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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

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

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

We are currently reviewing pesticide labels upon request and maintaining a list of products that may be used on medical marijuana without violating NRS 586.010 to 586.450 as long as the applicator follows the label directions.

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

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

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

On the list attached, those products that have an asterisk * have indoor/interiorscape/greenhouse use on one label and food

uses on a different label. The percentage of active ingredient may vary from label to label. Products with an asterisk * are not legally prohibited from use on medical marijuana when they are used at the label application rate that results in the lowest amount of active ingredient being applied per 1000 sq.ft./acre.

Requirements for protection of workers in medical marijuana production:

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

Acequinocyl
Azadirachtin
Bacillus amyloquefaciens
Bacillus pumilius strain QST 2808
Bacillus subtilis
Bacillus thuringiensis
Beauveria bassiana strain GHA
Beauveria bassiana Condia
Bifenazate
Captan*
Castor oil (U.S.P. or equivalent)
Cinnamon and cinnamon oil
Cloves and clove oil
Corn gluten meal
Corn oil
Cottonseed oil
Cyfluthrin and beta-cyfluthrin*
Diatomaceous earth
Dimethomorph*
Dried blood
Etoxazole
Eugenol
Fenhexamid
Flonicamid*
Fludioxonil
Garlic and garlic oil
Geraniol
Geranium oil
Hydrogen dioxide
Imidacloprid*
Lauryl sulfate
Lemongrass oil
Linseed oil
Malic acid
Mint and mint oil
Mono-and Di-Potassium salts of phosphorus acid
Myclobutanil*
Neem oil
Paecilomyces fumosoroseus
Pentachloronitrobenzene (quintozene)
Peppermint and peppermint oil
2-Phenethyl propionate (2-phenylethyl propionate)
Potassium bicarbonate
Potassium salts of fatty acid
Potassium sorbate
Putrescent whole egg solids
Pyrethrin
Reynoutria sachalinensis
Rosemary and rosemary oil
Sesame (includes ground sesame plant) and sesame oil
Sodium chloride (common salt)
Sodium lauryl sulfate
Soybean oil
Spinetoram*
Spinosad
Spirotetramat
Steinernema feltiae
Streptomyces griseoviridis strain K61

Streptomyces lydicus WYEC 108

Sulfur

Thiamethoxam*

Trichoderma harzianum

Trichoderma virens

Trifloxystrobin*

Thyme and thyme oil

White pepper

Zinc metal strips (consisting solely of zinc metal and impurities)

This active ingredient has been added on this revision.

This active ingredient has been removed because there are no appropriate use products registered in Nevada (none removed on 7/27/15 revision)

When considering these active ingredients, cultivators should consider that they are systemic pesticides which may be removed because of potential residue concerns