

Annual Report

2009

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Executive Summary

The Agrichemical Management Bureau (ACM Bureau) administers Wisconsin's regulatory and enforcement programs associated with commercial animal feeds, fertilizers, pesticides and other plant production and pest control materials used in agricultural, urban and industrial settings. The ACM Bureau funds, manages and enforces 11 highly interrelated programs--fertilizer, commercial feed, pesticides and pesticide use, pesticide special registrations, pesticide applicator certification and licensing, school integrated pest management, landscape registry, agrichemical containment and remediation, groundwater protection, clean sweep, and worker protection--that are centrally coordinated and implemented in the field by environmental enforcement specialists (EES). The ACM Bureau's three sections coordinate daily program activities to provide specialized knowledge in each program area and uniform regulation and enforcement.

Notable activities and accomplishments of the ACM Bureau during 2009 include:

- The ACCP program closed more than 70 agrichemical cleanup and spill cases.
- Applications submitted for agrichemical remediation increased by 31 percent.
- The agrichemical containment program gained equivalency status with EPA for the pesticide containment portion of the program.
- Clean Sweep saw a 114 percent increase in agricultural waste collections, more than 157,000 pounds collected from 2008.
- Prescription drug collection grants funded 14 requests enabling nearly 100,000 Wisconsin residents to offer more than 22,000 pounds of unwanted drugs for disposal.

Fees and surcharges collected from industry are the primary source of funding for the ACM Bureau and its programs. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration also provide some funding. The ACM Bureau recognizes this important partnership with industry and the federal government and works hard to maximize the use of this funding for the benefit of the industry, consumers, and the environment.

During 2009, the Bureau's program and compliance staff:

- ★ Issued 13,312 pesticide applicator, fertilizer, soil and plant additive, lime, feed and pesticide manufacturing licenses;
- ★ Certified 4827 pesticide applicators, for a total of 26,003 certified applicators;
- ★ Managed 180 long-term remediation cases at agrichemical facilities;
- ★ Responded to 51 agrichemical spills;
- ★ Reimbursed nearly \$2.4 million in eligible clean-up costs to responsible parties;
- ★ Investigated 191 pesticide, feed and fertilizer complaints and took 190 enforcement actions;
- ★ Registered 11,864 pesticide products; and
- ★ Provided over \$750,000 in 65 grants to local governments to collect and dispose of almost 2.3 million pounds of agrichemicals, hazardous household wastes, and unwanted prescription drugs.

Financial Overview

Fiscal Years and Fee Periods Covered in this Report

This financial overview covers the state fiscal year 2008-09 which ran from July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009. Federal grants run on different cycles (October 1 through September 30) than the state fiscal year; this report covers those portions of the federal grants that occurred during the state fiscal year. Program-specific sections of the report reflect calendar year activities.

Agrichemical Management Fund (ACM Fund)

The ACM Fund is the primary source of funding for the regulatory, investigative and enforcement aspects of the ACM Bureau. The ACM Fund is comprised of fees collected for licenses, permits, registrations and tonnage fees under the feed, fertilizer, soil and plant additive, lime, and pesticide programs. The Recycling Fund supports Clean Sweep grants to local governments and the revenue and expenditures for Clean Sweep grants are not included in the following tables. Revenues deposited into the ACM Fund cover the combined costs of all the ACM programs.

The ACM Bureau last adjusted the ACM Fund fees in 2003; the product sources upon which these fees are based have remained reasonably stable in recent years. However, the economic downturn in 2009 will likely impact future revenues since industry information projects a decrease in agricultural product sales and tonnage.

The ACM Fund also supports a number of programs, including Grazing Grants (ongoing), Ag in the Classroom (ongoing), International Crane Foundation (biennium only) and Ag Investment Aids (final payment). These programs were added to the ACM Fund through the recent biennial budget processes.

In addition, \$640,000 was lapsed from the ACM Fund to the General Fund during fiscal year 2008-09.

Financial Highlights

Revenues

- ★ \$7,349,365 -- ACM Fund
- ★ \$2,647,173 -- ACCP Fund
- ★ \$913,278 -- Federal Funds
- ★ \$18,079 -- Gifts and Grants
- ★ \$750,000 -- Clean Sweep
- ★ \$1,921,833 -- Other

Expenses

- ★ \$5,779,315 -- Operations
- ★ \$2,408,671 -- Reimbursements
- ★ \$873,041-- Federal Funds
- ★ \$10,307 -- Gifts and Grants
- ★ \$769,225 -- Clean Sweep
(\$19,225 for grants in FY08 but paid in FY09)
- ★ \$1,921,833 -- Forwarded to other agencies

Table 1
FY 2008-09 AGRICHEMICAL MANAGEMENT FUND

SOURCE	FEE	REVENUE
Opening Balance		\$3,583,138
Feed License	\$25	\$ 32,922
Feed Tonnage	\$0.23/ton	\$ 994,136
Fertilizer License	\$30	\$ 22,035
Fertilizer Permits	\$25 one time	\$ 8,584
Fertilizer Tonnage	\$0.30/ton	\$ 449,386
Lime License	\$10	\$ 980
Pesticide Application Business	\$70	\$ 129,600
Pesticide Dealer-Restricted Use	\$60	\$ 20,930
Pesticide Individual Applicator	\$40	\$ 270,168
Pesticide Reciprocal Certification	\$75	\$ 19,896
Pesticide Registration* Household sales \$0-24,999	\$141	\$ 748,113
Pesticide Registration* Household sales \$25,000-74,999	\$626	\$ 228,290
Pesticide Registration* Household sales \$75,000 plus	\$1,376	\$ 580,303
Pesticide Registration* Industrial sales \$0-24,999	\$221	\$ 198,219
Pesticide Registration* Industrial sale \$25,000-74,999	\$766	\$ 53,984
Pesticide Registration* Industrial sales \$75,000 plus	\$2,966	\$ 313,443
Pesticide Registration* Non-household \$0-24,999	\$226	\$1,012,019
Pesticide Registration* Non-household \$25,000-74,999	\$796	\$ 310,766
Pesticide Registration* Non-household \$75,000 plus	\$2,966 + 0.2%	\$1,836,361
Soil & Plant Additive License & Permits	\$25 annual license \$100/1x permit	\$ 13,950
Soil & Plant Additive Tonnage	\$0.25/ton	\$ 10,482
Veterinary Clinic Permit	\$25/2 yr	\$ 388
Interest on ACM Fund and Miscellaneous		\$ 50,750
Late Fees		\$ 43,660
Total Revenue		\$7,349,365
Program Expenditures (see individual programs)		\$(5,779,315)
Expense-Other Agency		\$(26)
Ag in Classroom Grant (423)		\$(50,000)
Lapse to General Fund		\$(640,000)
Grazing Grants (427)		\$(137,293)
Ag Investment Aids (425)		\$(12,000)
International Crane Foundation (768)		\$(71,294)
FY 08-09 Ending Balance		\$4,242,575

* Pesticide registrations are deposited by statute to each fund, but the breakdown between fee levels is not recorded in the financial system. The breakdown shown here is based on apportioning the actual payments, including penalty fees, based on the estimated sales levels reported at the time of product registration.

Agricultural Chemical Cleanup Program Fund (ACCP Fund)

The ACCP Fund consists of industry fee surcharges to pay reimbursements for agricultural chemical spill cleanups. In more recent budget bills, additional appropriations have been added to this fund for other programs. During the year, the programs being funded include the University of Wisconsin Discovery Farm (ongoing) and Food Safety/Animal Health Divisions (one biennium funding). As part of the FY09/11 Budget, the Animal Health Division received ongoing funding for staff through the ACCP Fund. In addition, \$1,500,000 was lapsed from the ACCP Fund to the General Fund in fiscal year 2009-09.

Table 2
FY 2008-09 AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CLEANUP FUND

SOURCE	SURCHARGE	REVENUE
Opening Balance		\$4,407,191
Fertilizer License	\$14 if no pesticide license	\$ 5,737
Fertilizer Tonnage	\$0.44/ton**	\$ 654,234
Pesticide Application Business	\$38	\$ 70,189
Pesticide Dealer-Restricted Use	\$28	\$ 9,656
Pesticide Individual Applicator	\$14	\$ 94,557
Pesticide Registration* Non-household \$0-24,999	\$3.50	\$ 13,790
Pesticide Registration* Non-household \$25,000-74,999	\$120	\$ 40,920
Pesticide Registration* Non-household \$75,000 plus	0.75% of sales	\$1,698,970
Interest on ACCP Revenues & Miscellaneous		\$ 59,120
Total Revenues		\$2,647,173
Expenditures (ACCP Reimbursements)		\$(2,408,671)
Food Safety Division (129)		\$ (100,000)
Animal Health Division (236)		\$ (125,000)
Discovery Farms (163)		\$ (249,999)
Lapse to General Fund		\$(1,500,000)
FY 08-09 Ending Balance		\$2,670,694

*Pesticide registrations are deposited by statute to each fund, but the breakdown between fee levels is not recorded in the financial system. The breakdown shown here is based on apportioning the actual payments based on the estimated sales levels reported at the time of product registration.

**The fertilizer tonnage surcharge is for the previous year's fertilizer sales.

Other Industry Fees

In addition to the fees paid to the ACM and ACCP Funds, the ACM Bureau collects fees directed to other state agencies or programs.

