



According to Oregon law (OAR 603-057-0135(5)), the following topics qualify for core credits:

- (a) Principles of Integrated Pest Management as defined in ORS 634.650;
- (b) Label Comprehension;
- (c) Calibration (math and equipment);
- (d) Methods to minimize pesticide drift and off-target deposition of pesticides, including nozzle selection, product formulation, product volatility, buffers and barriers, adjuvants, precision application technology, and environmental conditions (wind, inversion, temperature, etc.);
- (e) Pest resistance prevention;
- (f) Laws (environmental, endangered species, ground and surface water protection, worker protection standards (WPS), pesticide and pesticide container disposal); and
- (g) Personal Safety (including personal protective equipment (PPE)).

Definition of “Integrated Pest Management” provided in ORS 634.650:

“Integrated pest management” means a science-based decision-making process that:

- (a) Identifies and reduces risks from pests and from pest management-related strategies;
- (b) Coordinates the use of pest biology, environmental information and comprehensive technology to prevent unacceptable levels of pest damage by economical means and poses the least possible risk to people, property, resources and the environment; and
- (c) Uses a pest management approach that focuses on the prevention of pests through a combination of techniques that may include, but need not be limited to:
 - (A) Surveillance and monitoring;
 - (B) Early detection and rapid response;
 - (C) Mechanical control;
 - (D) The selective use of pesticides;
 - (E) Cultural practices;
 - (F) Modified land management;
 - (G) Biological controls;
 - (H) Evaluation of the effects and efficacy of pest treatments; and
 - (I) Control practices selected and applied to achieve desired pest management objectives in a manner that minimizes risks to human health, nontarget organisms, native fish and wildlife habitat, watersheds and the environment.