

STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL REGULATORY OFFICIALS CONFERENCE (SPECROC)

HISTORICAL RECORD

1971

PRESIDENT:

VICE-PRESIDENT:

SECRETARY:

TREASURER:

LOCATION OF ANNUAL MEETING:

Biloxi, MS

DATE:

9/14/71 to 9/16/71

HIGHLIGHTS OF MEETING:

\*\*Meeting was conducted by Robert McCarty, Mississippi Department of Ag.

\*\*States in attendance were Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Kansas, Mississippi, New Jersey, Oklahoma, and Washington, D.C.

\*\*Federal legislation and regulations were discussed.

\*\*Report from NPCA.

\*\*Tour of Wood Products Insect Laboratory in Gulfport, MS.

\*\*A copy of the program is in the historical file.

RESOLUTIONS: NONE IN HISTORICAL RECORD

The Twelfth Annual Conference of the National Association of Pest Control Regulatory Officials met in Biloxi, Mississippi on September 14-16, 1971. The conference was well attended and most beneficial in terms of information exchanged, program excellence and objectives accomplished. The meetings were presided over by Mr. Robert McCarty of our host state, Mississippi.

The States represented were: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Kansas, Mississippi, New Jersey, Oklahoma and Washington, D. C.

Program of the  
Twelfth Annual Meeting  
National Association of Pest Control Regulatory Officials  
September 14-16, 1971  
Tuesday Morning, 14 September

Registration

Welcome and Introduction by states.

Federal Legislation and Regulations Affecting PCO's and Pesticides - Mr. Harold G. Alford, Director, Pesticides Regulation Div., EPA, Washington, D. C.

Questions and Discussions.

Report from the National Pest Control Association - Dr. Ralph E. Heal,  
Executive Secretary, NPCA

Questions and Discussion

Tuesday Afternoon, 14 September

Improvement of Pest Control Industry by Education - Mr. Felton Byrd, Supervisor of Education & Training, Mississippi Dept. of Agriculture, Div. of Plant Industry.

Industry Views on Regulatory Work - Panel

Wednesday Morning, 15 September

Tour of Wood Products Insect Laboratory, Southern Forest Experiment Station, USDA, Gulfport, Mississippi, Dr. Virgil Smith, Principal Entomologist

Thursday Morning, 16 September

Reports from the States: Business Session. Kansas (Mr. H. Dean Garwood), Alabama (Mr. W. A. Jerry Ruffin), Oklahoma (Mr. Albert E. Thomas), Mississippi (Mr. Robert McCarty), California (Mr. Macon Bonner), Arkansas (Mr. Gerald King) Florida (F. R. Du Chanois)

Concluding Business

Meeting Adjourned

WELCOME TO MISSISSIPPI

PROGRAM

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
OF  
PEST CONTROL  
REGULATORY OFFICIALS

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12th Annual Meeting

September 14-16, 1971

Buena Vista - Hotel & Motel

Biloxi, Miss.

Tuesday, September 14, 1971

8:15 a.m. Registration

8:45 a.m. Welcome

9:00 a.m. Federal Legislation & Regulations  
affecting PCO's and Pesticides.  
Mr. Harold G. Alford, Director  
Pesticides Regulation Division  
Environmental Protection Agency

10:00 a.m. Break - Coffee - Bruce Terminix, Host

10:20 a.m. Dr. Ralph E. Heal, Executive Secretary  
National Pest Control Association

11:30 a.m. Questions and Discussion

12:00 Noon Lunch

1:00 p.m. Improvement of Pest Control Industry  
by Education  
Mr. Felton Byrd, Supervisor Education &  
Training  
Miss. Dept. of Ag. & Comm., Division of  
Plant Industry

2:00 p.m. Break

2:30 p.m. Industry's Views on Regulatory Work  
Panel of 3 to 5 Pest Control Operators

6:00 p.m. Social Hour  
Orkin Exterminating Company, Inc., Host.

Wednesday, September 15, 1971

8:00 a.m. Leave Hotel - Travel to Gulfport  
Tour - Southern Forest Experiment Station  
Dr. Virgil K. Smith, Principal Entomologist

12:00 Noon Lunch  
Catfish - All you can eat.  
Compliments - Miss. Pest Control Association

Thursday, September 16, 1971

8:30 a.m. Business Session  
State Reports  
Miscellaneous Subjects

11:00 a.m. Adjourn



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES • • • • •

STATE OF FLORIDA

Emmett S. Roberts, Secretary

Reubin O'D Askew, Governor

# DIVISION OF HEALTH

POST OFFICE BOX 210

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32201

PHONE (904) 354-3981

Wilson T. Sowder, M.D., M.P.H., Director

29 August 1972

## MEMORANDUM:

TO: National Association of Pest Control Regulatory Officials -- All Members

FROM: F. R. Du Chanois, Secretary, Florida

SUBJ: Minutes and Notes of 12th Annual Conference in Biloxi, Mississippi

The Twelfth Annual Conference of the National Association of Pest Control Regulatory Officials (NAPCRO) met at The Buena Vista Hotel-Motel in Biloxi, Mississippi on 14-16 September 1971. The conference was well attended and most beneficial in terms of information exchanged, program excellence, and objectives accomplished. The meeting sessions were capably presided over by Mr. Robert McCarty, General Inspector, Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, of our host state, Mississippi. \*

### Minutes and Notes of the Twelfth Annual Meeting\*

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PEST CONTROL REGULATORY OFFICIALS<sup>24</sup>

Biloxi, Mississippi

14-16 September 1971

Tuesday Morning, 14 September

#### REGISTRATION

#### WELCOME TO BILOXI AND MISSISSIPPI

Mr. Robert McCarty called the meeting to order at 8:45 A.M. and welcomed members and guests to the Great State of Mississippi and the South.