Table 3
FY 2008-09 OTHER AGRICHEMICAL REVENUES AND USES

SOURCE	FEE AND AGENCY	REVENUE
Fertilizer Tonnage	\$0.10 DNR	\$ 148,632
	0.10 UW Research	\$ 148,632
	0.10 UW Extension	\$ 143,299
	0.02 Weights & Measures	\$ 29,809
Feed Tonnage	\$0.02 Weights & Measures	\$ 87,335
Lime Tonnage	\$0.0125 UW Research	\$ 12,156
Pesticide Registration* Household sales \$0-24,999	\$124 DNR	\$ 608,278
Pesticide Registration* Household sales \$25,000- 74,999	\$124 DNR	\$ 40,424
Pesticide Registration* Household sales \$75,000 plus	\$124 DNR	\$ 46,500
Pesticide Registration * Industrial sales \$0-24,999	\$94 DNR+\$5 for some wood preservatives	\$ 74,354
Pesticide Registration* Industrial sale \$25,000-74,999	\$94 DNR+\$170 for some wood preservatives	\$ 5,922
Pesticide Registration * Industrial sales \$75,000 plus	\$94 DNR+1.1% for some wood preservatives	\$ 99,628
Pesticide Registration* Non-household \$0-24,999	\$94 DNR	\$ 379,054
Pesticide Registration* Non-household \$25,000-74,999	\$94 DNR	\$ 32,054
Pesticide Registration* Non-household \$75,000 plus	\$94 DNR	\$ 37,600
Pesticide Well Compensation	\$150 DNR	\$ 20,550
Soil & Plant Additive Tonnage	\$0.10 DNR	\$ 3,803
	0.10 UW Research (deposited in fertilizer tonnage account)	\$ 3,803
TOTALS		\$1,921,833
		DNR
		\$1,496,799
		UW
		\$ 307,890
		Weights and Measures
		\$ 117,144

* Pesticide registrations are deposited by statute to each fund, but the breakdown between fee levels is not recorded. The breakdown shown here is based on registration records for each fee level.

Federal Grant Funds

The Bureau receives grants from three federal agencies:

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

The EPA pesticide grant is the largest of these grants (See Table 5) and is for implementing, investigating and enforcing federal pesticide use laws and regulations. The USDA grant provides funding for inspection of restricted-use pesticide records on farms. Our cooperative efforts with FDA, including the inspection contract and the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) expansion grants, provide funds for inspection of certain higher risk medicated feed producing establishments and allows for monitoring of the effected industries, including feed manufacturers, ingredient transporters and ruminant animal feeders, which are all regulated by the BSE feed ban.

Table 5
FEDERAL GRANT FUNDING DURING STATE FY 2008-09

GRANTING AGENCY	PURPOSE	TOTAL
Environmental Protection Agency	Pesticide regulation and enforcement, applicator certification and special projects	\$564,086*
Food and Drug Administration	Medicated feed mill inspections	\$109,135
Food and Drug Administration	BSE Expansion grant	\$204,301
Department of Agriculture	Restricted-use pesticide recordkeeping	\$ 35,756
	TOTAL	\$913,278

*This total includes EPA grants awarded for FFY08 and FFY09 that were both received in SFY09.

Gifts, Grants and Special Projects

The ACM Bureau received the following gifts and grants listed in Fiscal 2009.

Table 6
GIFTS AND GRANTS

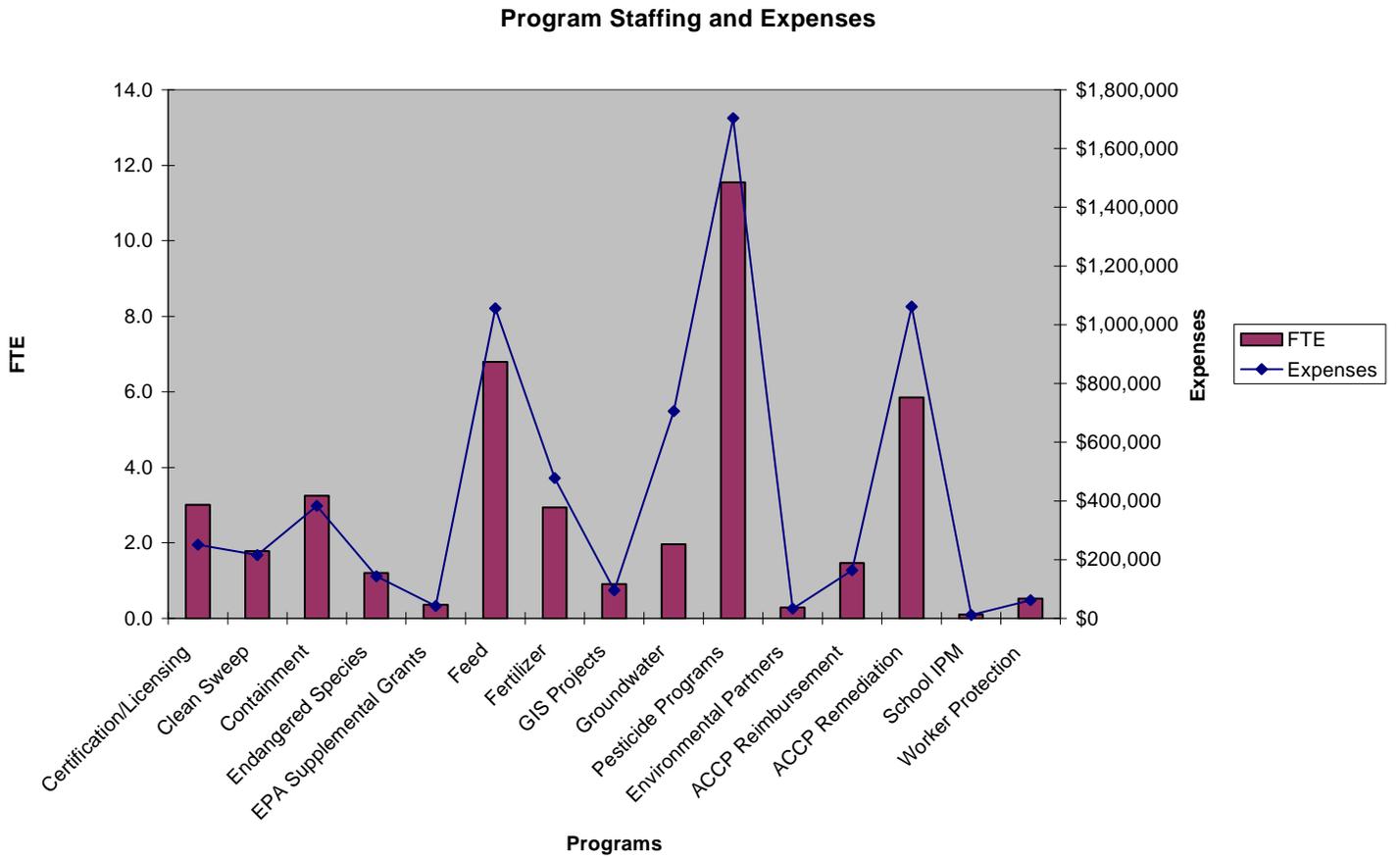
SOURCE	PURPOSE	AMOUNT
Department of Health & Family Services (provider for EPA)	Environmental Public Health Tracking grant (FY08 grant but money received in FY09)	\$15,000
Department of Administration, Coastal Management	Phragmites grant	\$ 3,079
	TOTAL	\$18,079

FY 2008-2009 Program Expenditures

The program costs reported for each program are based on time reports kept by staff, multiplied by their respective salary and fringe costs and combined with each program's laboratory expenses. Compliance Section and laboratory staff time is distributed throughout the various programs per their time sheet reporting of investigations, inspections and other work in each program. Supply and service costs that are not uniquely related to a single agrichemical program are pro-rated across all these programs based on agrichemical staff hours spent in each individual program.

Chart 1 shows the distribution of time and expenses across all programs.

Chart 1



Note: The above chart does not include Clean Sweep grants to local governments or ACCP reimbursement payments.

Agricultural Chemical Cleanup Program

The Agricultural Chemical Cleanup Program (ACCP) directs the cleanup of pesticide and fertilizer spills (both one-time and long-term resulting from daily handling practices) to minimize contamination of surface water, groundwater and the surrounding environment by ensuring that spill cleanups are conducted effectively and in a timely manner. The program also provides reimbursement for a portion of eligible cleanup costs incurred by the responsible persons.

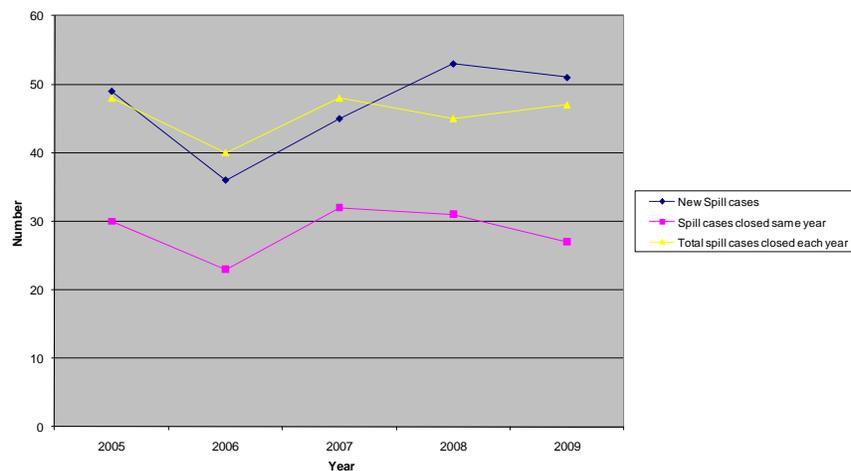
Program Activities

Remediation: In calendar year 2009, the program closed 25 cleanup cases and initiated 4 new cases, bringing the total number of active cleanup cases to 180. The ACCP program has experienced significant staff reductions due to budget constraints. Therefore the number of new remediation cases has been reduced to better manage workload. The reduction does not reflect a lack of sites but a lack of staff to initiate and oversee the cases. In addition, staff responded to 51 spills, closed 27 of them, and closed 20 spill cases from previous years.

