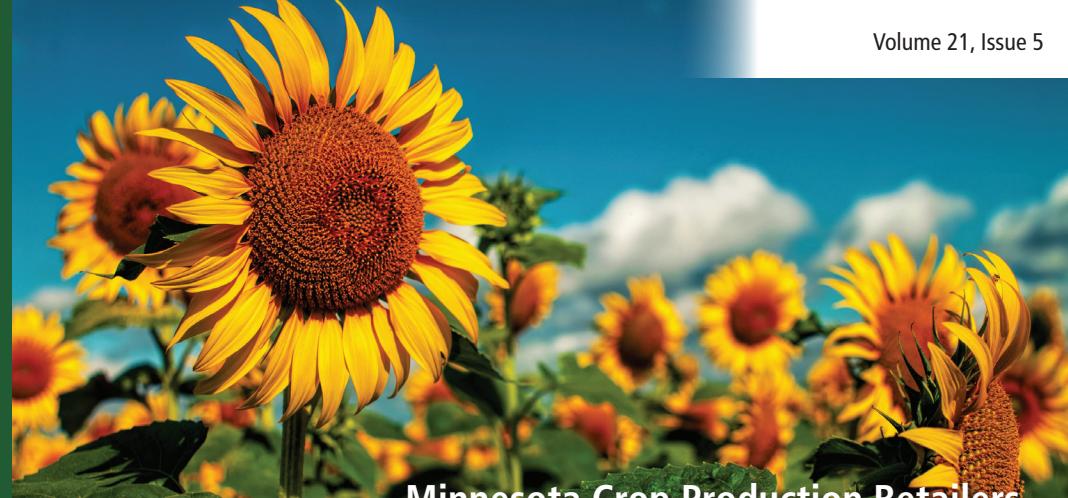




This information is believed to be reliable by MCPR. However, because of constantly changing government regulations, interpretations and applicability or the possibility of human, mechanical or computer error, MCPR does not guarantee the information as suitable for any particular purpose.



**Minnesota Crop Production Retailers**

# REGULETTER

## Craig Sallstrom Memorial Scholarship – Tell Your Interns!

Did you know each year the MCPR Board of Directors awards a \$1,000 scholarship to a student at our annual CPM Short Course and MCPR Trade Show at the Minneapolis Convention Center? To be eligible for this \$1,000 scholarship, the applicant must be a student entering their second, third, or fourth year of a four-year institution of higher learning or, the second year of a two-year institution of higher learning AND must be a Minnesota resident. Completed 2019 applications must be postmarked by NOVEMBER 1, 2019. Please see the insert for further information and an application. Please help MCPR spread the word!

## EPA Rejects Cancer Warnings on Glyphosate Labels

The EPA has announced it will no longer approve product labels claiming that glyphosate is known to cause cancer. The letter explains that EPA scientists have performed an independent evaluation of available data and concluded that glyphosate is “not likely to be carcinogenic to humans.” EPA’s cancer classification is consistent with other international expert panels and regulatory authorities.

EPA considers the Proposition 65 warning language based on the chemical glyphosate to constitute a false and misleading statement. The agency will

no longer approve labeling that includes the Proposition 65 warning statement for glyphosate-containing products and the warning statement must also be removed from all product labels where the only basis for the warning is glyphosate. For any pesticide that currently contains Proposition 65 warning language exclusively on the basis that it contains glyphosate, EPA requests the submission of draft amended labeling within 90 days. (Asmark Institute)

and brake adjustment. If you combine brake adjustment and brake system violations, it accounts for 45.1 percent of all out-of-service vehicle violations. The top driver out-of-service conditions were for hours of service, wrong class license and false record of duty status. In addition, there were 748 safety belt violations. Since its inception in 1988, more than 1.7 million roadside inspections have been conducted during International Roadcheck campaigns. (Asmark Institute)

## 2019 International Roadcheck Results Released

The Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA) recently released the results of Roadcheck 2019, which was held June 4-6, 2019. This year’s special emphasis was on steering and suspension systems. CVSA inspectors carried out 67,072 truck and bus inspections across Canada and the United States in the 3-day inspection and enforcement event. Of those inspections, 45,568 were North American Standard Level I Inspections. Level I Inspections involve a 37-step procedure that includes an examination of both driver requirements and vehicle safety, making it the most thorough of the levels inspections performed by enforcement. During the event, 21.5 percent of commercial motor vehicles that received Level I Inspections were placed out of service.