#### INTRODUCTION by STATES

Twenty-one persons attended the opening session and twenty-four some later sessions. The following states were represented: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Kansas, Mississippi, New Jersey (by Dr. Ralph E. Heal), Oklahoma and Washington D. C. (by Mr. Harold G. Alford).

\*For information and use of NAPCRO members only. Information presented herein reflects opinions of individuals and not the Association unless otherwise noted. It is believed to be correct and inaccuracies or omissions are unintentional. Corrections will gladly be made in the next issue upon request.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING PCO's AND PESTICIDES

Mr. Harold G. Alford, Director, Pesticides Regulation Division,  
Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D. C.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) took over functions of the USDA's Pesticide Regulation Division on 2 December 1971. EPA also assumed some functions of Department of Health, Education and Welfare (Food and Drug Administration) and Department of Interior. Mr. Alford stated they still have a long way to go. On 7 December 1971 the U. S. District Court of Appeals in District of Columbia ruled that if there was a question of safety regarding continued use of any pesticide, the pesticide registration be cancelled and the process of appeal comes into play.

On 18 March 1971 registrations of DDT were cancelled and the registrants had 30 days to appeal and to be heard by a Scientific Advisory Committee, and were entitled to a public hearing. Aldrin and dieldrin registrations, as well as those for mercury, arsenicals, and lead, were under appeal. Decisions on registrations would follow the appeals mechanism. Mr. Alford noted that no one was greatly concerned about termite materials (at the time).

Mr. Alford reviewed the proposed Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1971 (H. R. 4152 (3rd print), S. B. 745. The proposed law would supersede state pesticide control laws and would apply even to intrastate marketing. The law would provide for registration of manufacturing and formulation plants, the right of entry (of inspectors) into plants and to obtaining all necessary information. However, such information could not be used against a manufacturer in any prosecution. The law as written provides for indemnification of a registrant for losses involved in seizure proceedings. The law also sets forth packaging standards. Under the law it is a violation for any person to use a pesticide other than in accordance with the registered label, and penalties for violation are increased.

There are two classes of pesticides: (1) general use, and (2) restricted use. The latter are to be applied by licensed PCO's and other applicators. The "permit use" of pesticides was dropped. Most household and back-yard type pesticides would fall in the first class. Exactly who would be licensed has yet to be ironed out; but the law does provide that states would license applicators although federal law would delineate standards and criteria to be followed. Mr. Alford noted candidly that the states don't like to be told what to do and added that he didn't blame them. He felt some financial assistance (grants) would have to be given states. He stated there were lots of interesting days ahead but thinks it will all work out satisfactorily if everyone takes a sensible approach.

The speaker said that on 10 September the House Agriculture Committee (Congressman Pogue, Chairman) approved with 25 amendments and will report the bill out of committee. He stated that it looks like we will get amended legislation this calendar year. Mr. Alford said his division will try to take a sensible and reasonable approach whether they are operating under the old or new law, and that they want to work with the states.

A question and answer period followed:

Q. Who will be licensed?

A. Custom applicators, farm supervisors, but not necessarily the individual applicators. They will probably go down in each case to the person who is responsible.

Q. How will the states fit into the licensing picture?

A. Individual states will probably (may) propose plan of action for licensing, and submit plan or criteria to EPA for approval.

Q. What about licensing of pest control operators?

A. The PCO owner-operator or supervisor will have to be licensed but not necessarily the individual serviceman.

Comment by Dr. Ralph E. Heal: Apparently the farmer or agricultural user would meet one standard similar to a private user (of general-use pesticides) and PCO's and commercial applicators would meet a different standard.

Q. How will the law affect state registrations of pesticides?

A. If EPA registers a product, the states would have to register it, and the states could not impose additional restrictions or requirements (preemption clause).

BREAK - Coffee and pastry courtesy of Bruce Terminix Company.

#### REPORT FROM THE NATIONAL PEST CONTROL ASSOCIATION

Dr. Ralph E. Heal, Executive Secretary, NPCA

Dr. Heal, always a welcome friend and guest speaker, quipped that when he was introduced as Executive Secretary of NPCA at its National meeting in Minneapolis one wag in the audience said, "Why don't you try standing up?"

The speaker said that pest control industry is not in bad shape with respect to developing federal legislation (H.R. 4152) so far as they can see. He sees some rough days ahead when EPA implements its regulations. There have been two major points of contention by industry. NPCA is working with Farm Bureau in presenting its views to EPA, White House, and the President's Council on Environmental Quality. Dr. Heal noted the following:

- (1) Industry is in favor of allowing an appellant a hearing before a Technical Scientific Advisory Committee. He reminded of the 2, 4, 5-T fiasco, and said we should hope there will be a return to respect for the scientific community.
- (2) Indemnification provision: losses from recall of pesticide products have made many manufacturers take a real hard look as to whether they should or would continue in business and contribute research.
- (3) Classification of chemicals: Three classes have been proposed by some: general, restricted and permit (from pest management consultant). Industry bucked permit classification and this has apparently been dropped from the committee bill. There is a feeling that administration would like to go a little beyond the restricted class. In other words he said he doesn't think they have given up on the permit class. He understands the two classes are to be completely rewritten and is suspicious.