ACCP Highlights

- ❖ 4 new ACCP cases initiated
- ❖ 180 active long-term cases supported
- ❖ 51 new spill responses
- ❖ 25 ACCP and 47 spills cases closed
- ❖ 250 workplans reviewed
- ❖ 200 cost estimates reviewed
- ❖ 20 landspreading permits

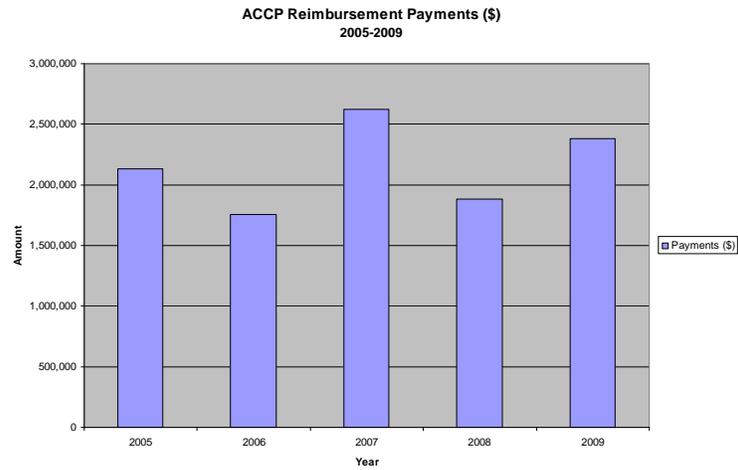
Agrichemical Spill Cases
2005-2009



Remaining open spill cases will be closed following completion of investigative and remedial actions and land spreading of contaminated soil. Program staff also reviewed 250 workplans, 200 cost estimates and 20 landspreading applications.

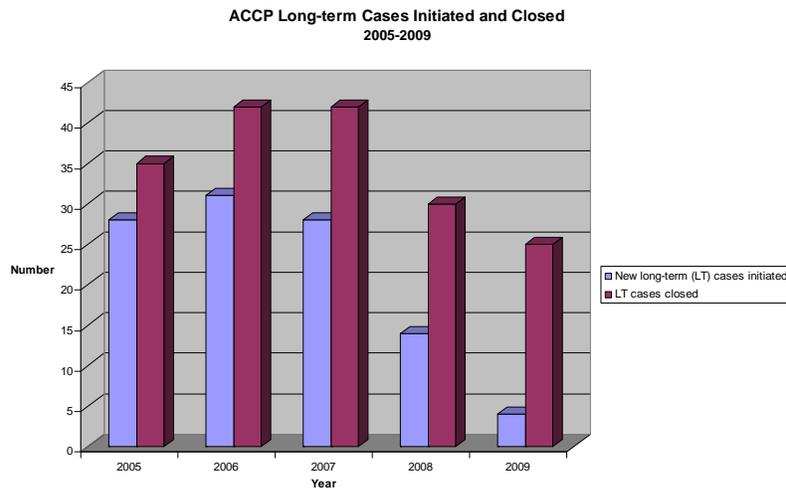
Reimbursement: During calendar year 2009, the program received 85 applications for reimbursement, totaling \$3,584,139 and the ACCP Fund paid a total of \$2,381,611 in reimbursements

in CY 2009. The number of applications submitted in 2009 increased 31 percent from 2008; however, due to vacant positions and the state’s hiring freeze, the number of hydrogeologists available to process cases was two instead of four, and the number of environmental enforcement specialists available to investigate cases remained at 13 (from 15).



Emerging issues

Because so few new cases were initiated in 2009 as a result of staffing shortages, the program will focus on initiating more new cases in 2010. This wide variation in new case initiation will have some impact on the number of remediation projects starting and reimbursement claims submitted.



The 2007-2009 biennial budget gave the department statutory authority to develop an agricultural chemical pollution prevention grant program, which requires writing rules prior to issuing any grants. Rulemaking began in 2008, when the department appointed and met with an advisory committee to obtain its input on modifications to Ch. ATCP 35, Wis. Adm. Code. However, the ACM Bureau closed the rule process in 2009 due to budget constraints and ongoing staff vacancies. The department will review the possibility of reopening the rule after adoption of the 2011-2013 budget.

Agrichemical Containment

The **Agrichemical Containment** (Containment) program requires the use of approved containment structures to help prevent spills of bulk pesticides and fertilizers from contaminating soil and groundwater. (“Bulk” means more than 55 gallons of liquid or 100 pounds of dry fertilizer or pesticide.) The program rules only apply to agrichemical facilities and dealerships, not farms.

Environmental Partners is a subset of the Containment program that emphasizes pollution prevention at agricultural chemical storage and dealership sites. Environmental Partners is run by the Wisconsin Crop Production Association. During 2009, staffing vacancies did not allow for any work on this program.

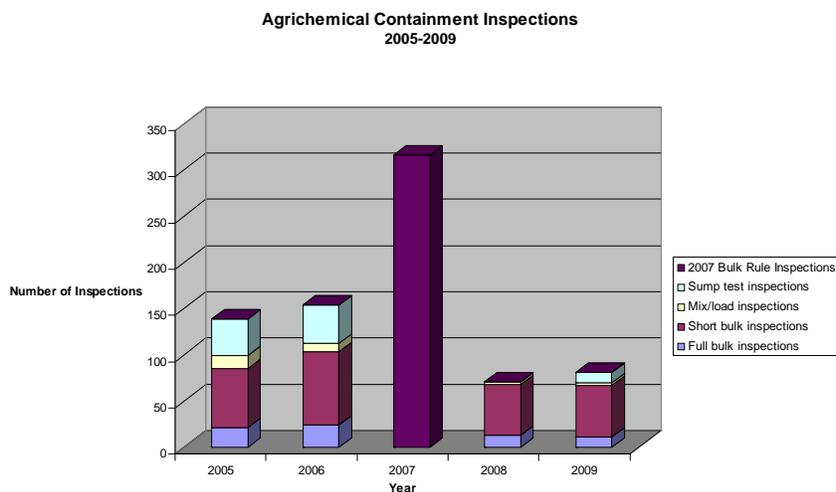
Agrichemical Containment Highlights

- ★ 81 inspections conducted
- ★ 10 warnings issued
- ★ 33 engineering plans reviewed for 17 different projects
- ★ EPA equivalency

Program Activities

A highlight for the containment program in 2009 was receiving equivalency with new federal regulations by EPA. EPA equivalency means that the federal agency has determined that our rule (as it pertains to bulk pesticide, only) is equivalent to EPA’s containment rule, and we may continue enforcing our rule without revisions.

The chart below summarizes inspections completed by DATCP’s containment program over the last five years.



In 2007 (the year after the revised bulk rule was promulgated), the program made an effort to visit every bulk facility to perform a “2007 Bulk Rule Inspection.” These inspections were one-time only and specifically aimed at educating facilities about the new rule and inspecting the facilities to determine how the new rule would affect each facility.

Emerging Issues

DATCP anticipates continuing potential problems directly related to the economic recession. Meeting the containment rule requirements can be expensive for industry. Most facilities include the overhead expenses related to environmental protection in the price they charge to their customers. As individuals recognize opportunities to distribute bulk agrichemicals without these environmental protection expenses, there may be an increase in bulk fertilizer and bulk pesticide distribution businesses that do not meet the requirements of the containment rules. This increases environmental risk and it also puts the otherwise compliant facilities at an economic disadvantage. The department will continue to monitor this situation and will take appropriate action, as needed.

A second emerging issue is the requirement to discontinue use of asphalt mixing and loading pads by December 31, 2009. The program is unsure about the impact this will have. Inspections over the past several years indicate that not many asphalt pads are in use for liquid mixing and loading. However, for those facilities that are using asphalt mixing and loading pads, there will be some financial costs for environmental assessments when the pads are removed, as well as additional costs for professional design and installation of a replacement portland cement concrete pad. The program does not anticipate a significant increase in workload with the design plan review.

In 2010, DATCP will be emphasizing sump test inspections (assessing if sumps are liquid tight and not leaking contaminants). Although standard short and full bulk inspections are useful tools to assess a facility's compliance and thus protect the waters of the state, sump test inspections are a more direct way of assessing potential environmental contamination and compliance with mix/load containment requirements.

Clean Sweep

Wisconsin Clean Sweep offers grants to local governments for the collection and disposal of agricultural (Ag), household hazardous wastes (HHW) and unwanted prescription drugs (Rx). Farms (both active and abandoned), households, and certain businesses, called Very Small Quantity Generators (VSQGs) are eligible to use program services.

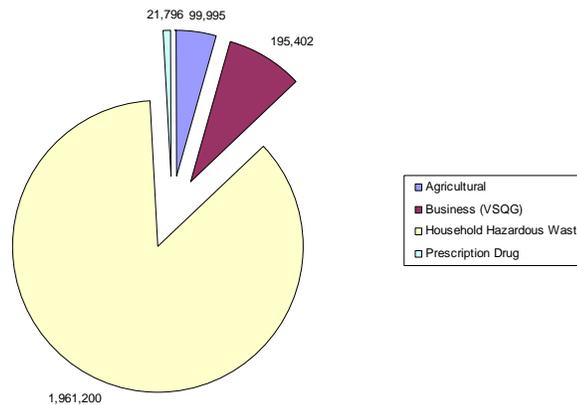
Program Activities

In 2009, DATCP funded 29 HHW, 22 Ag, and 14 Rx grants. Counties remained the dominant user of Wisconsin Clean Sweep Program services with 59 counties using program services in 2009. In 2009, 783 farmers and 277 agricultural businesses brought in 294,321 pounds of agricultural wastes, an Ag waste increase of nearly 114 percent over the 2008 Ag collection total of 137,000 pounds. This increase reflects a more active Clean Sweep season with more counties being served, including a number of counties who had not sponsored collections in recent years.

