

Chapter 6

Training and Tools for County Agricultural Commissioners

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Section 1

Training Information for CACs

Introduction To ensure statewide uniformity and consistency in implementing and enforcing pesticide laws at the county level, DPR provides training and technical expertise to CAC staff on a regular basis. Other programs in DPR are responsible for registering products, monitoring pesticides in the environment, and evaluating human health mitigation.

Frequency and selection of training topics DPR staff develops training sessions and materials as a result of newly enacted pesticide laws or regulations, for updates or changes to existing DPR policies and procedures outlined in the Compendium volumes, or as a result of establishing memoranda of understanding (MOU) with other agencies. Although most of the training is conducted by DPR Enforcement Branch staff, other DPR branches can also develop and provide training.

Some training sessions are developed and conducted formally on a statewide basis. These can be followed by refresher classes conducted by the DPR regional office Enforcement Branch Liaison (EBL) at the county level.

Specific training for structural pest control CAC inspectors is conducted annually. This course is to prepare inspectors for the complex inspections of structural fumigations and other structural pest control applications.

Training information available online Information and modules from recent trainings conducted by DPR are available on the DPR website at <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/county/training/trngmenu.htm>.

Training modules consist of PowerPoint presentations, copies of newly-enacted regulations, exercises and scenarios, and additional handouts.

The website also announces upcoming trainings.

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Training Information for CACs, Continued

Compendium updates

As new pesticide laws, regulations, and DPR policies and procedures are adopted, the affected Compendium volumes are updated to reflect these changes. DPR develops and conducts training to address the content of these volumes.

The PUE Program Standards Compendium web page is available for review at <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/enforce/compend.htm>.

Training developed as the result of a Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with another agency

DPR and the CACs have established several Memoranda of Understanding with other state, federal, or county agencies to ensure pesticide laws are properly implemented and enforced. See Chapter 1 section on Memoranda of Understanding. An MOU is an agreement between DPR, CACASA, and other agencies that defines the scope of the agreement, the authority, and the responsibilities of each party where both agencies may have jurisdiction.

One example is the annual structural pest control inspector training conducted as a result of the MOU with the Structural Pest Control Board, to ensure uniform and coordinated enforcement in accordance with Business and Professions Code section 8616.

Another example is the Pesticide/Wildlife Incident Response Plan MOU between DPR, the Department of Fish and Game, (*now* Department of Fish and Wildlife), and CACASA, found at <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/county/training/pstwild/pestwild.htm>.

Other topic-specific trainings

DPR may develop other trainings when they are deemed necessary to improve the continued effectiveness of CAC programs, provide guidance, or assist in program planning and evaluation.

Breaking Barriers Training: Developed in 2009 in conjunction with U.S. EPA, Region 9, Breaking Barriers training assists non-Spanish-speaking inspectors who conduct safety inspections and agricultural pesticide monitoring inspections (such as pesticide use, field fumigation and commodity fumigation) and interview non-English-speaking field workers and applicators.

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Training Information for CACs, Continued

Training provided by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)

As a department within the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), DPR staff participates in developing and conducting training provided by the agency. The four-day Basic Inspector Academy (BIA) is a popular training available to CAC staff, designed to teach environmental agency inspectors and other environmental compliance professionals to conduct quality inspections. California Government Code section 12812.2 requires CalEPA to ensure all boards, departments, offices, and other agencies that implement CalEPA's laws and regulations "take consistent, effective and coordinated compliance and enforcement actions" and that the program include cross-training of inspection and enforcement personnel...."

In order to sign up for the BIA, CAC staff must first complete the Fundamental Inspector Course (AP106)

The training schedule and how to sign up for the CalEPA training is through the California Air Resources Board's website at:
<https://ssl.arb.ca.gov/training/training.htm>.

Travel expenses for attending DPR training

DPR does not reimburse CAC staff for expenses related to attending training. Occasionally, DPR offers travel cost reimbursement; the instructions will accompany the training announcement. The amount of reimbursement cannot exceed the allowance for state employee travel.