Their position is that the law should be written to do the most good for the most people over the greatest part of the United States. They advocate some accomplishable goal that will fit the most people so far as reasonably possible.

The private restricted pesticide applicator apparently doesn't have to meet the same standards as commercial applicators, is not required to keep records, and doesn't have to face the same penalties.

There will be some provision for certification of restricted pesticide applicators in every state of the union. His approach would be to get agreement on minimum requirements and training across the country.

Some officials in EPA propose that every pest control serviceman be certified, whereas others believe that the owner/supervisor be certified and have the responsibility for applying restricted pesticides.

- (4) Provision for use of pesticides in accordance with registered label: Dr. Heal noted there are about 20 minor pests without applicable pesticide registration, e.g. honey bees. The law now provides that it is unlawful to use a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with the registered label.
- (5) Inspection of establishments, requirements for records, etc.: Registration of licensees would apparently include PCO's. The law would apparently not include PCO's as "producers" or "processors" subject to registration, inspection and record keeping.
- (6) Preemption clause: The speaker commented that Puerto Rico is about to ban all aerosols, dusts and fumigants. The federal law would prevent states from exceeding federal pesticide restrictions.
- (7) Dr. Heal gave us NPCA's position on DDT. They are making representations that the uses for bat and house mouse control present no environmental or safety hazards, and therefore registration be retained for these uses. (He confessed that he was not smart enough to compete with EPA lawyers). They would let the deadline pass without filing formal official appeal backed by a \$2,500 fee(?). He remarked that NPCA had received ruling from Public Health Service (CDC) that mice are not public health problem. He found himself without a label for representation of the case for mouse control. Octogon Chemical has a label for mouse and bat control on military reservations and sells product to military. The Public Health Service (CDC) held that mice and bats are not of sufficient significance in communicable disease control to warrant the use of DDT. Dr. Heal said that he understands the Surgeon General went all out to retain public health uses of DDT.

#### QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSIONS:

- Q. Do you have a code of ethics in your organization (Association)?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Have you ever expelled anyone for violation of the code?
- A. Yes.



Q. How many have you expelled in the last five years?

A. One.

Dr. Heal continued with observations of general interest. The NPCA has employed new director of training and education, Dr. Doug Mampe, has lots of natural talent and a beard that outmatches his (Dr. Heal's). They are aiming program at giving owners/members motivation and stimulation to do training themselves and getting the training down to the serviceman's level without bringing them together in a group. The program includes an examination. Anyone in the industry, whether NPCA member or not, can participate. The program can be utilized by anybody in the industry. They hope to end up with a certification program.

They are continuing work on "Good Practice Statements." He had just cleared ten more for presentation at the 1971 convention in Boston. NPCA is now making these available outside of membership.

Dr. Heal then commented on new federal Occupational Health and Safety Act (OSHA). He understood the place of business must be free of safety hazards, the business must make reports, etc. Their members will make use of knowledge already gleaned from their membership, technical publications, etc. Dr. Heal quoted freely a statement attributed to Dr. Wayland J. Hayes, Jr., renowned toxicologist, to the effect that, "(Safety) standards are fine until some damn fool comes along and makes them law."

Dr. Heal thought the biggest thing about this may be disgruntled employees, since any employee has the right to register (file) a complaint and may accompany the OSH inspector.

NPCA is trying to get some recognition of the fact that the industry ought to be able to use certain pesticides in food processing and service establishments without creating any health hazards. An announcement has been made by the Mrak Committee of a six-month study to determine the need for use of pesticides in food establishments. He added that he hoped this is a precursor of the need and value of pesticides use in the food processing/service industry beyond the raw product (agricultural/food commodity). He noted that diazinon is not registered for use in food processing plants, etc. Even pyrethrins are under attack and when they come up for review they (registration) may not be renewed.

Dr. Heal concluded by saying that he hasn't altered his opinion of the necessity for evaluating and reviewing laws. His one basic philosophy, he submitted, is that you can do ten times more good from education than you can from legislation.

Tuesday Afternoon, 14 September

#### IMPROVEMENT OF PEST CONTROL INDUSTRY BY EDUCATION

Mr. Felton Byrd, Supervisor of Education and Training, Mississippi Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce, Division of Plant Industry

Mr. Byrd's excellent presentation of a most timely topic follows with hopefully reasonable fidelity of reproduction:

In addition to being a regulatory agency they started thinking in terms of training and education to help the industry advance and go forward in service to the public. They found that many couldn't care less about problems and know how. They adopted a training

course title of Scientific Guide to Professional Pest Control Operations. They work in cooperation with the Mississippi Pest Control Association (MPCA). The Division of Plant Industry (formerly State Plant Board) initiated a training program approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture. A modest fee is charged to defray expenses. They endeavor to draw out the good qualities and information from everyone in the group. The course consists of lesson plans covering 20 weekly sessions. They try to motivate enrollees to complete the course.

They furnish each trainee with homework study guide questionnaires consisting of simple completion type questions. The trainee then fills out answers to lesson questions in essay style. Then they give three to five difficult problems to solve with each lesson which will require six to ten hours outside class work. The questionnaire is turned in the following week, is graded, and returned to the student the next week. Classes meet weekly at 7:00 P.M., but they don't have any regular stopping time. Each session involves group participation. The instructor (Mr. Byrd) brings about coordination through simple pop-quizzes. He feels that the most value derives from bringing industry people together for common good, and allowing the operator to identify with a more professional society.