Clean Sweep Highlights

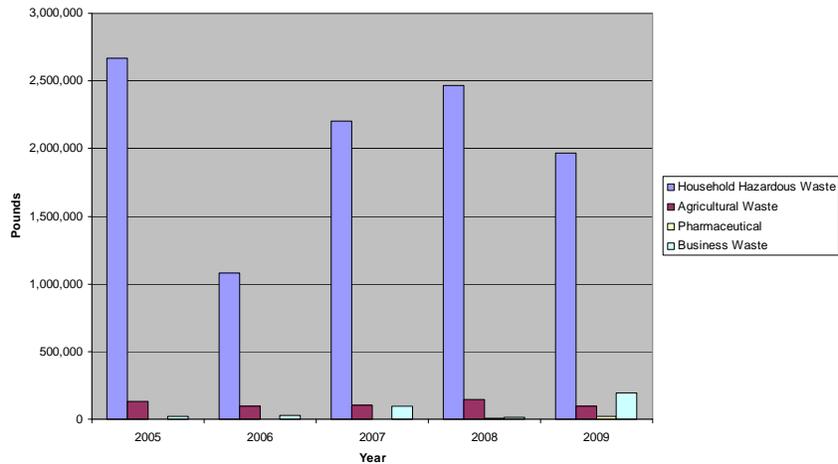
- ★ 65 grants totaling \$750,000
 - 22 Agricultural
 - 29 HHW
 - 14 Prescription Drug
- ★ 2,282,308 Pounds of Waste
 - 294,751 lbs. Ag/VSQG
 - 1,965,200 lbs. HHW
 - 22,357 lbs. Rx
- ★ 43,112 residents, farms and businesses served

Clean Sweep Pounds Collected – 2009



2009 HHW performance remained very strong and consistent with recent years. Over 33,137 residents brought in nearly two million pounds of waste at Clean Sweep collection sites. The waste total represents a decrease from 2008 results, a result of a 25 percent reduction in grants, differences in the size of communities served by the grants and uncertainty about the future of the program during the biennial budget process. HHW waste intake continued to outpace Ag waste intake by about a 10:1 margin in 2009.

**Clean Sweep Waste Collected
2005-2009**



DATCP continued to work successfully with the Wisconsin Crop Protection Association (WCPA) in 2009 for the recycling of 2-½ gallon pesticide containers and mini-bulks. A new vendor, AGSI, served WCPA collection sites and they offered improved servicing. Between the 2-½ gallon containers and mini-bulks, the program collected 107,000 pounds of plastic for processing.

2009 Prescription Drug Collection Grant Program

In 2009, the department funded 14 grant requests for \$83,144, about half of the \$162,999 requested grant assistance. 9,378 residents delivered 22,357 pounds of drugs for disposal. The department helped communities save a total of \$20,000 by developing a shared witness burn system where a single law enforcement officer provided by the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) in cooperation with the Jefferson County Sheriff’s Department delivered all controlled substances to the incinerator.

Emerging Issues

While demand for Clean Sweep program services remains high, Wisconsin’s 2009-2011 budget reduced funding for the program to \$750,000 and staffing to 0.75 FTE. This has required the department to streamline and make changes to the program. The 2009-2011 budget process also necessitated a change in contracting and fund availability. Clean Sweep grants are issued to local governments for a calendar year. However, the funds for those grants are not available until July 1 of the contract year. Therefore, during budget years the funds to honor the existing contracts is not assured until the budget bill is finalized. Changes made to the Clean Sweep program funding during the budget process could result in local governments not receiving expected grant amounts and not being aware of the lack of funds until after the events occur.

In January 2010, the department will open up ATCP 34, the Clean Sweep rule. The department will be revising the rule to streamline the program and add prescription drug grant requirements.

Of particular note in 2009 was the record request for \$300,000 in overage assistance. The department was not able to provide any overage assistance this year. The popularity of HHW clean sweeps has challenged local governments. DATCP is working with its partners to identify methods to reduce costs for both the state and local governments.

Compliance and Investigation

The Compliance and Investigation (Compliance) Section investigates a wide variety of complaints related to feed, fertilizer, soil and plant additives, lime and pesticides each year, including those related to product distribution, use, disposal and environmental contamination.

Program Activities

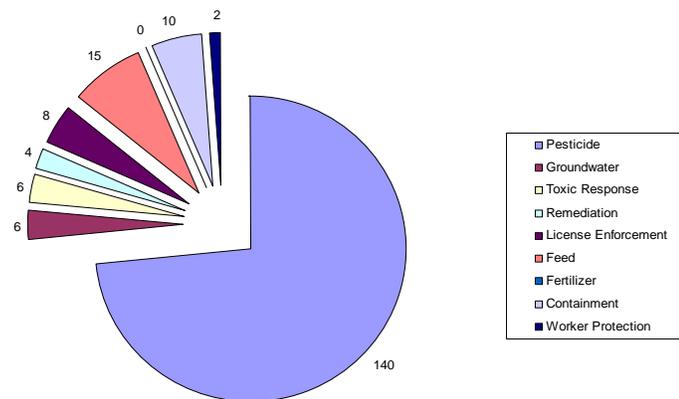
In 2009, ACM investigated 191 complaints.

Pesticide complaints were again the largest area of activity. Of the total pesticide complaints, 90 cases involved actual violations of ch. ATCP 29, Wis. Adm. Code, Wisconsin's pesticide use and control rule. The 150 complaints of pesticide misuse in 2009 were slightly higher than 2008, which had 141. There also were six investigations of pesticides or nitrates exceeding health standards in groundwater and four new site-remediation cases.

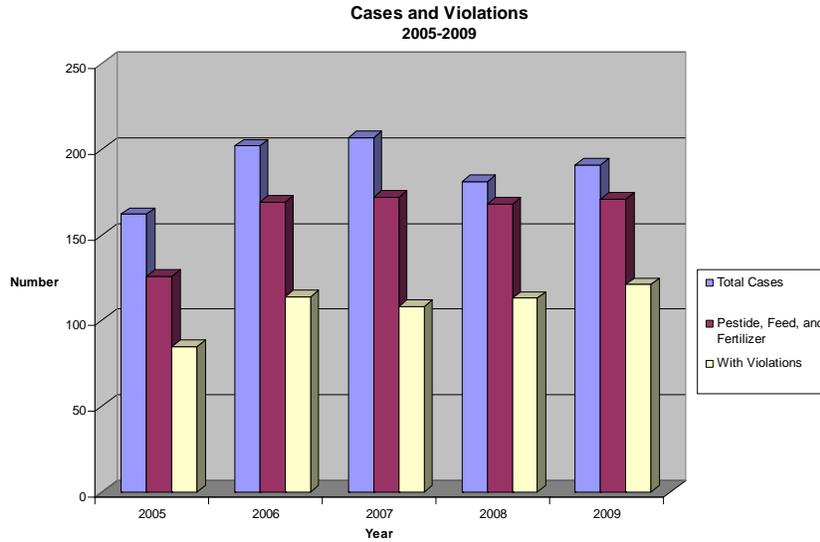
Compliance and Investigation Highlights

- ★ **191 total investigations**
 - **121 violations**
 - **61 percent violation rate**
 - **156 pesticide related**
 - **104 pesticide & feed program violations**
- ★ **190 enforcement actions**

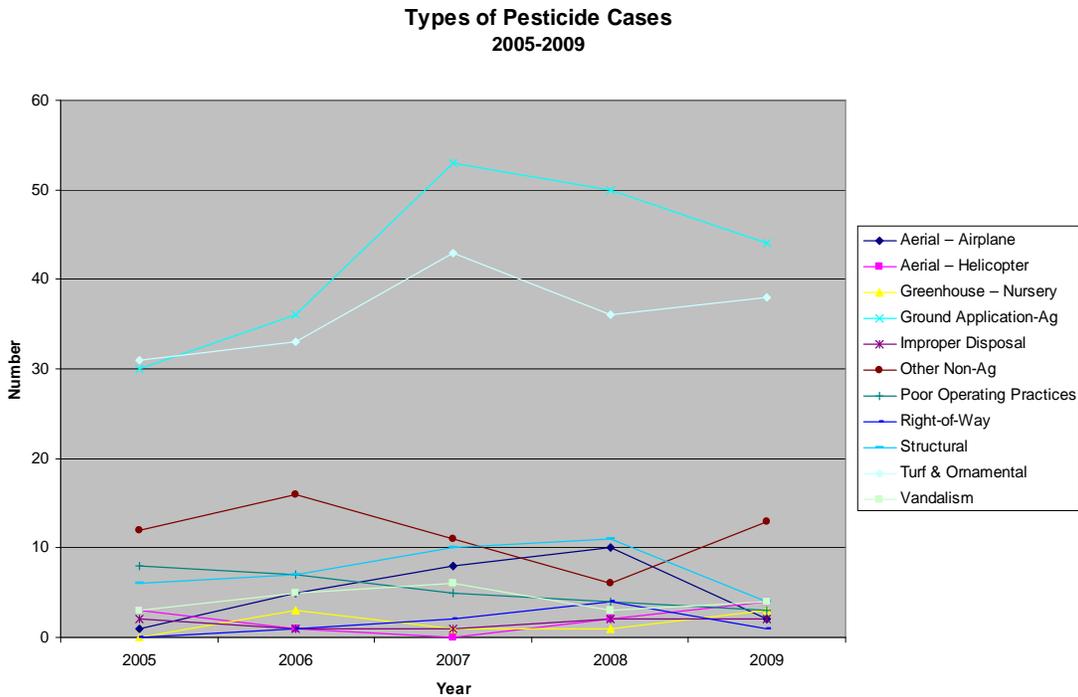
Enforcement Cases by Program



Not all complaints become cases, and not all cases have violations. Excluding groundwater and remediation cases from the total, there were 171 pesticide, feed, and toxic response cases in 2009, 3 more than in 2008. Of these 171 cases, 104 had documented violations or about 61 percent. This compares to the violation rate of 67 percent of all investigation cases in 2008. Chart 2 provides a historical summary of cases and violations. Two of these cases involved pesticide worker protection and one of the two had documented violations. There were no fertilizer investigations in 2009.