Section 2

Obtaining Information from DPR

A. DPR Branch Programs

Introduction DPR branches and programs provide a comprehensive program to register and evaluate pesticide products, conduct environmental monitoring, protect worker safety, provide oversight to the CACs, issue licenses, and enforce laws and regulations.

For detailed contact information of DPR branches and programs, see <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/dprcontact.htm>

Pesticide Registration Branch Before a pesticide can be used, possessed, or offered for sale in California, the pesticide must be registered (licensed) with DPR. The Pesticide Registration Branch coordinates the required evaluation process and serves as primary liaison to pesticide registrants regarding determinations of health effects of pesticides; manages all data received; maintains product label files; and provides information on registered pesticides and label instructions to pesticide enforcement agencies and the public. Branch scientists share data review responsibilities with staff scientists in other branches.

The Branch maintains chemical ingredient and product/label databases that the public can access on DPR's external web page. This web page is available at <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/label/labelque.htm>.

Questions regarding labeling, label changes, product registration, and other related topics should be directed to the Pesticide Registration Branch Ombudsman at Registration.Ombudsman@cdpr.ca.gov.

See Pesticide Registration Branch at: <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/registration/funcmenu.htm>

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Obtaining Information from DPR, Continued

Worker Health and Safety Branch

The Worker Health and Safety (WH&S) Branch is responsible for assessing safety of workers and consumers where pesticides are used, and developing mitigation mechanisms when needed. A link to WH&S programs is available at: http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/whs/whs_homepage.htm.

WH&S staff develops exposure-monitoring methods and provides medical advice and assistance to practicing physicians on pesticide exposures, and assist CACs with illness investigations when necessary. Branch staff also investigates unsafe work conditions detected by the Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program.

- The Exposure Monitoring Program staff designs and conducts field studies to characterize workplace exposure to pesticides.
- The Industrial Hygiene Program evaluates pesticide products and labeling for effectiveness in controlling exposure hazards and recommends additional safety measures when needed.
- The Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program (PISP) analyzes investigations of pesticide-related illnesses and injuries conducted by County Agricultural Commissioners. The PISP database helps validate the effectiveness of exposure control measures and identifies areas where improvements are needed.
- The Worker Protection Program evaluates implementation of the State's worker safety regulations and provides input on changes to the federal Worker Protection Standard. They also develop outreach materials including the Pesticide Safety Information Series (PSIS).

Pest Management and Licensing Branch

The Pest Management and Licensing (PML) Branch has five major programs:

- Pest Management Analysis and Planning
- Pesticide Use Reporting Program
- Endangered Species Project
- Licensing and Certification Program
- School and Child Care IPM Program

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Obtaining Information from DPR, Continued

Environmental Monitoring Branch

The Environmental Monitoring (EM) Branch monitors the environment to determine the fate of pesticides, protecting the public and the environment from pesticide contamination through analyzing hazards and developing pollution prevention strategies. It also takes the lead in implementing many of DPR's environmental protection programs.

Their staff is available to provide technical expertise and assistance to CAC staff on VOC emissions from field fumigants, ground water, and surface water protection. The EM Branch provides environmental monitoring data required for emergency eradication projects and environmental contamination assessments.

- Air Program: <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/emon/airinit/airmenu.htm>
Fumigant Regulatory Issues:
http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/emon/methbrom/fum_regs.htm

Toxic Air Contaminant Program:
<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/emon/pubs/tacmenu.htm>

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emissions from pesticides:
<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/emon/vocs/vocproj/vocmenu.htm>
 - Ground Water Program: <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/emon/grndwtr/>
 - Surface Water Protection Program:
<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/emon/surfwtr/>
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Human Health Assessment Branch

The Human Health Assessment (HHA) Branch has two major functions: review of toxicology studies and preparation of risk assessments. DPR requires a pesticide registrant to submit data on a product's potential chronic, subchronic, and acute health effects, and characterizing human exposure.

Enforcement Branch

The Enforcement Branch oversees compliance with pesticide use requirements, has overall responsibility for pesticide incident investigations, administers the nation's largest state monitoring program for analyzing domestic and imported produce for pesticide residues, and ensures compliance with pesticide product registration and labeling requirements.