Their agency finds that the results to date produce more ease and effectiveness of enforcement. There are 25 to 30 in a class. Drop-outs run about 25 per cent. Of the group that continues about 80 per cent will complete course successfully with the required 70 per cent passing grade. Course credit is given on the basis of home study questionnaire 20 per cent, pop-quizzes 5 per cent, insect and damage collection by trainee 25 per cent, oral quizzes 25 per cent, and final exam over entire course 25 per cent.

The training program is held weekly in three sections of the state on different nights. They have 80 enrolled in the three. The industry is eager and grasping for information, and interest is extremely keen. They are able to do a better job pinpointing problems and selecting controls. They believe the training will bring about more unity in the industry. Operators realize more and more that it is necessary to send out a properly trained man to represent their company and the industry. This provides a common meeting ground for the professionals and the untrained company owners and servicemen.

The program is organized by localities by the MPCA. The local sponsoring host company arranges for the meeting place. The MPCA issues certificates of completion. The course does not substitute for the Mississippi state pest control exams, but would help prepare a person for the exams. They have 100 per cent participation of licensees in one section. This training is getting down into the ranks of servicemen and routemen who need it most.

There followed questions from the floor and a discussion of the problem of inducing those who need the training most to enroll, attend and participate. Various members commented on training and education in their own states (California and Florida). Dr. Neal observed that one problem you might run into would be to over-train some operators and undertrain others. Mr. Bonner noted that California had a half million dollars in surplus some of which could be used for training.

#### INDUSTRY VIEWS ON REGULATORY WORK - PANEL

Messrs Fred Strickland and Bob Williams, Bruce Darninix, Mobile; Louis Crooks, E. A. Redd Pest Control, Natchez; Dr. R. V. Smythe, Wood Products Insect Laboratory, Gulfport

Problems discussed: Pretreating - Mr. Crooks questioned need for EPA/VA standards for concentration in finished termite pretreating formulation. Dr. Smythe responded that a safety factor was built into recommendations that has been well-justified judging from treatments

he had seen. The Forest Service now has tests under way in seven different states to evaluate different soil conditions. Mr. Williams commented that even recommended treatment doesn't get down below grade stakes (in some soils). Certain companies may deliberately cut prices and lose money to gain customers (volume).

Property damage liability suits were discussed at length. The problem of substantial, marginal or questionable pretreating at cut-rate prices was tossed around without any clear answers. Mr. Strickland said that when you get right down to brass tacks, some people in industry get "up-tight" because someone else does a "pretreat" for \$30 when they think it should be \$60. He submitted that industry has to get off this "back-biting" about price. Some members thought he might have hit the nail on the head. Mr. Lonnie Sykes, U. S. Forest Service Entomologist, commented that in his opinion the crux of the problem is ignorance or lack of knowledge of the general public on the subject of termites and termite control. Mr. Gerald King of Arkansas cautioned that it is a whole lot easier to keep marginal, shoddy operators out than it is to put them out once they are in. Mr. Jerry Ruffin, Alabama, said he thinks the customer is wrong as many times as he is right.

One industry panel member offered that if he <sup>is</sup> right he expects the regulatory people to stand by him, but if he be wrong he wants them to let him know.

SOCIAL HOUR.-- Courtesy Orkin Exterminating Company

Wednesday Morning, 15 September

TOUR OF WOOD PRODUCTS INSECT LABORATORY, SOUTHERN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION, USDA, GULFPORT

Dr. Virgil K. Smith, Principal Entomologist, and co-workers

Following an informal but sincere welcome to the laboratory and introductory remarks by Dr. Virgil Smith, the NAPCRO members were conducted on a complete tour by Raymond H. (Ray) Beal (Entomologist), Fairie Lyn Carter (Chemist), Joe Mauldin, Dr. Dick Smythe, Lonnie Williams (Entomologists) and Dr. Smith (With apologies to anyone missed).

Some of the outstanding research work completed or in progress and reviewed by the staff included: Alternative pesticides for termite control; biology and habits of wood-product insect pests; in-depth studies on powder-post beetle biology, life-histories and control; and nutritional studies on termites. Dr. Smythe explained that the more we know about the feeding habits of termites the better the chance of interference with their metabolism as a control measure.

Mr. Ray Beal covered the history and present status of the Formosan termite. The characters for differentiating Reticulitermes flavipes (etc.) and Coptotermes formosanus were explained. The introduced Formosan termite was first discovered at New Orleans, Louisiana in 1966. It has since been taken in California, South Carolina, Texas and also other localities in Louisiana. This species has hairy, yellowish wings vis a vis Cryptotermes wings which are hairless, although both have wings of the same size. The Formosan termite is a carton nest making termite and will do severe structural damage.

They have found that a virgin pair (incipient colony) of Reticulitermes flavipes, the Eastern subterranean termite, will produce about 35 individuals in one year, 150 in two years and 450 in four years. The longevity of the workers ranges from one to five years. The destructively important drywood termite Incisitermes snyderi occurs along the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

Mr. Beal also covered studies on termite-resistance of various materials. Polyethylene plastics are more resistant to penetration by subterranean termites than are

polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastics which they will go through. He advised that they are compiling data on continuing damage studies. It was noted that 16 states now have pest control laws. One of the most recent was Minnesota.