Violations may result in actions ranging from verbal warnings issued in the field to court action invoking civil or criminal penalties. The department assigns the highest response priority to complaints involving human exposure to pesticides. In 2009, staff investigated eight cases involving potential human exposure and found exposure or violations occurred in all of these cases resulting in six civil forfeiture actions, a warning notice, and a letter of concern. Chart 3 below summarizes case investigations for the major categories of pesticide use in 2009.



Feed

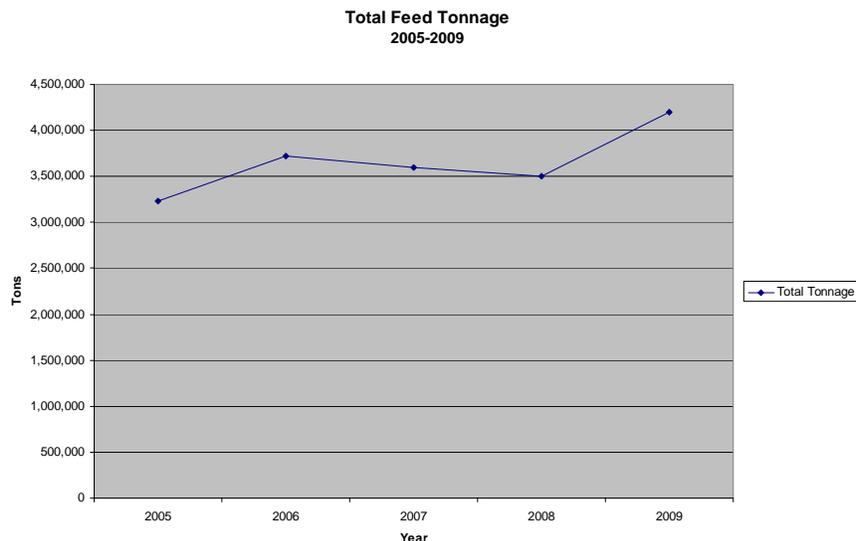
The Feed program provides the public and manufacturers assurance that animal feed and feed ingredients are unadulterated, meet label guarantees, and are safe and effective for use. This is accomplished by feed mill and transporter inspections, surveillance sampling, and compliance assistance.

Program Activities

The feed industry has been fairly stable, showing little change in the numbers of licensed manufacturers and distributors over the past several years. However, the feed industry does appear to be slowly phasing out smaller companies by mergers, acquisitions and overall consolidation of facilities. During 2009, the department issued commercial feed licenses to 1,350 firms. This is a slight increase in licenses from 2008, which can be attributed to an influx of small pet treat manufacturers. Collectively, these licensees distributed 4.2 million tons of commercial feed and feed products, a 20 percent increase over 2008.

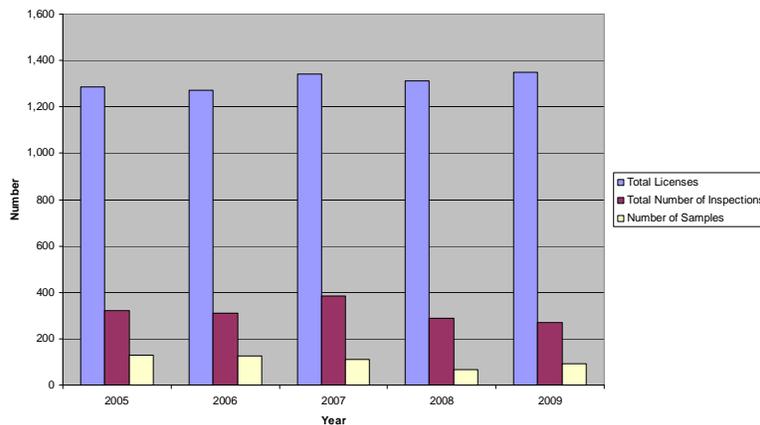
Feed Highlights

- ★ 1,350 licenses issued
- ★ 4.2 million tons sold
 - 20 percent increase from 2008
- ★ 269 inspections conducted
- ★ 92 medicated feed samples analyzed
- ★ 20 significant violations



Compliance activities and special projects: The program continues to monitor compliance through Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) inspections supported by product sampling. In 2009, staff completed 72 GMP inspections and collected and analyzed 92 medicated feed samples at Wisconsin medicated feed producers. The number of feed samples collected increased by 40 percent from 2008 to 2009, balancing the 40 percent decrease from 2007 to 2008. The increase can be attributed to the filling of the vacant feed specialist position and field staff assignments covering vacant field positions.

Feed Program: Licenses, inspections and samples
2005-2009



FDA Inspection Contract: The FDA contracts with DATCP to inspect mills that use certain types of medications and antibiotics in feed products and the mills must hold a medicated feed license with FDA. There are 29 FDA licensed feed mills in Wisconsin. In 2009, our staff inspected seven of these mills. Each year, FDA inspects about one-third of the mills using FDA field staff while our feed program, with the assistance of our field staff, inspects about one-third of the FDA licensed mills. FDA also contracted with the department to inspect feed manufacturers for compliance with Animal Proteins Prohibited from Use in Ruminant Feeds regulations, commonly known as the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) feed ban. In 2009, staff completed 171 contract inspections, a 5 percent decrease from 2008 due to a more educational focus for the BSE program in 2009.

Toxic Response: The commercial feed specialist serves as DATCP's coordinator for toxic response investigations--cases that involve illness or death of primarily food producing animals from unknown causes. In 2009, the department initiated six toxic responses, an increase from 2008. One of the cases was found to be directly related to an adulterated feed or feed ingredient. The increase in the number of toxic responses in 2009 appears to be directly related to the economy. Findings in several cases indicate malnutrition (purchasing too little or poor quality feed) was a contributing factor in the animal deaths. Program staff worked with the Wisconsin Farm Center when appropriate to assist producers.

Homeland Security: Program staff worked with other department personnel to develop, test and implement response plans to protect the state's animal industries from potential bio-terrorist attacks, natural disasters and foreign animal disease outbreaks.

Emerging Issues

Pet Food Labels: The pet food industry is a growing sector for the feed program. It has high turnover relative to the feed industry as a whole, and review of pet food labels requires increasing program support to individuals who want to produce pet treats in their homes or make home-remedies. Raw meat pet food is another growing area, bringing new regulatory challenges.

BSE Rule: In 2009, the FDA rule regulating what parts of rendered bovine can be used in animal feed went into effect. It has potential impacts on feed manufacturers who derive their supplies from producers who must comply with the new rule. Staff has issued guidance to licensees about the impending changes and is working as part of an intra-agency team to address the impacts to all sectors and provide them with guidance.

Fertilizer/Soil or Plant Additives/Lime

The Fertilizer, Soil or Plant Additive and Lime (Fertilizer) program protects consumers and businesses against unfair and deceptive practices in the sale of agricultural, household, commercial lawn care, and athletic turf fertilizer, soil or plant additives and agricultural lime and to prevent certain hazards to persons, property, and the environment.

Manufacturers, labelers and distributors of these products are required to be licensed and product labeling must be approved and/or permitted before being distributed into the state. The department inspects fertilizer blending facilities and collects and analyzes samples in order to ensure that the products meet their label guarantees.

