

## PROGRAM PERSONNEL

DAVID SHRIVER-President ASPCRO,  
Maryland Dept. of Agriculture  
NEIL OGG-Pesticide Coordinator,  
Clemson University  
H. B. JACKSON-Acting Director,  
Division of Regulatory & Public  
Services  
DENNY FORD-South Carolina Pest  
Control Association  
ROBERT RUSSELL-President, Nat'l.  
Pest Control Association  
MIKE CHAMBERS-Graduate Student,  
Clemson University  
DENNIS HOWARD-Entomologist,  
Maryland Dept. of Agriculture  
DAVID SCOTT-Department of Bio-  
Chemistry, Purdue University  
MICHAEL LEVI-Professor, North  
Carolina State University  
MARK WEISBURGER-B&DA Weisburger,  
Inc., New York  
DANIEL REARDON-Wyomissing  
Indemnity Company, Pennsylvania  
HARRY MOORE-Professor, North  
Carolina State University  
ERIC BENSON-Graduate Student,  
Clemson University  
JAN AUERBACH-Head, Special Review  
Branch, EPA  
JAKE MCKENZIE-Compliance  
Monitoring, EPA  
RUDY MANCKE-Director, Science &  
Nature Programming, SCETV

## SPONSORS

CSRA Professional Pest Control  
Association  
Carolina PCO Supply  
Charleston Pest Control  
Association  
Dow Chemical  
FMC Corporation  
Forshaw Chemical Company  
Gregory Pest Control  
Midlands Pest Control Assoc.  
Orkin Exterminating Company  
Pee Dee Pest Control  
Association  
South Carolina Pest Control  
Association  
Stevenson Chemical Company  
Terminix International  
Upper Piedmont Pest Control  
Association  
Velsicol Chemical Corporation  
Whitmire Research Laboratories  
Zoecon Industries

# Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials

27th Annual Meeting  
September 13-16, 1987

Radisson Francis Marion  
Charleston, South Carolina

1987 ASPCRO Officers  
David Shriver-President  
James P. Harron-Vice President  
Betty Wycoff-Secretary/Treasurer

ASSOCIATION OF STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL  
REGULATORY OFFICIALS  
September 13-16, 1987  
Radisson Francis Marion, Charleston

**Sunday, September 13, 1987**

**AFTERNOON**

12:00-5:00 Registration

7:00 Wine & Cheese Reception - Lobby

**Monday, September 14, 1987**

**MORNING**

8:00 Registration - Lobby

8:30 Call to Order(Colonial Room)  
- David Shriver, President A.S.P.C.R.O.

8:35 Invocation - Neil Ogg

8:40 Welcome to South Carolina - Director,  
Division of Regulatory and Public  
Service Programs

9:00 Welcome - Denny Ford, South Carolina  
Pest Control Association

9:15 Trends - Robert Russell, President,  
National Pest Control Association

9:45 Break

10:15 Formosan Termite - Mike Chambers

10:45 Termiticides and Archaeology - David  
Shriver

11:40 Maryland Wood Destroying Insect  
Inspection Standards - Dennis Howard

12:00 Lunch(Gold Room) - Courtesy Terminix  
Service, Inc.

**AFTERNOON**

1:30 Indiana Structural PCO Technician  
Registration, Pilot Program - David  
Scott

1:50 State Reports

2:00 Structural Fungi Concerns - Dr. Michael  
Levi

2:45 Break

3:00 Insurance Panel - Mark Weisburger and  
Daniel Reardon

4:00 Industry Update - Brief Presentations  
by Industry Sponsors

5:00 Adjourn

7:00 Hors d'oeuvres(Gold Room) - Courtesy of  
Orkin Exterminating Company, Inc.

**Tuesday, September 15, 1987**

**MORNING**

8:30 (Colonial Room) Old House Borer Update  
- Dr. Harry Moore

9:00 Status of Chlordane and Other  
Cyclodienes-Health Risk - Jan Auerbach

9:45 Break

10:00 Smoky Brown Cockroach Research - Eric Benson

10:30 EPA Enforcement Issues - Dr. Jake  
McKenzie or EPA Alternate

11:00 There is A Multi-Legged Creature on  
Your Shoulder and Other Topics - Rudy Mancke

12:00 Lunch

**AFTERNOON**

1:30 Sightseeing (Several options are  
available, see handout)

6:00 Attitude Adjustment(Gold Room)

**Wednesday, September 16, 1987**

**MORNING**

8:00 State Reports (Colonial Room)

9:45 Break

10:00 Business Meeting

12:00 Adjourn

MINUTES OF THE 27th ANNUAL ASSOCIATION OF STRUCTURAL  
PEST CONTROL REGULATORY OFFICIALS

The Association of structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials met for their 27th annual meeting at the Radisson Francis Marion Hotel in Charleston, S.C. on September 13 - 16, 1987. There were twenty seven state regulatory officials representing twenty states present. Eight industry or other regulatory agencies were represented.