Control recommendations for powder-post beetles - 2.0 per cent chlordane, 0.5 per cent dieldrin or lindane in mineral spirits, Deobase or No. 2 fuel oil for better penetration of wood; ambrosia beetles - spray bark of logs to point of runoff with 1 and 3/4 pound of benzene hexachloride (BHC) per 50 gallons of No. 2 fuel oil, or dip lumber in emulsion containing 5 ounces BHC per 50 gallons water.

Specimens of subterranean termite damage to building board, soft spring wood of southern pine, electrical cable, lead cable insulation, PVC cable insulation, expansion joint filler, treated lumber and others, were on exhibit for examination.

Chlorinated aryl hydrocarbons at 1:32 and 1:16 dilutions are still giving effective subterranean termite control. They want to get maximum life (duration) out of treatment, and for this reason do not recommend lower concentrations. However, we were told that the last inspection of some chlordane field plot tests after 22 years were starting to show some signs of failure. Soil treating chemicals do not necessarily kill termites but repel them. If you get degradation of chemical you may lose your repellency. They recommend the required amount of toxicant even if you have to vary the quantity (volume) of finished formulation applied.

The laboratory has recommendations based on one location, <sup>Gulfport,</sup> and now has studies under way in seven other geographical locations including Arizona, Florida, Hawaii, Missouri, and Oregon. It was understood these tests were started in 1958 at rates of 1, 2, and 4 pints of standard fumigation per square foot.

Heptachlor degrades in soil to heptachlor epoxide (1-hydroxy chlordane) which is repellent but not toxic to termites. They do not recommend reduction in dosages (rates of application) at this time because they do not have enough knowledge of what the different chemicals are doing and how well they will perform in different areas. Dieldrin is the most stable chemical of the group, followed by aldrin. Chlordane (products) have some heptachlor in them. Alpha-chlordane is the (most) toxic chlordane isomer to termites. Gamma-chlordane is the tactile repellent or arrestant isomer. It gives them the "hot foot".

They are looking at and for alternative chemicals that have never been tested against termites. They screen compounds in Petri dishes at 5, 10, 25, 50, and 500 ppm (500 ppm is equal to 1.0 per cent on a three inch acre). Both toxicity and repellency tests are conducted. Of the newer chemicals, "Dursban" has held up for four years, and "Baygon" has held up for four years under a slab but leaches out of the soil in the open. Most carbamates and organophosphates break down in the soil rather rapidly, some within 24 hours.

Under-floor plenum air distribution system, a new type of building construction to contend with in termite control, was explained and discussed. A profile diagram of the system was made available to NAPCORO secretary and a copy is included with these minutes.

Mr. Lonnie Williams reviewed powder-post ~~pest~~ research being carried on at the laboratory's national forest field station.

Mr. Williams explained that the anobiid Allopium hirtum constructed a pupal cell whereas Xyletinus peltatus did not. The generalized life history of an anobiid powder post beetle consists of a 1 to 4 week incubation period for the egg laid on or in wood, 1 1/2 months to 2 years in the larval stage feeding within the wood, 1 to 4 weeks in the



pupal stage within the wood (the transformation from late larval stage to pupa and to adult occurs near the wood surface), and 1 to 35 days longevity as the adult, flying, mating and egg-laying. Pecan and yellow poplar are two favored host woods attacked by anobiids.

They have commonly observed dead adult anobiids half way out of their exit hole killed from topical pesticide application applied earlier. We were told that although some operators are pretreating for beetles and fungus in Georgia and perhaps elsewhere, along with subterranean termites, there is no need for it but they have no data to prove that it's unnecessary.

A parasitic pteromylid wasp is an important natural enemy of anobiid beetles. In new damage you will not have tiny emergency holes of the adult parasitic wasp. In older infestations beetle frass is conspicuous at emergence holes, and oftentimes the parasites' exit holes will be apparent. Another common hymenopterous parasite of anobiid beetles is the chalcid wasp, Theocolax formiciformis.

We were advised that better control results will be obtained in April, May, and June because larvae and pupae are nearer the surface at that time and adults will be emerging and crawling around on wood surfaces.

Mr. Williams observed that ground moisture barriers (covers) are beneficial in keeping down wood moisture and in turn powder-post beetle populations. The barriers cut down moisture content of wood conducive to infestation. The laboratory recommends chlordane 2 per cent, dieldrin or lindane 0.5 per cent in Deobase, mineral spirits or No. 2 fuel oil diluent because there is no scientific evidence at present for water emulsions.

The members were told that the laboratory is shorthanded with only four scientists and one or two technicians for all projects.

Mr. Williams commented briefly on the possibility of using a combination of ground cover and dessicant to replace fumigation for beetle control. He also mentioned the potential of new foam formulation applications.

There are five insect families that can be and are called powder-post beetles (loosely): lyctidae, anobiidae, bostrichidae, cerambycidae and cossonidae. Among the anobiidae there are (at least) four genera that attack wood in homes: (1) the most common and economically important species is Xyletinus peltatus, the furniture beetle, (2) Nicobium hirtum, (3) Xestobium (death-watch beetle belongs to this genus), and (4) Hadrobregmus (?). The red-shouldered shot hole borer, a bostrichid, attacks the hardwoods pecan and hickory. A new USDA publication on powder-post beetle control is forthcoming from the laboratory (Experiment Station) (Secy, note: This has appeared as USDA leaflet No. 558, Controlling Wood-Destroying Beetles in Buildings and Furniture, L. H. Williams and H. R. Johnston, May, 1972).