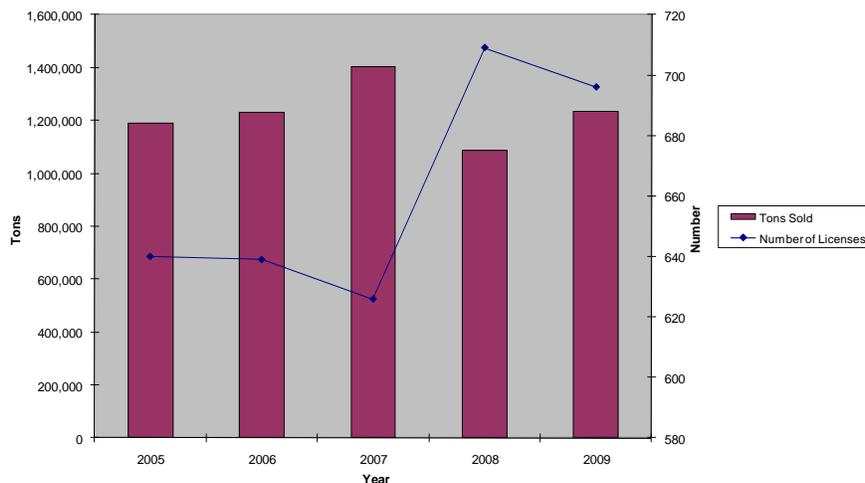
Fertilizer Highlights

- ★ 924 licenses issued
- ★ 2,241,760 tons sold
 - 1,235,751 fertilizer
 - 957,887 tons lime
 - 48,122 tons soil and plant additives
- ★ 314 samples analyzed
 - 71% met guarantees

Program Activities

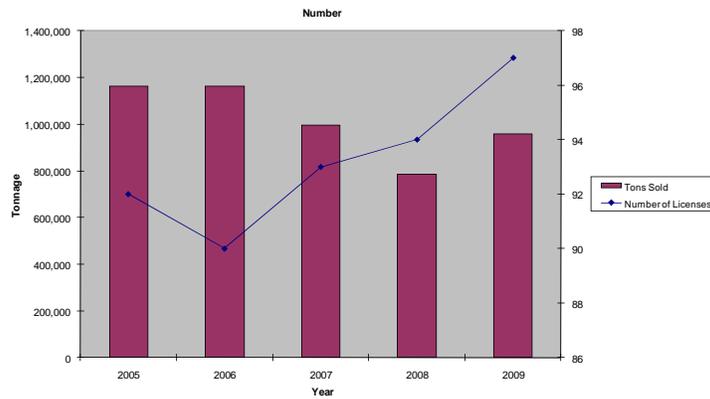
In 2009 the program issued 696 fertilizer licenses, a 2 percent decrease from 2008. Record license numbers in 2008 resulted from a special marketplace inspection effort in 2007. The program also permitted 289 products for distribution as non-agricultural or special agricultural use fertilizers. There was an increase in the total number of tons of fertilizer reported in 2009: 1,235,751 tons compared to 1,087,112 tons during the previous reporting period. The increase in tonnage reflects a more typical fertilizer season after historical high fertilizer prices the year before decreased sales.

Fertilizer Licenses and Tonnage
2005-2009



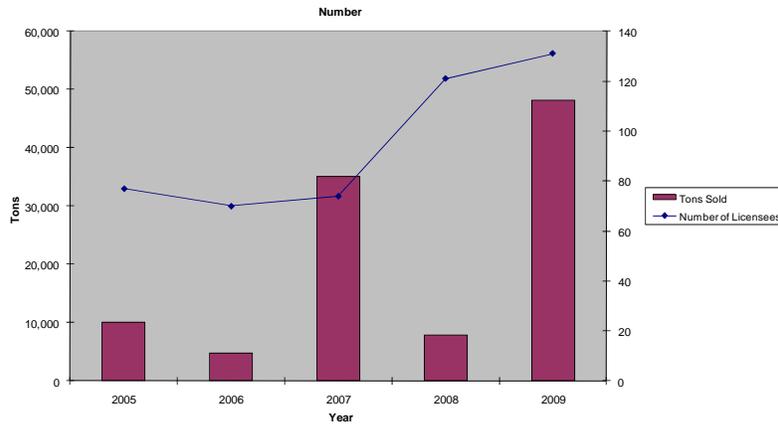
License numbers for the liming industry increased slightly in 2009. The number of tons reported in 2009 increased to 957,887 from the 784,152 tons reported in 2008. The increase in tonnage sold can be attributed to stabilized prices. Lime license numbers increased slightly from 94 in 2008 to 97 in 2009.

**Lime Licenses and Tonnage
2005-2009**



The department issued 131 soil or plant additive licenses in 2009, an 8 percent increase from 2008, and permitted 78 new products for distribution as soil or plant additives. 48,122 tons of soil or plant additives were reported, a record high. The increase in soil and plant additive tonnage is directly attributable to the large increase in permits issued in 2008.

**Soil and Plant Additive Licenses and Tonnage
2005-2009**



In 2009, the department’s laboratory staff analyzed 314 fertilizer samples from blending facilities. The number of samples meeting their label guarantees significantly declined from the previous year. Approximately 71 percent of all samples collected and analyzed met their required guaranteed nutrient content and economic value, a decrease from 83 percent in 2008. In addition, 53 percent of liquid fertilizer did not meet its label guarantee, up from 19 percent in 2008. Dry bulk fertilizer that was mislabeled in 2009 was 23 percent, an increase from 15 percent in 2008 and mislabeled bag fertilizer also increased from 32 percent in 2008 to 37 percent in 2009. All of these decreases in sample quality could be a residual effect that blended fertilizer is experiencing as a result of the shortage of higher quality fertilizer components and market instability in 2008.

Compliance Actions

The department conducted increased compliance sampling in 2009 on 16 fertilizer blending facilities. Eight of these facilities received warning letters early in the 2010 fertilizer sampling season outlining guaranteed analysis requirements. Stepped up compliance monitoring and enforcement is likely in

2010 to ensure compliance with fertilizer regulations and protection of producers who purchase fertilizer in Wisconsin.

Emerging Issues

There continues to be an increase in fertilizer, soil or plant additive, and liming material products derived from industrial, agricultural, and municipal waste entering Wisconsin's marketplace. Examples of these include dry wall, used liming material from municipal water plants, and flue gas desulfurization by-products. The department also is concerned with the possibility of rendered cattle material--that is now prohibited in animal feed to help reduce the incidents of BSE--becoming a component of fertilizer. The program continues to monitor and evaluate the introduction of new ingredients in this context and track research on these issues.

The department prepared for the new law restricting the use, sale, and display of turf fertilizer labeled as containing phosphorus or available phosphate. The program staff developed outreach material to inform the public and industry of the new restrictions, which are intended to minimize the run-off of phosphorus, which can lead to algae blooms, into the state's lakes, rivers and streams. The law took effect April 1, 2010.

Pesticide Applicator Certification and Licensing

The DATCP is responsible for administration of the state’s pesticide applicator certification and licensing program. The related licenses and permits include:

- **Business location license**, required for any business making for-hire pesticide applications.
- **Individual commercial applicator license**, required for persons applying any pesticide on a for-hire basis--excluding janitorial use of sanitizers, disinfectants and germicides--and any person using a restricted-use pesticide as a commercial applicator.
- **Veterinary clinic permits**, required if a clinic uses pesticides in animal treatment.
- **Restricted-use pesticide dealer license**, required for pesticide dealers selling restricted-use pesticides.

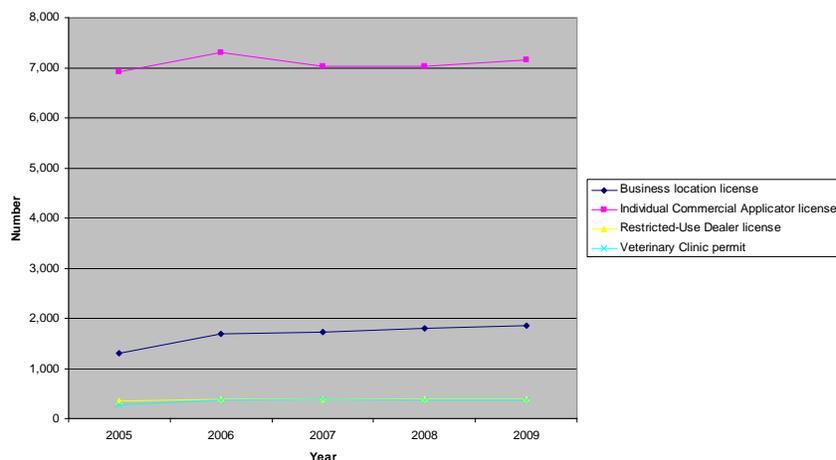
Pesticide Applicator Certification and Licensing Highlights

- ★ **26,003 Total Certified Applicators**
 - 13,660 Private
 - 12,343 Commercial
 - 4,827 Certified in 2009
- ★ **9,777 Licenses**
 - 1,860 Business Location
 - 7,157 Individual Commercial
 - 394 Restricted Use Dealer
 - 365 Veterinary Clinic
- ★ **89 Training Sessions**

Program Activities

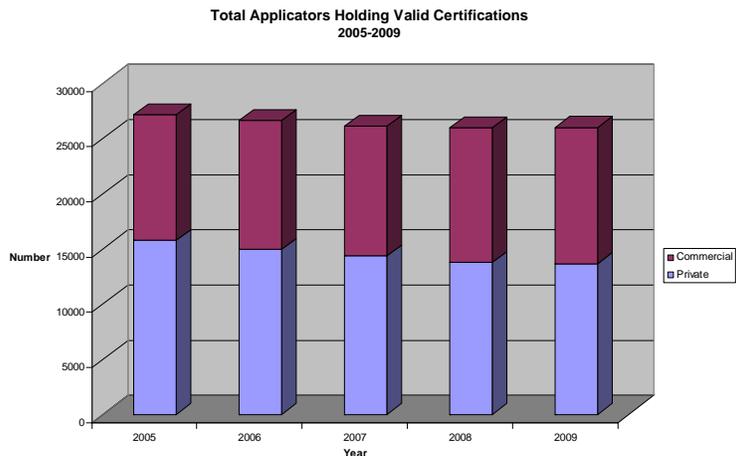
Commercial *for-hire* pesticide applicators and handlers must be both licensed and certified, whether they are using restricted-use or general use pesticides. Commercial *not-for-hire* applicators must be certified and licensed only if applying or handling restricted-use pesticides.

Pesticide Certification and Licensing: License and Permit Type
2005-2009



In 2009, there were 5,886 licensed commercial for-hire applicators, and 1,271 licensed commercial not-for-hire applicators. Of the commercial not-for-hire applicators, 918 of these license holders were employees of governmental or educational institutions. The licenses must be renewed each year, but

the certification exam per category is taken every five years. Commercial applicators can be certified in 20 different application categories.



