



# RULE-MAKING ORDER

**CR-103E (May 2009)**  
(Implements RCW 34.05.360)

**Agency:** Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board

**Emergency Rule Only**

**Effective date of rule:**

**Emergency Rules**

- Immediately upon filing.
- Later (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**Any other findings required by other provisions of law as precondition to adoption or effectiveness of rule?**

- Yes
  - No
- If Yes, explain:

**Purpose:** New rules are needed to create action levels for pesticide residue for marijuana and marijuana products. This emergency rule continues pesticide action levels as previously adopted by emergency rule until permanent rules on this subject can take effect.

**Citation of existing rules affected by this order:**

Repealed:  
Amended:  
Suspended:

**Statutory authority for adoption:** RCW 69.50.342 and 69.50.345

**Other authority :**

**EMERGENCY RULE**

Under RCW 34.05.350 the agency for good cause finds:

- That immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the public interest.
- That state or federal law or federal rule or a federal deadline for state receipt of federal funds requires immediate adoption of a rule.
- That in order to implement the requirements or reductions in appropriations enacted in any budget for fiscal years 2009, 2010, or 2011, which necessitates the need for the immediate adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule, and that observing the time requirements of notice and opportunity to comment upon adoption of a permanent rule would be contrary to the fiscal needs or requirements of the agency.

Reasons for this finding: See Attachment A

**Date adopted:** April 19, 2017

**NAME (TYPE OR PRINT)**  
Jane Rushford

**SIGNATURE**

**TITLE**  
Chair

**CODE REVISER USE ONLY**

OFFICE OF THE CODE REVISER  
STATE OF WASHINGTON  
FILED

**DATE:** April 19, 2017

**TIME:** 11:18 AM

**WSR 17-09-095**

**Note: If any category is left blank, it will be calculated as zero.  
No descriptive text.**

**Count by whole WAC sections only, from the WAC number through the history note.  
A section may be counted in more than one category.**

**The number of sections adopted in order to comply with:**

<b>Federal statute:</b>	New	_____	Amended	_____	Repealed	_____
<b>Federal rules or standards:</b>	New	_____	Amended	_____	Repealed	_____
<b>Recently enacted state statutes:</b>	New	_____	Amended	_____	Repealed	_____

**The number of sections adopted at the request of a nongovernmental entity:**

New	_____	Amended	_____	Repealed	_____
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**The number of sections adopted in the agency's own initiative:**

New	<u>1</u>	Amended	_____	Repealed	_____
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**The number of sections adopted in order to clarify, streamline, or reform agency procedures:**

New	_____	Amended	_____	Repealed	_____
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**The number of sections adopted using:**

<b>Negotiated rule making:</b>	New	_____	Amended	_____	Repealed	_____
<b>Pilot rule making:</b>	New	_____	Amended	_____	Repealed	_____
<b>Other alternative rule making:</b>	New	_____	Amended	_____	Repealed	_____

## **Attachment A**

### **Reasons for this finding:**

Marijuana and marijuana products sold in WSLCB licensed retail stores are a consumable product and it is important that they are safe for human consumption. Action levels for disallowed pesticides are needed to establish a point at which a marijuana sample fails quality assurance testing and may be subject to destruction or a recall. Pesticide action levels are standard in the food industry and other products meant for human consumption.

Currently, in permanent rules, there is a default zero tolerance action level for pesticides not allowed for use in marijuana production. This level is not workable or supported by science as many of the chemicals in pesticides are found in the natural environment and laboratories cannot test down to zero levels. Without action levels, there are risks to marijuana licensees solubility should pesticides be identified even at extremely low levels, which would make those products potentially subject to destruction or recall.

Action levels for disallowed pesticides does not negate prohibitions against the use of such pesticides. Action levels do, however, account for the instance in which a producer has not used the disallowed pesticide, such as cross-contamination or residual pesticides from former farms on the land. Conversely, even if the producer does not use a disallowed pesticide on marijuana that later tests to have higher levels than the action levels established in this emergency rule, consumer safety will be protected in ensuring that product will not enter the marketplace. Additionally, with medical marijuana being folded into the regulated retail market, action levels are necessary since pesticide testing will be required for medical marijuana. The WSLCB is considering mandatory testing of pesticides on recreational marijuana as well, however action levels are still necessary for random testing of marijuana and investigations into whether disallowed pesticides were used in marijuana production or marijuana should be recalled to avoid risks to consumers.

In the event that product is tested at levels higher than the action levels for disallowed pesticides, the lot from which the sample was derived from will fail quality assurance testing or be subject to a recall. The WSLCB has previously adopted procedures for a recall of marijuana where the product will be identified and removed from the marketplace.

This emergency rule is needed to ensure the public health, and safety of the citizens of Washington and the protection of licensees. The WSLCB researched other jurisdictions' regulations and consulted with the Washington State Department of Agriculture, Department of Ecology, and Department of Health as well as laboratories and marijuana licensees in developing this emergency rule. The action levels established in this emergency rule are based on the action levels adopted by Oregon and supported by a technical paper from the Oregon Health Authority. Permanent rulemaking is underway and the WSLCB will continue to work on this issue to consider whether changes will be needed in permanent rulemaking.

NEW SECTION

**WAC 314-55-108 Pesticide action levels.** (1) Only pesticides allowed under WAC 314-55-084 may be used in the production of marijuana, and they must be registered by the Washington state department of agriculture (WSDA) under chapter 15.58 RCW.