In a continuing laboratory survey study it was found that one-fourth of 183,000 contracts written in Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee in 1962-63, powder-post beetles were second only to termites in incidence in homes. When we talk about powder-post beetles, we are talking about anobiids and really about Xyletinus peltatus (in the eastern United States).

References cited by Mr. Williams and staff:

Carter, F. L., C. A. Stringer and R. H. Beal, 1970. Penetration and Persistence of Soil Insecticides Used for Termite Control. Pest Control, 38(10): 18 et. seq.

Amburgey, T. L. Hazards of Earthfill Construction: Proper Design Can Reduce Decay and Termite Damage. Ibid. 39(8): 34-6.

LUNCH - Members were treated to a real "all you can eat" catfish and trimmings dinner compliments of the Mississippi Pest Control Association.

Thursday Morning, 16 September

REPORTS FROM THE STATES; BUSINESS SESSION

Mr. Robert McCarty, Mississippi, presided as Chairman in the Fountain Terrace Room of The Buena Vista. Seven states were represented.

Kansas (Mr. H. Dean Garwood): Kansas is marking time to see what happens on the federal level with prospective passage of the Environmental Pesticide Control Act now before the Congress. There were no changes in Kansas pest control law or regulation. They were able to obtain two new entomologists.

Alabama (Mr. W. A. Jerry Ruffin): They are trying to anticipate federal legislation in a sense. Two new companion bills passed in the 1971 state legislature, a pesticide registration law providing for general and special (restricted) use pesticide registration, and an aerial pesticide applicators law which, however, applies to both aerial and ground applicators. In Alabama local bills are usually passed without opposition.

Mr. Ruffin reported that pest control operators had a good year in Alabama. Some operators are pretreating soil for \$25, are unable to give him any excuse, but the state is unable to check all jobs. They check some jobs by taking soil samples. They are finding some on the border line or below and are requiring retreatment. Mr. McCarty asked if requiring retreatment of substandard jobs was sufficient or drastic enough? Mr. King suggested that in problem situations the county or state prosecutor be asked to subpoena unwilling witnesses.

There was some discussion of revocation of license for cause (e.g. repeated substandard treatments). Mr. DuChanois observed that under most state laws it is not necessary in most cases to resort to the extreme measure of revocation as the laws, including that of Florida, provide for the lesser penalty of suspension or probation. Mr. Ruffin averred that he (Alabama) had not been able to revoke or cancel a license yet. They call violators in for conference.

Mr. Ruffin explained that Alabama law provides for three classes of offices: (1) main office, (2) branch office, and (3) sub-office (not more than two people). Exams are given by category for main office supervisor and branch office supervisor. A sub-office cannot be located more than 100 miles from the main or branch office.

Oklahoma (Mr. Albert E. Thomas): Mr. Thomas commented briefly on his duties and responsibilities, and introduced Mr. Richard (Pete) Rogers who had stepped into the slot formerly held by Mr. W. W. (Buck) Latham, who had attended NAPCRO meetings regularly in the past. Mr. Thomas expressed their appreciation of the opportunity to attend the conference and their interest in its work and objectives. He complimented Mr. McCarty and his associates on having such a well organized, constructive meeting, well worth attending. (Secy. note: Mr. Thomas could well have been speaking for all states in attendance).

They are waiting to see what EPA does under the pending new federal pesticide control law pending before the Congress. He opined that the restrictive approach was preferable to banning pesticides. Oklahoma now works on a (public) complaint basis with respect to pest control law enforcement. They have one full-time pest control inspector and general inspectors with diversified duties are available when needed. They are proposing a \$2.50 fee for each termite job reported.

Mississippi (Mr. Robert McCarty): The Division of Plant Industry (formerly State Plant Board) enforces the pest control law. They have a three-man advisory board consisting of the Heads of the Departments of Entomology and Plant Pathology of Mississippi State University and the State Chemist. The board adopts all rules and regulations. They have now set up a seven-man board from within the pest control industry. This board reviews all rules and regulations and the state tries to follow their advice on industry related matters.

Mississippi has enacted a 5 percent consumers sales tax on pest control services. Revenue from this tax amounted to \$258,597 in 1970. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce consists of eight divisions. The Plant Industry Division includes the Entomology Section responsible for enforcing the pest control law and regulations. Mr. McCarty noted that a revised Model Pesticide Applicators Law will be published by the America Association of Pest Control Officials. He concluded by strongly supporting continuation of NAPRCO as a valuable forum for regulatory officials with similar problems and aspirations to perform a needed service within and among the states.

California (Mr. Macon Bonner): Mr. Bonner commented on a recent memo dated 5 August 1971 from California's Attorney General regarding the exclusion clause for accidental damage to or pollution of waters during pesticide application. The AG ruled that any certificate of insurance (required of PCO's in California) which came in with the exclusion clause was not acceptable. The policy is not acceptable to the state with such "contamination exclusion clause" and the licensee would have to get another insurer. The basis for this ruling is that a policy providing less coverage than required by statute is not acceptable. Delegates from Kansas and Mississippi reported that they had received the same legal opinion. A copy of the California opinion is available on request.

The SCP Board has designed and in use an informal complaint form. This has been progressively revised and made more sophisticated to meet changing needs. It has been approved by the Attorney General. All (formal) cases have been upheld. There were 1,474 complaints received against licensees and 40 against unlicensed operators during FY '70-'71. Ten licenses were revoked and 27 suspended during the same period. An additional 31 licenses were suspended for not having the required bond. Inspection reports filed during FY '70-'71 totalled 379,137. There were 4,617 licensees at the end of June 1971.