Private applicators must be certified if applying or handling restricted-use pesticides, on property that is owned, or rented by them or their employer, that is used for the production of an agricultural commodity. Private applicators can be certified in six different categories. A private certification exam must be taken every five years.

Emerging Issues

During 2009, program staff worked extensively on revisions to ATCP 29, including holding two advisory committee meetings. Revisions to the rule may impact certification and licensing categories or requirements. Public hearings on the rule are expected in 2011.

Pesticide Programs and Product Licensing

General Overview

The pesticide programs cover a variety of pesticide activities, including product registration and licensing, worker protection, landscape registry, special registrations and school integrated pest management.

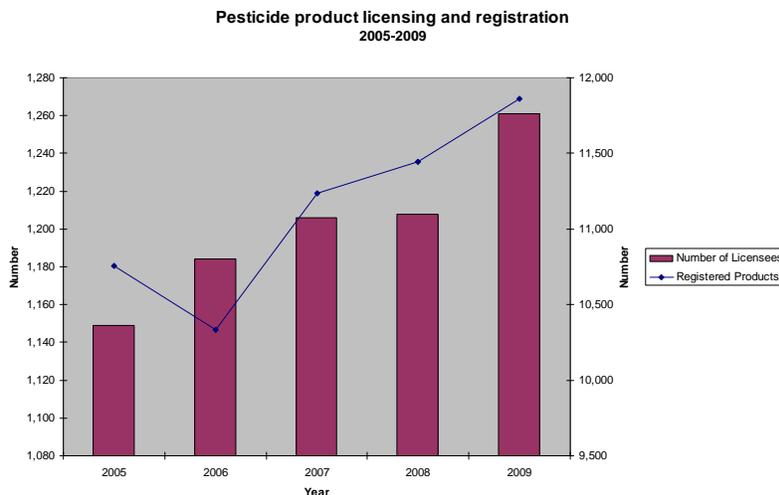
Pesticide Registry and Licensing

Prior to the distribution of pesticides for use in Wisconsin, pesticide manufacturers and labelers must be licensed and register their products in the state. Licensing ensures that products offered for sale in Wisconsin are properly registered by EPA, and creates a level playing-field for the pesticide industry. License fees are based on the type of product and the amount of product estimated to be sold in the current year. These fees are part of the ACM fund that supports the work of all of the department's pesticide-related programs.

The program requires licensees to calculate product registration fees based on estimated sales for the current licensing year. At the end of a licensing year, the licensee reconciles the fees based on the actual sales for the previous year. The program continues to review the licensing system to find ways to make this process more efficient for the department and licensees.

Program Activities

Staff renewed or issued pesticides licenses to 1,261 manufacturers and labelers in 2009 and registered 11,864 pesticide products, a slight increase from 2008's licenses and products. Most products are registered for household, industrial, or non-household use with sales under \$25,000.



Emerging Issues

The department is continuing to modify the licensing system to streamline the process for program staff and industry. The program will provide extensive outreach to the industry on the new process as it is implemented.

Worker Protection

DATCP enforces regulations issued by the US EPA and adopted into ch. ATCP 29, Wis. Adm. Code to protect employees on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses at greatest risk from occupational exposures to agricultural pesticides. The federal Worker Protection Standard (WPS) covers workers and handlers who apply pesticides or work in pesticide treated areas. WPS regulations require employers to provide information on pesticide applications and entry restrictions and to provide workers with pesticide safety training, personal protective equipment, decontamination supplies, and emergency medical information.

Program Activities

The program alternates inspection years between food and non-food related establishments. 2009 inspections concentrated on non-food production establishments, while 2010 inspections will focus on food production establishments. In 2009, the program conducted 32 inspections; 69 percent (22) were conducted at non-food producing establishments such as nurseries, greenhouses, research plots, and Christmas tree farms. Ten inspections (31 percent) were conducted at food-producing establishments including vineyards, vegetable farms, orchards and fruit/berry farms. The program also conducted three follow-up visits.



The department filed initial enforcement actions (warning notices) against 10 establishments. All 10 violations were related to the 30 day reentry period. A number of food producing establishments were not aware of WPS and were substantially out of compliance. The most common problem areas were noncompliance with pesticide safety training for workers and central posting requirements.

Enforcement staff increased their monitoring of sectors with more persistent problems, such as vineyards, which is a relatively new agricultural production sector. Staff conducted five vineyard inspections in 2009. The department completed two WPS enforcement cases with actions including one administrative order and one monetary penalty.

Emerging Issues

The WPS program must respond to the needs of various industry sectors. Some sectors-- such as the potato and vegetable growers, nurseries and greenhouses, cranberry growers and Christmas tree producers have professional organizations which provide routine WPS communication and training. Others--such as fresh market, sod operations, orchards, and vineyards--have been more independent, small and family-oriented leaving them more on the margins of WPS implementation.

The WPS program will continue to update its materials to emphasize another important aspect of WPS: liability protection. Establishments that do not provide quality pesticide safety for their workers and customers can find themselves subject to lawsuits or court actions, especially in the wake of exposure incidents. Reminding owners and managers of their need to perform due diligence on pesticide safety is a compelling supplemental strategy.

Special Registrations

The Special Registrations program responds to emergencies and special pest management needs of Wisconsin's agriculture producers and others. Most special registrations pertain to minor food crops, where effective pesticide products have not yet been fully registered or labeled for use in crop management situations involving newly arriving or burgeoning populations of pests. Users must obtain, and have in their possession at the time of application, authorized special use directions to legally use pesticide products for the purposes specified under the special registration. The department processes requests for two types of "special registrations," emergency exemptions and special local need (SLN) registrations. In emergency exemptions, EPA establishes temporary food tolerances for time-limited use of these pesticide products to prevent significant economic loss, prevent significant health risks posed to humans or other animals, or address crises of imminent threat. For a SLN registration, the program authorizes time-limited uses of pesticides to meet a routine, non-emergency need when other pesticides are not registered for the needed use or may not be effective.

In 2009, the program issued one special local needs registration related to controlling red swamp crayfish and EPA authorized nine emergency exemptions. Several emergency exemptions expired in 2009 and EPA reauthorized their uses for 2009. In addition, EPA authorized a new emergency exemption for Lorsban (chlorpyrifos) for use against various root-damaging insect larvae in ginseng production and declared a crisis emergency exemption for 1-Stroke Environ (various phenols) for use against potato ring rot on potato storage and handling surfaces.

Emerging Issues

The main emerging issue for special registrations is invasive species. The program previously issued special local needs registrations for control of emerald ash borer (EAB) and red swamp crayfish. As more and new invasive species enter Wisconsin, additional requests for special registrations are anticipated.

Integrated Pest Management

The School Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program provides support to Wisconsin's K-12 schools that want to develop customized IPM plans to meet the individual pest management needs and goals of each school district. The program makes available to schools the regulatory, technical and administrative information necessary to manage pests and use pesticides safely. The program offers IPM training, pest and pesticide consultation, staff workshops, and assistance to parents and guardians interested in their district's pest management practices and is networked with support staff from other agencies. The IPM program also has become a resource to people who work in non-school settings.

Program Activities

During the year the program continued to respond to public inquiries regarding the Wisconsin School IPM Manual and services provided by the program, tracked federal legislative activity regarding school IPM and worked with the Compliance Section on drafting and implementing a special order to institute an approved IPM program in a Wisconsin school district as a result of pesticide violations. The program also monitored efforts of the North Central Region School IPM Working Group to assist with a national initiative to implement high-level IPM in all schools in the United States by 2015.

Pesticide Use

Wisconsin law requires strict compliance with directions on labeling associated with EPA-registered pesticide products including storage, handling, and use. The pesticide program reviews all pesticide use inspections for trends and needed follow-up with industry or the public. Many of the Compliance Section's activities (see earlier section in this report) are inspections of these practices and their associated records, as well as investigations of potential violations of the general label provisions or specific prohibitions contained in Ch. ATCP 29, Wis. Adm. Code. In 2008, the ATCP Board approved a scope statement to open ATCP 29 for revision. Staff worked on revisions to ATCP 29 during 2009. Major issues being considered during the rule revision process are aquatic applications, structural applications, consistency with Ch. ATCP 33, Wis. Adm. Code, and residential chemigation systems.

Endangered Species and Habitat Protection

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Endangered Species Protection

Program was mandated by the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) oversees this Act. DATCP works to protect the federally endangered and threatened species found in Wisconsin from pesticide and related harm while minimizing economic harm to affected parties.

DATCP's stand-alone Endangered Species Habitat Program was eliminated in mid-2009 as part of the state's budget reductions. DNR's Endangered Resources Bureau has agreed to provide DATCP's pesticide programs with species and habitat assistance when needed in preparing complex special registrations and in any other areas where biological expertise is needed. DNR and DATCP are drafting a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to confirm this arrangement. DATCP retained the responsibility for the Karner Blue Butterfly (KBB) protection program activities related to agriculture (see below), and oversight and implementation of the new EPA bulletins which are enforceable additions to the pesticide labeling (see below.)

Program Highlights

In 2009, the endangered species and pesticide program staff worked extensively with EPA and several partners, including the cranberry producers, to implement the EPA's web-based bulletins regarding use of methoxyfenozide on cranberries to protect the KBB. This is the first bulletin in the nation. The KBB maps prepared by the Habitat Conservation Partnership (HCP) were used as a practical basis for the bulletins. DATCP pesticide staff maintain a Pesticide Use Guideline for partners in the KBB program, to help agricultural community choose products that do not harm the species.

