #: 001-065

County: Marion **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 4 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** ODA

Non-occupational: Residents across street from nursery complained of symptoms, Mothball odor and drift following a spray application.

Product(s): Simonize 4L

A.I. 1: triaging

Type of Use: Commercial ground application to agricultural land

Goal 2XL

A.I. 1: oxyfluorfen

Type of Use: Commercial ground application to agricultural land

Agencies Involved:

Dept. of Agriculture

Agency Outcome:

No Violation

Affected Individuals: 2 Adults

Epi Classification: Insufficient Information
Insufficient Information

PARC #: 001-066

County: Yamhill **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 1 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** ODA

Non-occupational: Two residents reported becoming symptomatic and strong odors from a pesticide application occurring half a mile from residence

Product(s): Prowl 3.3 EC

A.I. 1:37.4% pendimethalin

Type of Use: Private agricultural ground application

Agencies Involved:

Dept. Of Agriculture

Agency Outcome:

No Violation

Affected Individuals: 2 Adults

Epi Classification: Possible
Possible

PARC #: 001-067

County: Marion **Response Time:** same day
Reporting Delay (days): 3 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** ODA

Animal only: Owner of three ill dogs claimed animals were ill from ingesting slug bait following a ground application to adjacent grass seed field.

Product(s): Deadline EPA #64864-38

A.I. 1: metaldehyde
Type of Use: Ingestion

Agencies Involved: Dept. Of Agriculture
OERS **Agency Outcome:** Letter of Advisement
Consultation Only

Animals Affected: 3 **Types:** dog **Classification:** Possible, Possible, Possible

PARC #: 001-068

County: Washington **Response Time:** same day
Reporting Delay (days): 4 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC

Non-occupational: Individual became symptomatic after applying a fogging product to interior of residence.

Product(s): Raid Fogger Formula IV

A.I. 1: pyrethrins A.I. 2: piperonyl butoxide
Type of Use: Private application to apartment

Agencies Involved: Oregon Poison Center **Agency Outcome:** Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Possible

PARC #: 001-069

County: Deschutes **Response Time:** same day
Reporting Delay (days): 16 **Status:** Open **Reporter Type:** ODA

Occupational: Complaint of careless use of pesticides and lack of worker training.

Product(s): Roundup

A.I. 1: glyphosate
Type of Use: Commercial application to grounds/vegetation

Agencies Involved: Dept. Of Agriculture **Agency Outcome:** Consultation Only
Dept. of Environmental Quality No Violation
Oregon OSHA Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Possible

PARC #: 001-070

County: Linn **Response Time:** one day
Reporting Delay (days): 15 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** OPC
Occupational: farmer claims chronic exposure to pesticides, symptoms, and concerns about organophosphate pesticides.

Product(s): Dursban

Type of Use: Private agricultural ground application

Agencies Involved:	Agency Outcome:
Dept. Of Agriculture	Consultation Only
Oregon Poison Center	Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Insufficient Information

PARC #: 001-071

County: Marion **Response Time:** same day
Reporting Delay (days): 41 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** ODA
Non-occupational: Family in rental residence adjoining nursery property claims pesticide-related illnesses in family and pets.

Product(s): dithane

A.I. 1: mancozeb

Type of Use: Private agricultural ground application

copper

Type of Use: Private agricultural ground application

Agencies Involved:	Agency Outcome:
Dept. Of Agriculture	Consultation Only

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult, 3 Children

Epi Classification: Insufficient Information
Insufficient Information
Insufficient Information
Insufficient Information

PARC #: 001-072

County: Umatilla **Response Time:** same day
Reporting Delay (days): 55 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Workers' Compensation
Occupational: Temporary laborer experienced symptoms when trimming potatoes.

Product(s): unknown potato fumigant

Type of Use: Commercial application to vegetation.

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Insufficient Information

PARC #: 001-073

County: Multnomah **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 17 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Workers' Compensation
Occupational: Worker was driving a rototiller tractor when treated soil entered cab. He reported health effects.

Product(s): Mocap (ethoprop)

A.I. 1: ethoprop (organophosphate)

Type of Use: Private agricultural ground application

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Possible

PARC #: 001-074

County: Hood River **Response Time:** same day

Reporting Delay (days): 37 **Status:** Closed **Reporter Type:** Workers' Compensation
Occupational: Farm Laborer reported health effects when applying Bromogas.

Product(s): Brom-o-Gas

A.I. 1: chloropicrin

A.I. 2: methyl bromide

Type of Use: Private agricultural ground application

Affected Individuals: 1 Adult

Epi Classification: Probable