California law provides for settlement of (valid) complaints by licensee. If not settled the matter is referred to a hearing. They send from letter to the licensee for return within ten days stating his position. When there is no response within this time, they investigate complaint. If violation(s) is found, the case is referred to the Attorney General where accusations are prepared, following which formal hearing is held.

Mr. Bonner remarked he had little good to say for computers unless data were programmed properly. They ask for just what funds they need to operate the program. Their parent agency name has been changed to Dept. of Consumer Affairs.

Arkansas (Mr. Gerald King): Mr. King reported that they inspect one-third of all termite work reported. During FY '70-'71 they checked 5,100 jobs of which 375 were found sub-standard and 125 with uncontrolled active infestations. In FY's '70-'71 and '69-'70 there



were 21,500 and 16,000 termite jobs reported respectively. They held five license revocation proceedings resulting in three revocations. Three unlicensed operators were prosecuted in the courts.

Florida (F. R. DuChanois): No new legislation was passed or regulations adopted affecting commercial pest control during 1971. The Florida pesticide act as amended, and allied regulations of the Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services define and govern the purchase and use of certain highly toxic and other pesticides classified as "restricted pesticides." Another amendment to the pesticide act defines and regulates the use of "persistent pesticides."

#### CONCLUDING BUSINESS

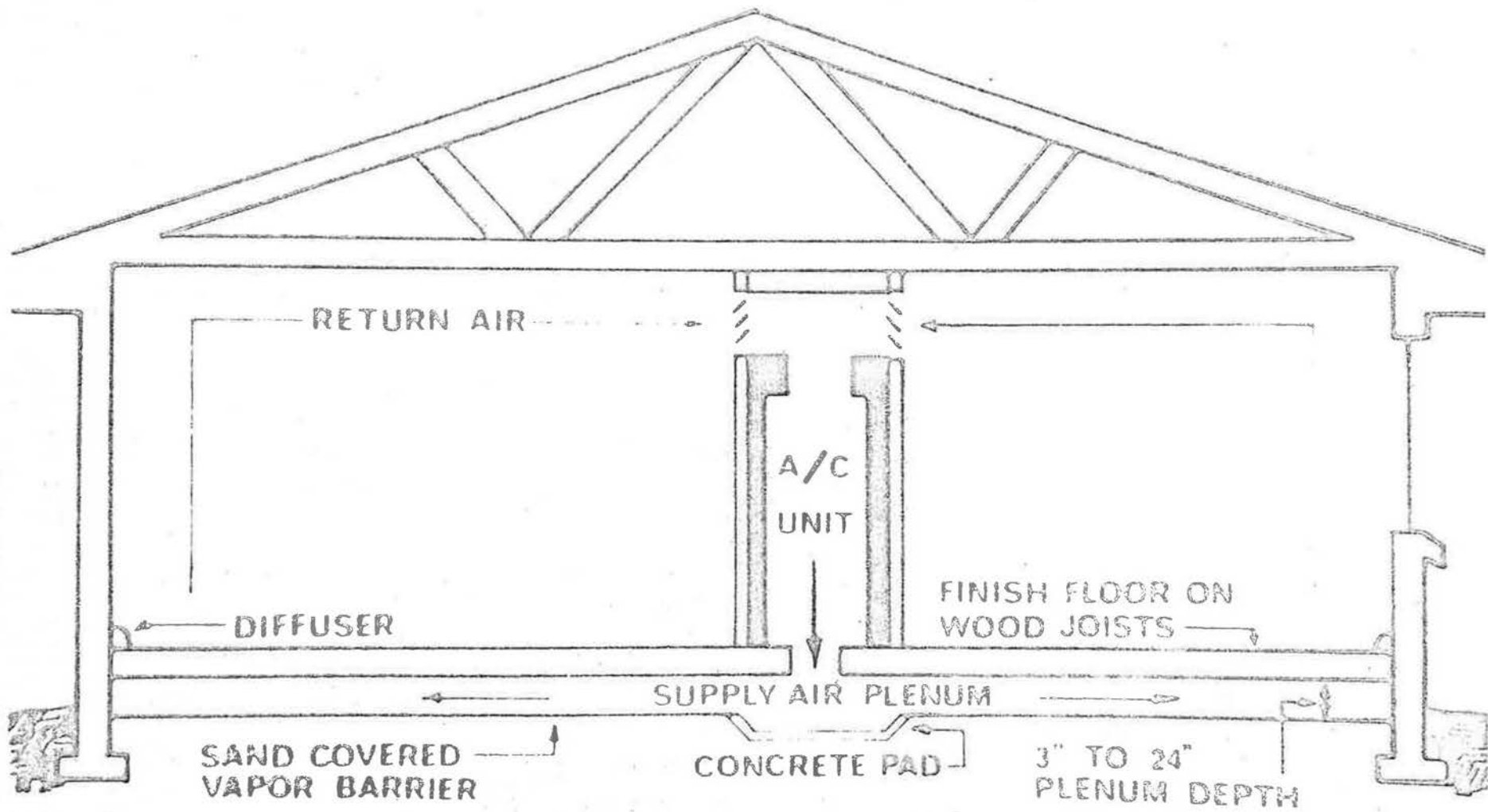
On behalf of the Association and its members, Mr. DuChanois expressed appreciation to and complimented Mr. McCarty, his co-workers and the state of Mississippi, our hosts, for planning and staging an outstanding meeting and for their genial hospitality. The Association gratefully acknowledges the presentations and contributions to the success of the meeting of Mr. Alford, Dr. Heal, Mr. Byrd, the panel members, and Dr. Smith and the laboratory staff.