The meeting was called to order by President Dave Shriver on September 14, 1987 at 8:30 a.m. An invocation was given by Mr. Neil Ogg of Clemson University, Clemson, S.C. The members were welcomed to South Carolina By Dr. H.B. Jackson who was the acting Director of Regulatory and Public Service Programs at Clemson University. The members were also welcomed by Mr. J. Denny Ford of Atlantic Pest Control on behalf of the South Carolina Pest Control Operators Association.

Mr. Bob Russell of Orkin Ext. Co. and President of the National Pest Control Association addressed the members on several key issues to include the political picture, training, supervision (of personnel), the right to know, certification and business practices. He stressed that due to the current trends in politics the pest control industry must adjust to the times. He feels that the industry must prescribe ways to train their people and not mandate training. Mr. Russell indicated that the industry needs to become more responsible for the supervision of their personnel. He feels that the "right to know" issue is an important one which must be dealt with at every level of a business. On certification he feels training will be an effective means of accomplishing this. Finally, Mr. Russell feels that sound business practices are a must in the pest control industry.

President Dave Shriver announced that next years meeting (the 28th) would be held at the Omni Hotel in Baltimore, Maryland. A nominating committee was named to include Lonnie Matthews (chairman), Don Alexander, Grier Stayton and Alex Hawkins. Also, a resolutions committee was named to include Jim Harron (chairman), Dave Scott and Dave Ivie.

Mike Chambers, a graduate student at Clemson University, discussed the work that he has done with Formosan termites. He showed the distribution of this termite since it was discovered in the Charleston, S.C. area in 1957. Mr. Chambers explained how to properly identify the Formosan and how the biology of this insect differs from more common species of subterranean termites. He also stressed the importance of inspection techniques, and proper control to protect against the Formosan.

President Dave Shriver of the Maryland Department of Agriculture, discussed the importance of knowing the treatment history of Historically significant homes in the state of Maryland. The question was posed to the Maryland Department of Agriculture to determine the treatment history of a historic building due to concerns for the safety of a group of archaeologists who were to conduct their work in the crawl space of this building. The treatment history was recreated by sampling the soil beneath the building and analyzing it for residues of the most common termiticides used in the past. Those results showed substantial residues of termiticides to include chlordane, heptachlor, dursban, dieldrin, lead and arsenate. The Maryland Department of Agriculture then made a proposal for the group of scientist working on the structure to exhibit some safety precautions while conducting their work.

Dennis Howard, Maryland Department of Agriculture, discussed the Wood Destroying Insect Standards which went into effect in 1986 in Maryland. Mr. Howard stated that the number of complaints concerning wood destroying insect reports have declined as a result of these regulations.

David Scott, Indiana State Chemist Office, Purdue University, made a presentation on the Indiana Structural Pest Control Operator Technician Registration Pilot Program. Dave gave a through outline of the steps through which one must go through to obtain this registration. He gave some insight into their observations and experiences, along with the concerns of the industry, the training office and the Indiana State Chemist Office.

Dr. Mike Levi, Professor, North Carolina State University, discussed Structural Fungi Concerns. Dr. Levi's presentation covered the types of fungi, their biology and physiology, the causes of most fungi problems in structures and ways to control fungi growth.

Mr. Mark Weisburger , of B & D A Weisburger, Inc., as part of an insurance panel discussed the things which led up to the insurance "crisis" in this country. He gave some clear insight into what can be done to upgrade pest control businesses and what you should look for in an insurance policy. Mr. Dan Reardon, Wyomissing Indemnity Co., Reading, Pa., presented information about an innovative insurance alternative which involves many companies pooling their financial resources.

An industry update, which involved the members of the industry who helped to sponsor the meeting, permitted each industry representative an opportunity to discuss briefly their company or products.

Dr. Harry Moore, Professor of Entomology, North Carolina State University, gave a presentation which discussed, the biology, typical damage and control of the old house borer. Dr. Moore also presented the results of a comparison study of eight alternative termiticides.

Jan Auerbach, Head, Special Review Branch - Environmental Protection Agency, discussed the status of Chlordane and other Cyclodienes - Health Risk. Jan discussed the summary agreement between Velsicol and the EPA. She also gave a detailed explanation of the procedure that the Environmental Protection Agency must follow when removing a pesticide product from the marketplace.

Mr. Eric Benson, a graduate student at Clemson University, gave an excellent presentation on the smoky brown cockroach. Mr. Benson described the bionomics and control of this very important household pest.

Rudy Mancke, Director, Science and Nature Programing, South Carolina Educational Television gave a very informative presentation entitled "There is a multi - legged creature on your shoulder and other topics".

The following state reports were submitted and are attached: Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Florida, Texas, Arkansas, New York, Mississippi, Delaware, New Jersey, Georgia, New Mexico, Nevada and North Carolina.

#### BUSINESS MEETING

Jim Harron chairman of the resolutions committee submitted three resolutions to the members. (See the attached reports)

A working committee was named to look into Efficacy Data Collection from the manufacturers of pesticide products, Bob Wulfhorst (chairman) and Alex Hawkins.