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Obtaining Information from DPR, Continued

Enforcement Branch Regional Offices

The DPR Enforcement Branch has three Regional Offices (located in West Sacramento, Clovis, and Anaheim) to ensure statewide availability of DPR staff throughout the state. Each county is assigned an Enforcement Branch Liaison (EBL) as their primary DPR contact. It is recommended that CAC inquiries go through their assigned EBL.

The regional office addresses and a map of counties in each region is found at <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/enforce/romap.pdf>.

Enforcement Branch Liaison role

DPR provides each county with an Enforcement Branch Liaison (EBL) to assist in their performing their daily job requirements:

- Available to answer CAC staff questions
- Collect information to assist the Department in its assessment of the performance of each program area and the overall CAC Pesticide Use Enforcement (PUE) program
- Collect and organize information developed by the Enforcement Branch, other branches of DPR, the Structural Pest Control Board, and other agencies relative to the performance of the CAC's PUE program
- Inform the CAC and their regional office manager of any issues and associated corrective actions
- Prepare the county performance evaluation report and provide recommendations for review and approval by the regional office supervisor
- Provide local or regional training, as needed
- Stay informed of any issues relevant to the evaluation of the CAC's program including: the Pesticide Regulatory Activity Monthly Report (PRAMR) data, information from the Compliance database, assessments of environmental programs, information on licensing issues, Section 18s, Special Local Needs SLNs, research authorizations, and human illness report evaluations.
- Coordinate activities between the CAC and other State, local, and federal agencies involved in working with DPR and CACs under the guidelines of established Memoranda of Understandings (MOUs) with agencies such as:
 - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 - Structural Pest Control Board
 - California Department of Fish and Wildlife
 - County Environmental Health Departments
 - Department of Industrial Relations

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Obtaining Information from DPR, Continued

B. Consulting DPR

Background

DPR has a diversified pool of trained professionals, including toxicologists, chemists, investigators, lawyers, auditors, and environmental scientists. The Regional Office EBL is the first point of contact between DPR and the CAC to obtain technical expertise. If additional consultation is needed, the EBL can assist with directing CAC staff to the appropriate headquarters staff. Examples of assistance from the regional office EBL includes the following:

1. **Pesticide-related human effects episodes:** Compendium Volume 5, *Investigation Procedures*, Chapter 2, outlines the procedures for CAC staff to obtain assistance from the Worker Health and Safety Branch (WHS) on pesticide-related human effects episodes. In some cases, they can assist in collecting dislodgeable residue samples, coordinating the collection of clothing, urine, and blood samples, assisting CAC investigators in interviewing persons exposed to pesticides, and through a contract with the University of California, Davis (UCD) provide physician consultation services. This physician provides these services one day a week in the office and is on-call during the business hours to assist CACs and healthcare providers. To obtain assistance from the UCD physician, contact the WHS Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program staff, who will contact the UCD physician, when appropriate.
2. **Label Interpretation:** Compendium Volume 8, *Guidelines for Interpreting Pesticide Laws, Regulations, and Labeling*, Chapter 2, outlines the procedures for CAC staff to obtain assistance in label interpretations. Headquarters can prepare a response to address an issue.
3. **Legal Assistance:** DPR Enforcement Branch staff, with assistance from DPR's Office of Legal Affairs (OLA), can also assist in areas such as laws and regulations interpretation, elements of the violation, the administrative civil penalty process, and enforceability issues.

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Obtaining Information from DPR, Continued

C. How to Obtain Legal Assistance from DPR

Legal assistance and analysis request DPR's Enforcement Branch Headquarters staff and the Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) are available by request through their EBL to assist CAC staff.

OLA staff can provide legal assistance and analysis in the following areas:

- Laws and regulations interpretation and enforceability
- Documents prepared by, or in conjunction with, OLA that require further explanation, e.g., settlement agreements
- Code sections, pertaining to DPR or CAC activities shared with other agencies, which seem to conflict

DPR legal analysis requests are not intended to supersede or override any direction or advice provided to CACs by their County Counsel or their Board of Supervisors.