The top vehicle out-of-service conditions were for brake systems, tires and wheels,

## DOT Proposes Changes for CDL Applicants

U.S. DOT announced a proposed rule to reduce burdens and costs for commercial driver’s license (CDL) applicants by allowing applicants to take general and specialized knowledge tests in a state other than the applicant’s state of residence. This proposal will increase flexibility for driver applicants by reducing time and travel expenditures, while having no detrimental impact on safety.

To promote further flexibility in the CDL issuance processes, DOT proposes to allow driver applicants to take the CDL knowledge tests in states as well. Under this proposed rule, a state would not be required to offer the knowledge tests to out-of-state applicants. However, if the testing state elects to offer the knowledge tests to these applicants, it would transmit

(continued on back)

the results to the state of domicile, which would be required to accept the results. With the goal of reducing administrative costs and helping to alleviate testing delays, this proposal will eliminate needless inconvenience and expense to CDL applicants. The proposed rule (<https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/registration/commercial-drivers-license/commercial-drivers-license-out-state-knowledge-test>) can be found here.

## OSHA Posts Enforcement Summary for FY 2018

OSHA posted its 2018 Enforcement Summary, which highlights the Agency's inspection statistics. The data shows that the number of programmed inspections continues to decline, while the percentage of unprogrammed inspections remains high.

In fiscal year (FY) 2018, OSHA conducted a total of 32,023 inspections. About 56 percent (18,067) were unprogrammed inspections, which include employee complaints, injuries/fatalities and referrals. The high percentage of unprogrammed inspections indicates that OSHA continues to devote considerable resources responding to referrals and complaints. About 44 percent (13,956) were programmed inspections, which focus OSHA's enforcement resources towards the industries and operations where known hazards exist (e.g., combustible dusts, chemical processing).

(See table below.) (Asmark Institute)

OSHA Inspection Statistics	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Total Inspections	39,228	**36,163	35,820	31,948	32,408	32,023
Total Programmed Inspections	22,170	19,222	16,527	12,731	14,377	13,956
Total Unprogrammed Inspections	17,058	16,941	19,293	19,217	18,031	18,067
~ Fatality/Catastrophe Inspections	826	850	912	890	837	941
~ Complaints Inspection	9,505	9,570	9,037	8,870	8,249	7,489
~ Referrals*	4,024	3,829	6,569	6,691	6,286	6,463
~ Other Unprogrammed Inspections	2,703	2,525	3,686	2,766	2,659	3,174

\*As of FY 2015 referral inspections encompass all sub-types of referrals such as those received from compliance safety and health officers, safety and health agencies, other city/county/state/ federal governments, media, and employer-reported.

\*\* The October 2013 Government shutdown occurred during this time.

## CBD Oil - A Cautionary Tale

As the medical marijuana industry continues to leave its ever-growing footprint on the field of medicine, science and even the general population, cannabidiol (CBD) has recently stepped into the spotlight as a popular alternative medicine. CBD based products are commonly being used to treat inflammation, arthritis, chronic pain, etc., and are growing in popularity as larger retailers like Walgreens and CVS are carrying them. CBD products from hemp sold in retail stores and online aren't supposed to contain more than 0.3 percent THC, or tetrahydrocannabinol, the compound in marijuana that can get you high. CBD products could have more THC than the label claims. It's also possible that over time, the small amounts of THC allowed in CBD products could build up in the body to detectable levels. Many legitimate CBD products contain small amounts of THC, and when taken regularly over as little as four to six days it can accumulate in the body, according to several studies.

This is proving to be more and more tricky when it comes to drug testing. Most people are under the impression that CBD products do not contain enough THC to show up on drug tests. However, in talking with drug testing companies, they say otherwise. In one recent case, a 64-year-old gentleman began using a topical CBD Oil product at the recommendation of his doctor for relief of arthritis-related pain.

He used the cream on his joints for several weeks before being selected for a random drug test by his employer. He was shocked to learn his results came back positive for THC and was then required to enter into a Substance Abuse Program (SAP) in order to remain employed per company policy. Sadly, others have lost their jobs in similar situations.

The bottom line is CBD Oil products are an unregulated market, which means the low levels of THC advertised for a product are not actually accurate when tested, and you could be taking a higher dose than you think. Something to keep in mind is state-level regulations are now different than the Federal regulations - but the Federal regulations have not changed (Asmark Institute)