(2) Pursuant to WAC 314-55-102, if the WSLCB, WSDA, other designee of the WSLCB, or certified lab identifies a pesticide that is not allowed under subsection (1) of this section and is above the action levels provided in subsection (3) of this section, that lot or batch from which the sample was deducted has failed quality assurance testing and may be subject to a recall as provided in WAC 314-55-225.

(3) The action levels for pesticides are provided in the table below. The action level for all other pesticides that are not listed in the table below or not allowed under subsection (1) of this section is 0.1 ppm.

<b>Analyte</b>	<b>Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) Registry Number</b>	<b>Action Level ppm</b>
Abamectin	71751-41-2	0.5
Acephate	30560-19-1	0.4
Acequinocyl	57960-19-7	2
Acetamiprid	135410-20-7	0.2
Aldicarb	116-06-3	0.4
Azoxystrobin	131860-33-8	0.2
Bifenazate	149877-41-8	0.2
Bifenthrin	82657-04-3	0.2
Boscalid	188425-85-6	0.4
Carbaryl	63-25-2	0.2
Carbofuran	1563-66-2	0.2
Chlorantraniliprole	500008-45-7	0.2
Chlorfenapyr	122453-73-0	1
Chlorpyrifos	2921-88-2	0.2
Clofentezine	74115-24-5	0.2
Cyfluthrin	68359-37-5	1
Cypermethrin	52315-07-8	1
Daminozide	1596-84-5	1
DDVP (Dichlorvos)	62-73-7	0.1
Diazinon	333-41-5	0.2
Dimethoate	60-51-5	0.2
Ethoprophos	13194-48-4	0.2
Etofenprox	80844-07-1	0.4
Etoxazole	153233-91-1	0.2
Fenoxycarb	72490-01-8	0.2
Fenpyroximate	134098-61-6	0.4
Fipronil	120068-37-3	0.4
Flonicamid	158062-67-0	1
Fludioxonil	131341-86-1	0.4

Analyte	Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) Registry Number	Action Level ppm
Hexythiazox	78587-05-0	1
Imazalil	35554-44-0	0.2
Imidacloprid	138261-41-3	0.4
Kresoxim-methyl	143390-89-0	0.4
Malathion	121-75-5	0.2
Metalaxyl	57837-19-1	0.2
Methiocarb	2032-65-7	0.2
Methomyl	16752-77-5	0.4
Methyl parathion	298-00-0	0.2
MGK-264	113-48-4	0.2
Myclobutanil	88671-89-0	0.2
Naled	300-76-5	0.5
Oxamyl	23135-22-0	1
Paclobutrazol	76738-62-0	0.4
Permethrins <sup>a</sup>	52645-53-1	0.2
Phosmet	732-11-6	0.2
Piperonyl butoxide <sup>b</sup>	51-03-6	2
Prallethrin	23031-36-9	0.2
Propiconazole	60207-90-1	0.4
Propoxur	114-26-1	0.2
Pyrethrins <sup>bc</sup>	8003-34-7	1
Pyridaben	96489-71-3	0.2
Spinosad	168316-95-8	0.2
Spiromesifen	283594-90-1	0.2
Spirotetramat	203313-25-1	0.2
Spiroxamine	118134-30-8	0.4
Tebuconazole	80443-41-0	0.4
Thiacloprid	111988-49-9	0.2
Thiamethoxam	153719-23-4	0.2
Trifloxystrobin	141517-21-7	0.2

<sup>a</sup>Permethrins should be measured as cumulative residue of cis- and trans-permethrin isomers (CAS numbers 54774-45-7 and 51877-74-8 respectively).

<sup>b</sup>Action level applies to marijuana concentrates, marijuana extracts, intermediate products, and imported cannabinoids.

<sup>c</sup>Pyrethrins should be measured as the cumulative residues of pyrethrin 1, cinerin 1, and jasmolin 1 (CAS numbers 121-21-1, 25402-06-6, and 4466-1-2 respectively).

(4) Except as otherwise provided in this section, licensed marijuana producer or processor that provided a sample that fails quality assurance testing must dispose of the entire lot or batch from which the sample was taken as provided by marijuana waste disposal requirements in WAC 314-55-097 and document the disposal of the sample pursuant to traceability requirements in WAC 314-55-083(4) and record-keeping requirements in WAC 314-55-087. A licensee's sample that does not test above the pesticide action levels under this section where test results show the presence of a pesticide that is not allowed un-

der subsection (1) of this section may still be subject to an administrative violation if the disallowed pesticide was applied.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a licensed marijuana producer or processor which provided a sample that fails quality assurance testing must dispose of the entire lot or batch from which the sample was taken as provided by marijuana waste disposal requirements in WAC 314-55-097 and document the disposal of the sample pursuant to traceability requirements in WAC 314-55-083(4) and record-keeping requirements in WAC 314-55-087.

(6) Pursuant to WAC 314-55-102, at the request of the producer or processor, the WSLCB may authorize a retest to validate a failed test result on a case-by-case basis. All costs of the retest will be borne by the producer or the processor requesting the retest.

(7) Producers and processors may remediate failed harvests, lots, or batches so long as the remediation method does not impart any toxic or deleterious substance to the usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused product. Remediation solvents or methods used on the marijuana product must be disclosed to a licensed retailer or consumer upon request. The entire harvest, lot, or batch the failed sample(s) were deducted from must be remediated using the same remediation technique. No remediated harvest, lots or batches may be sold or transported until the completion and successful passage of quality assurance testing as required in this section and WAC 314-55-102.

(8) Pursuant to WAC 314-55-102, upon request a marijuana licensee must disclose and make available all quality assurance tests and retest results for the lot or batch of usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products to the marijuana licensee or retail customer who is considering purchasing the usable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products.