County Counsel CACs are encouraged to contact their County Counsel for legal advice. Because California's pesticide regulatory program is complex and OLA may, in some instances, be better prepared to provide help or legal advice pertaining to the County's Pesticide Use Enforcement Program, the County Counsel is encouraged to directly contact OLA, when necessary.

Procedure to obtain legal assistance from DPR Obtaining legal advice pertaining to the County's Pesticide Use Enforcement Program through OLA can be obtained by following this procedure:

1. Submit request to the EBL assigned to the county. CAC staff are encouraged to make an effort to solve the problem on their own using existing DPR resources.

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Obtaining Information from DPR, Continued

**Procedure to
obtain legal
assistance from
DPR**
(continued)

2. The EBL and the Regional Office supervisor or manager will review this information to determine if the question has already been addressed by existing DPR policy.
 - Regional Office will provide the CAC with a written response to a written question covered by existing interpretations.
 - A question not covered by an existing DPR policy will be forwarded with supporting information to DPR Headquarters who will prepare a response to address the issue. If needed, the Enforcement Branch will work directly with OLA staff.
3. Include the following information in any legal analysis request:
 - Requestor's name and affiliation
 - Identification of the issue and brief description of the scenario
 - Appropriate background materials
 - Code section(s) or specific authority believed to apply to the situation
 - Suggested solution or proposed answer (with explanation), and any problems created by your proposed response.

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Obtaining Information from DPR, Continued

Assistance to Hearing Officer during hearing

Hearing Officers may occasionally need assistance pertaining to matters of law when hearing a case. In limited circumstances, only Hearing Officers (emphasis – *only* Hearing Officers) may contact OLA if a problem arises while they are hearing a case and the hearing cannot go forward without legal consultation.

As the hearing officer contacting OLA, ask to speak to OLA's Chief Counsel or Acting Chief Counsel and clearly state the following:

1. Your name
2. Your title
3. The county you are serving
4. Your telephone number
5. A brief description of the problem you have encountered which is making it difficult or impossible to continue the active hearing.

While, providing the description of the problem, be careful to not state any of the actual "facts" of the case, e.g., names of parties or witnesses, city or business names, etc. Stick to the actual problem that is preventing you from continuing the hearing.

This consultation is not an opportunity to discuss the facts of the case or obtain suggestions for writing the decision for this specific case or other matters related to the case. This consultation is specific to helping the Hearing Officer resolve a problem which is preventing or may prevent the completion of the hearing.

Do not send any e-mails or correspondence unless specifically instructed to do so by the attorney who responds to your call.

Section 3 DPR Forms

DPR forms

DPR has developed several forms used for inspections, violation notices, and other county enforcement activities. To see a list of available forms, go to: <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/enforce/prenffrm/prenfmnu.htm>.

There are also Pesticide Use Reporting (PUR) forms available on-line at: <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/pur/forms/purforms.htm>.

Most forms are in PDF format. They can be downloaded and then read using Adobe Acrobat Reader software.

In 2017, CACs began using the California Pesticide Enforcement Activities Tracking System (CalPEATS) to conduct and track inspections, investigations, and enforcement actions. Many of the forms are available through CalPEATS.

How to order DPR forms

All form orders must be submitted in writing; orders will not be taken over the telephone. CAC staff can order DPR forms by filling out the *Forms Requisition* form DPR-197 available at <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/enforce/prenffrm/dpr-197.pdf>.

In order to accurately track orders, please send your completed *Forms Requisition* to the CAC Forms Coordinator by any of the following methods:

- Fax to: (916) 445-6845;
- Mail to:
Department of Pesticide Regulation
ATTN: CAC Forms Coordinator
P.O. Box 4015
Sacramento, CA 95812-4015; or
- E-mail to: <formscoordinator@cdpr.ca.gov>

Allow two weeks for processing your forms requisition order after receipt.