DATCP also is a partner to the KBB HCP which includes the agricultural community in the Incidental Take permit. The HCP was redrafted for its second 10-year term, which began in September 2009.

DATCP's pesticide program staff participate on the Implementation Oversight Committee (IOC), which represents a wide range of partners including agriculture, foresters, state and county landowner agencies and utilities. The IOC interacts with USFWS to ensure that the direction of the partners meets the goals of and authorities issued by USFWS.

Landscape Pesticide Registry

Since January 1993, ch. ATCP 29, Wis. Adm. Code, has required professional lawn and landscape companies to notify neighboring residents (who have requested

this information) prior to applying pesticide treatments and to post landscapes that have been treated with pesticides. This information provides the public the information they need to be aware of pesticide applications so they may take steps to avoid possible exposure from pesticides to themselves, their children, or their pets.

The names and telephone numbers of persons wishing to be notified of neighboring landscape applications are maintained by the program on an annual registry and provided to all licensed landscape businesses, which are required to provide the notice. No fee is required to be on the registry. Persons may list any property for which they want advance notification on their block of residence or any immediately adjoining blocks.

Program Activities

1,061 people applied to be on the landscape registry in 2009. They listed 15,269 addresses for which they requested advance notification of pesticide applications in their neighborhoods, down slightly from 2008. The department received 29 complaints related to non-notification, and sent 14 warning letters. In general, the landscape companies continue to be cooperative in working with the department to make this program successful.

Emerging Issues

The pesticide registry and landscape pesticide notification program continues to be popular with the public. The ACM Bureau is evaluating electronic registration as a mechanism to streamline this program.

Water Quality Protection through Pesticide Management

One of the department's responsibilities is to implement regulations to protect groundwater from pesticide and nutrient contamination. Staff identify, monitor and analyze problem areas within the state, investigate wells that exceed groundwater standards to identify potential sources of contamination, and conduct statewide sampling surveys to characterize groundwater contamination and to evaluate the effectiveness of the department's water quality activities.

Monitoring well program: The groundwater monitoring program collects samples and data to identify pesticides that contaminate groundwater and develops regulations to prevent contamination above applicable groundwater standards. The department also provides information to the public and to other state and federal agencies involved in water resource protection.

Water Quality Highlights

- ★ 174 groundwater samples analyzed
- ★ 42 surface water samples analyzed
- ★ 6 groundwater investigations
- ★ 15 compounds detected in water
 - 4 compounds above existing enforcement standard

2009 DATCP MONITORING WELLS RESULTS

Compound	Percentage of Samples with Detects by Compound	Concentration Range in Groundwater (ug/l)	Groundwater Enforcement Standard (ES) (ug/l)
Acetochlor ESA	17	.119 to 6.15	
Acetochlor OA	2	.418	
Alachlor ESA	67	.119 to 20.8	20
Alachlor OA	34	.1 to 2.28	
Deethyl Atrazine	2	.408	
Deisopropyl Atrazine	15	.377 to 1.19	
Diamino Atrazine	6	.915 to 1.95	
Total Atrazine	15	.385 to 3.14	3
Dacthal from Metabolites	53	7.84 to 254	
Metalaxyl	2	1.15	
Metolachlor	15	.396 to 38.2	15
Metolachlor ESA	88	.18 to 149	
Metolachlor OA	73	.113 to 109	
Metribuzin	19	.071 to 20.4	250
Thiamethoxam	13	.671 to 8.93	
Nitrate-N	97	.93 to 58.7 mg/l	10 mg/l
Nitrate-N over ES	61	10.7 to 58.7mg/l	10 mg/l

In 2009, staff collected 54 groundwater samples from monitoring wells located near 22 agricultural fields and analyzed them for nitrate-N, ammonium-N and pesticides of interest. Section staff also monitored groundwater at two forest seedling nursery sites to determine if pesticides used in nursery

production could cause groundwater contamination. Staff detected 15 compounds in groundwater in the monitoring wells and found four of these compounds (nitrate-N, total atrazine, metolachlor, and alachlor ESA) at levels above an existing enforcement standard.

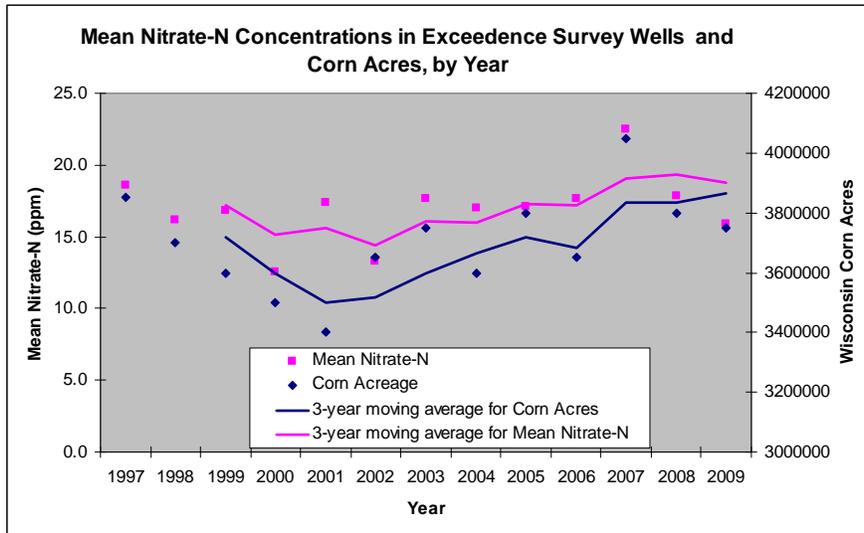
Groundwater Investigations: In 2009, staff worked on six groundwater investigations at private well sites that exceeded an enforcement standard for nitrate-N, atrazine, alachlor ESA or simazine. These investigations resulted in revisions to ch. ATCP 30 being proposed that would create new atrazine prohibition areas in Sauk and Columbia counties, and led to special orders issued to several growers near Spring Green that prohibit further uses of simazine on specific fields.

Surface Water Sampling: The department--in cooperation with Department of Natural Resources regional water biology staff--collected surface water samples on a monthly basis from four streams in smaller watersheds across Wisconsin. Three of the streams were sampled as a follow up to the 2008 Surface Water Sampling project, and the fourth was added in 2009. The department's Bureau of Laboratory Services analyzed a total of 42 surface water samples for seven common pesticides and their breakdown products as a part of this project.

The results of the surface water sampling confirmed that low concentrations of pesticide products enter the streams during or after the main pesticide application season and storm events in June and July. The results also show that low levels of pesticide metabolites, predominately metolachlor ESA and alachlor ESA, enter the stream as base flow (groundwater) independent of the timing of pesticide application or river stage. Other pesticide metabolites found that are likely being discharged into the streams as a part of base flow throughout the year include metolachlor OA, acetochlor ESA, and alachlor OA.

Monitoring of private wells that have exceeded standards (Exceedence Survey): In 2009, staff collected and analyzed groundwater samples from 43 private wells that have historically exceeded groundwater enforcement standards to track how the pesticide and nitrate-N levels in these highly-impacted wells are changing over time. Most of these wells are within atrazine prohibition areas and most have shown declines in atrazine concentration. As of 2009, four wells remain above the atrazine enforcement standard.

In 2009, staff also did a more detailed analysis of the nitrate-N results from the wells in the Exceedence Survey since these wells are one of the best sources in the State for long-term sampling of a group of private wells. A summary of this analysis is shown in the following chart. The data shows a strong relationship over time between the nitrate-N results in the Exceedence Survey wells and the corn acreage data for Wisconsin, especially when three year moving averages were applied to the data to "smooth" short-term variability.



Targeted Private Well Sampling: The purpose of DATCP’s ongoing Targeted Private Well Sampling effort is to collect groundwater samples from potable wells in “environmentally sensitive” areas across Wisconsin and analyze those samples for nitrate nitrogen and pesticides. A total of eight areas were “targeted” for sampling in 2009. Of the 47 samples collected and analyzed, nitrate nitrogen was detected above the enforcement standard of 10 ppm (parts per million) in approximately half of the wells.

Atrazine total chlorinated residue (TCR) was also found in 32 percent of the samples collected, which is almost three times the statewide average of wells (11.7 percent) with atrazine TCR. Atrazine TCR was detected above the enforcement standard of 3.0 micrograms per liter (ug/l) in one of the 47 wells sampled. The atrazine-impacted well is located within an existing atrazine prohibition area, so a follow up investigation is currently underway to identify the source of the atrazine TCR.

The two most commonly detected pesticide metabolites detected in the 2009 Targeted Sampling project were metolachlor ESA and alachlor ESA, which were detected in approximately 70 percent of the wells sampled. Neither of these two compounds exceeded their enforcement standards.

Emerging Issues

In 2008, the groundwater monitoring program discovered the insecticide thiamethoxam in Wisconsin groundwater for the first time. These detections all occurred in areas with sandy soil and irrigation. In 2009, we continued to detect thiamethoxam in groundwater, including in one private well located in an area with medium-textured soil. Depending on how extensively this compound is found in groundwater and the level at which a future enforcement standard is set, the department may have to take specific measures to manage this pesticide.

Staff also will be following simazine use in atrazine prohibition areas to determine if simazine use is contributing triazine metabolites to groundwater and causing exceedences of the atrazine plus metabolite groundwater standard. An investigation into simazine use on fields located within a Sauk County atrazine prohibition area led to special orders to several growers to prevent further uses of simazine on select fields. Additional special orders may be needed if additional problems with simazine are documented.



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