Mr. Thomas very kindly invited NAPCRO to meet in Oklahoma in 1972, on a tentative basis subject to final clearance with higher authority. He agreed to pursue this upon his return and to notify the Secretary. (Under date of 30 September 1971, Mr. Thomas notified the Secretary that approval had been granted). Mr. Ruffin extended an invitation to meet in Alabama. The members agreed to meet in Oklahoma subject to final approval inasmuch as NAPCRO had previously met in Alabama.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned by the Chairman at 11:00 A.M., 16 September 1971 A.D.

(These "Minutes and Notes" are intended solely for the information and use of NAPCRO members only. Information presented herein reflects the statements or opinions of individuals and not necessarily the Association. It is believed to be correct and any inaccuracies, omissions, or commissions are unintentional, and for which the Secretary and NAPCRO assume no responsibility whatever. Corrections will gladly be made in the next "Minutes and Notes" upon request).

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Under floor plenum air distribution system (construction type)

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PEST CONTROL REGULATORY OFFICIALS

BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI, 14-16 SEPTEMBER 1971

ATTENDANCE ROSTER

Harold G. Alford, Director  
Pesticides Regulation Division  
Environmental Protection Agency  
Washington, D. C. 20250

Ray H. Beal  
USDA - U. S. Forest Service  
Wood Products Insect Laboratory  
P. O. Box 2008, Evergreen Station  
Gulfport, Mississippi 39501

Macon Bonner, Registrar  
Structural Pest Control Board  
Dept. of Consumer Affairs  
1021 'O' Street  
Sacramento, California 95814

Felton Byrd  
Division of Plant Industry  
Mississippi Dept. of Agriculture  
and Commerce  
P. O. Box 5207  
State College, Mississippi 39762

H. Dean Garwood, Director  
Entomology Division  
Kansas State Board of Agriculture  
11th Floor, State Office Building  
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Joe F. Hall, District Entomologist  
Division of Plant Industry  
Mississippi Dept. of Agriculture  
and Commerce  
P. O. Box 569  
Pascagoula, Mississippi 39567

Carroll D. Horn  
Division of Plant Industry  
Mississippi Dept. of Agriculture  
and Commerce  
P. O. Box 652  
Magee, Mississippi 39111

Ralph E. Heal  
National Pest Control Association  
250 W. Jersey Street  
Elizabeth, New Jersey 07207

Gerald King, Head  
Commercial Pest Control Section  
Arkansas State Plant Board  
421½ West Capitol Avenue  
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Houston F. Lowery, Jr.  
District Entomologist  
Division of Plant Industry  
Mississippi Dept. of Agriculture  
and Commerce  
P. O. Box 444  
Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39401

Robert McCarty, General Inspector  
Division of Plant Industry  
Mississippi Dept. of Agriculture  
and Commerce  
P. O. Box 5207  
State College, Mississippi 39762

Edmund F. Martinez  
District Entomologist  
Kansas State Board of Agriculture  
5851 Hemlock  
Great Bend, Kansas 67530

Richard M. Rogers  
Plant Industry Division  
Oklahoma State Dept. of Agriculture  
122 State Capitol Building  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

R. A. Ruffin, Supervisor  
Plant Industry Division  
State Dept. of Agriculture and Industry  
P. O. Box 220  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130

Virgil K. Smith  
USDA - U. S. Forest Service  
Wood Products Insect Laboratory  
P. O. Box 2008, Evergreen Station  
Gulfport, Mississippi 39501

Richard V. Smythe  
USDA - U. S. Forest Service  
Wood Products Insect Laboratory  
P. O. Box 2008, Evergreen Station  
Gulfport, Mississippi 39501

Albert E. Thomas, Assistant Director  
Plant Industry Division  
Oklahoma State Dept. of Agriculture  
122 State Capitol Building  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Marvin Waller  
Division of Plant Industry  
Mississippi Dept. of Agriculture  
and Commerce  
P. O. Box 5207  
State College, Mississippi 39762

Lonnie H. Williams  
USDA - U. S. Forest Service  
Wood Products Insect Laboratory  
P. O. Box 2008, Evergreen Station  
Gulfport, Mississippi 39501

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MISSISSIPPI  
PEST CONTROL INDUSTRY:

Joe Chamblee  
Chamblee Termite and Pest Control  
P. O. Box 81  
Amory, Mississippi 38821

Jim Clark  
Orkin Exterminating Company, Inc.  
Mississippi

Louis M. Crooks, Jr.  
E. A. Redd Pest Control, Inc.  
P. O. Box 881  
Natchez, Mississippi 39120

Sam Lindsey, Jr.  
Lindsey Termite Control  
P. O. Box 943  
Laurel, Mississippi 39440

Buddy McCarty  
Orkin Exterminating Company, Inc.  
Mississippi

Ray Neal  
Forest, Mississippi

E. A. Redd  
Redd Pest Control  
P. O. Box 881  
Natchez, Mississippi 39120

Fred B. Strickland  
Allied Bruce Terminix Company  
P. O. Box 7098  
Mobile, Alabama 36607

Dewey L. Sullivan  
Sullivan Enterprises  
P. O. Box 919  
Magee, Mississippi 39111

Robert J. Williams  
Allied Bruce Terminix Company  
P. O. Box 7098  
Mobile, Alabama 36607