Section 4 Acronyms

Introduction to Acronyms	This is intended as an informal guide to many of the acronyms and abbreviations used in the Department of Pesticide Regulation.
APCAC	Agricultural Pest Control Advisory Committee
CAAA	California Agricultural Aviation Association
CAPCA	California Association of Pest Control Advisers
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officials Association
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act – statute mandating environmental impact review of development projects in California, adopted in 1970.
CIMIS	California Irrigation Management Information System
CRLA	California Rural Legal Assistance, Inc.
CWA	Clean Water Act – primary federal legislation addressing surface water quality.
DFW	Department of Fish and Wildlife
DIR	Department of Industrial Relations
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EIR	Environmental impact report. Required to be filed under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) by all state and local agencies and private entities when their proposed projects would cause a significant environmental impact.
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency. Use “CalEPA” if referring to the California Environmental Protection Agency and “U.S. EPA” if referring to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

ESA	Endangered Species Act – primary federal law governing protection of threatened and endangered species. Also, a similar state law.
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration, the federal agency responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), which includes pesticide tolerance enforcement. See also, Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act statute for the sale, distribution, and use of pesticides in the U.S.
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
GIS	Geographic information systems
GPS	Global positioning system
IGR	Insect growth regulator. A chemical substance.
IR-4	Interregional Research Project No. 4, a program sponsored by USDA. IR-4 provides coordination for information on the clearance of minor-use pesticides and generates data to support minor-use registrations. (Minor-use pesticides are generally those used on most fruit, nut, and vegetable crops.)
LC ₅₀	Lethal concentration of a chemical in air, water, or food that will kill 50 percent of test animals exposed to it. Usually used for birds or aquatic organisms, or for mammalian inhalation toxicity studies.
LD ₅₀	Lethal dose of a chemical that will kill 50 percent of the test animals receiving it. The chemical may be given by mouth (oral LD ₅₀) or applied to the skin (dermal LD ₅₀) and is a rough measure of acute toxicity. The lower the LD ₅₀ number, the more toxic the chemical. For example, if a chemical has an LD ₅₀ of 10 mg/kg, it is more toxic than one having an LD ₅₀ of 100 mg/kg.
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health – a federal agency that conducts research on occupational safety and health questions and recommends new standards to federal OSHA. Tests and certifies respirators.
NPIC	National Pesticide Information Center, located at Oregon State University, is a cooperative agreement between OSU and U.S. EPA from which the public can get answers to pesticide-related questions by calling their toll-free telephone number (1-800-858-7378) or going to their web site at http://npic.orst.edu/index.html .
OAL	Office of Administrative Law

OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, part of CalEPA
OPP	Office of Pesticide Programs, part of U.S. EPA. OPP and the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics comprise the two offices within the Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances.
OPPTS	U.S. EPA Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration – an agency in the U.S. Department of Labor that establishes workplace safety and health regulations. Many states, including California, have their own OSHA program.
PANNA	Pesticide Action Network North America advocate group.
PAPA	Pesticide Applicators Professional Association
PCOC	Pest Control Operators of California – a structural pest control trade association
PISP	Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program, DPR’s unique program whereby all pesticide-related illnesses are investigated, evaluated, and summarized in an annual report.
PMAC	Pest Management Advisory Committee for development and adoption of reduced-risk pest management practices. The committee includes representatives from agriculture, as well as government and academia.
PREC	Pesticide Registration and Evaluation Committee. As required by CEQA, DPR consults formally with other public agencies regarding proposed pesticide registrations through PREC committee meetings. It is chaired by DPR.
RA	Research authorization – required from DPR to conduct experimental testing of pesticides in California.
RCD	Risk characterization document (risk assessment)
RED	Reregistration Eligibility Decision document. The federal RED documents summarize the findings of U.S. EPA's reregistration review process for individual chemical cases, and decisions on risk assessment and risk management for the uses of pesticides.
RUP	Restricted use pesticide –This is a federal designation of a pesticide product due to potential human and/or environmental hazard; the pesticide product available for purchase and use only by certified pesticide applicators or persons under their direct supervision.

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SDS	Safety Data Sheet - Written information required to be provided upon request by a chemical product supplier. Contains specific information regarding physical/chemical hazards of a chemical, as well as short- and long-term health effects.
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act. SDWA is the federal law to protect persons receiving drinking water from public drinking water systems from harmful contaminants. U.S. EPA sets standards for drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers.
SMP	State management plan – State of California Management Plan for Pesticides and Ground Water Protection. Certain pesticides that U.S. EPA determines will leach into ground water can remain registered only when used under a U.S. EPA-approved Pesticide Specific State Management Plan.
SRP	Scientific review panel – a panel of scientists that makes independent recommendations or determinations. For example, SRP formed by AB 1807 reviews DPR reports on toxic air contaminants.
TAC	Toxic air contaminant
UAS	Unmanned aerial system. Used to apply pesticides aerially (formerly known as unmanned aerial vehicle, UAV, or drone).
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USFDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VOC	Volatile organic compound
WPHA	Western Plant Health Association – an industry trade association for pesticide and fertilizer companies.
WPS	Worker protection standard – the federal standard promulgated in 1992 for all workers who may be exposed to agricultural pesticides.

Section 5 Useful Links

State agencies

- California Department of Food and Agriculture: <https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/>
 - California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA):
<https://calepa.ca.gov/>
 - DPR County Agricultural Commissioners Resources:
<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/county/comenu.htm>
 - Structural Pest Control Board: <http://www.pestboard.ca.gov/>
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DPR fact sheets

DPR has developed numerous facts sheets and other informational and outreach information to increase general public awareness about protecting their health and the environment from the effect of pesticides. These are available on the DPR website.

DPR Consumer Fact Sheets cover topics ranging from what defines a chemical a “pesticide,” to its safe use and reducing its use; they are available for downloading at: <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/dept/factshts/factmenu.htm>.

DPR has also developed other publications that cover enforcement and worker safety, environmental protection from pesticides, and the *Community Guide to Recognizing and Reporting Pesticide Problems*. These publications are available at: <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/dept/comguide/index.htm>.

Using an accredited laboratory

If the CAC requires the services of an accredited laboratory, the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) provides evaluation and accreditation of environmental testing laboratories. ELAP-accredited laboratories ensure the quality of analytical data used for regulatory purposes meet requirements of the State's drinking water, wastewater, shellfish, food, and hazardous waste programs. Agencies which monitor the environment use analytical data from these accredited laboratories. ELAP-accredited labs have demonstrated capability to analyze environmental samples using approved methods.

ELAP is administered by the State Water Resources Control Board’s Division of Drinking Water.

To find a list of accredited lab, please visit:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/labs/index.html

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Useful Links, Continued

Federal agencies

- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA): <https://www.usda.gov/>
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA):
 - U.S. EPA Databases: <https://developer.epa.gov/category/data/>
 - Envirofacts: <https://www3.epa.gov/enviro/>
 - U.S. EPA Federal Register Information: <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/>
 - Federal Register Daily Contents: <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/search/getfrtoc.action>
 - U.S. EPA Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP): <https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/>
 - OPP Pesticide Regulation Notices: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/pesticide-registration-notices-year>
 - U.S. EPA Advanced Search: <https://www.epa.gov/home/advanced-search>
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS):
 - DHHS National Toxicology Program: <https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/>
 - DHHS Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR): <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/>
- U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA): <https://www.fda.gov/>
- Code of Federal Regulations: <https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/ECFR?page=browse>
- United States Code: <http://uscode.house.gov/search/criteria.shtml>

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Useful Links, Continued

Academic institutions

- North Carolina State University/National Science Foundation:
Center for Integrated Pest Management: <https://www.cipm.info/>

 - National Pesticide Information Center
Pesticide Fact Sheets <http://npic.orst.edu/npicfact.htm>

 - Oregon State University in cooperation with U.S. EPA:
National Pesticide Information Center: <http://npic.orst.edu/>
 - Pesticide Fact Sheets <http://npic.orst.edu/npicfact.htm>
 - Antimicrobials
<http://npic.orst.edu/ingred/ptype/amicrob/index.html>

 - University of California:
Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources:
<http://ucanr.edu/index.cfm>
UC Davis Statewide IPM Project: <http://ipm.ucanr.edu/>

 - Virginia Tech:
Pesticide Links Database
<http://www.vtpp.ext.vt.edu:8080/Plone/pesticide-safety-education-program/pesticide-links-database>
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