President Dave Shriver announced that the next meeting would be held on September 25, 1988, at the Omni Hotel in Baltimore, Maryland.

The nominating committee nominated the following for the offices of secretary/treasurer, vice president and president:

Secretary/Treasurer - Dave Scott  
Vice President - Lonnie Matthews  
President - Jim Harron

#### NEW BUSINESS

After a discussion by the group a motion was passed to establish a membership fee for each member at \$50. The membership fee requirement to become effective January 1, 1988.

The meeting was then adjourned.

## RESOLUTION #1

Whereas, recent action by the Environmental Protection Agency has limited the availability of cyclodiene pesticides for termite control, and

Whereas, the alternative termiticides have a shorter effective control period, and

Whereas, current labeling of the alternative termiticides is unclear as to a retreatment application in order to maintain the chemical barrier necessary to protect structures from subterranean termite infestation, and

Whereas, there is a need for retreatment after a few years in order to extend termite warranty contracts, and

Therefore be it resolved by the Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials that each formulator of non-cyclodiene termiticides seek label amendments to allow retreatment in line with available data from the U.S. Forest Service, and

Be it further resolved that the Environmental Protection Agency expedite the review and approval of these label amendments so that protection of homes and other structures may be continued without loss or damage due to subterranean termite infestation.

## RESOLUTION #2

Whereas, the recent chlordane settlement will significantly increase the use of the termiticide alternatives to the cyclodienes, and

Whereas, these alternatives even when applied at the full label rate have documented inconsistent results, and

Whereas, these alternatives if applied at less than the label rates will almost certainly fail to protect the treated structure, and

Whereas, failures will require retreatments resulting in unnecessary applicator and environmental hazard;

Therefore be it resolved that the Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials urges the Environmental Protection Agency to re-evaluate the applicability of Section 2ee to these alternative termiticides and prohibit their use at less than the label rates.



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### RESOLUTION #3

Whereas, the success of the 27th annual meeting of the Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials was due in part to the hospitality extended by the following sponsors

CSRA Professional Pest Control Association  
Carolina PCO Supply  
Charleston Pest Control Association  
Dow Chemical Co.  
FMC Corporation  
Forshaw Chemical Company  
Gregory Pest Control  
Midlands Pest Control Association  
Orkin Exterminating Co.  
Pee Dee Pest Control Association  
South Carolina Pest Control Association  
Stephenson Chemical Company  
Terminix International  
Upper Piedmont Pest Control Association  
Velsicol Chemical Corporation  
Whitmire Research Laboratories  
Zoecon Industries

Whereas, the members and staff of Clemson University Division of Regulatory and Public Service Programs have been Most gracious and hospitable in serving as hosts

Therefore be it resolved that the Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials wishes to extend its' appreciation to each sponsor and directs its' secretary to convey such appreciation

Be it further resolved that the Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials extends its' heartfelt thanks to its' hosts for all the preparation and work that have gone into this excellent meeting.

REPORT  
STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL  
ARKANSAS STATE PLANT BOARD  
COMMERCIAL PEST CONTROL SECTION

The Pest Control Section is charged with carrying out Act 488 of 1975, the Arkansas Pest Control Law and Regulation. Any person engaging in pest control service in Arkansas must obtain a license from the Plant Board Pest Control Section. A license can be obtained only after the individual has met financial and moral requirements, and has completed written examinations in both category and basic EPA certification with acceptable scores. The Pest Control Section issues license in fourteen separate categories. Those persons licensed are then inspected routinely to insure proper performance under State and Federal Laws and Regulations. The heaviest work load is inspection of work performed in structural pest control. This section investigates individuals performing pest control service without a license. These offenders are prosecuted with the assistance of local law officials.

The Pest Control Section is staffed with one pest control inspector supervisor, five field inspectors, one secretary II, and one secretary I, and section manager.

490 Individuals have been certified and/or licensed in the fourteen Plant Board categories. An individual can be certified/licensed in more than one category. Each licensed operator must register employees as agents or solicitors to work under their direct supervision. 1,194 agents, 34 solicitors were registered by license holders fiscal year ending June 30, 1987.

The structural pest control license holders must report to the Plant Board office by the 15th of each month all structural pest control work performed in the previous month. 151 licensed structural pest control companies reported 31,588 termite and other structural pest control jobs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1987.

Structural pest control work takes up most of our time due to the amounts of work performed and importance of protecting the single most important investment a consumer has, the home.

Staff has set high goals of routine inspections on properties treated for structural pests. 4,707 such routine inspections were conducted during fiscal year ending June 30, 1987. The number of substandard reports issued to pest control operators have decreased this year. 1,158 reports of substandard work was issued in fiscal year 1987 as opposed to 1,620 in 1986. 50 properties were found to still have active termites, 42 properties found to still have active powder post beetles, 749 properties found to not meet minimum standards. 107 reports of substandard work were found not to be corrected on first reinspection and 30 reports of substandard work were found not to be corrected on 2nd inspection. All reports of substandard work issued have now been corrected at no further cost to the consumer.

Property owner request for inspection have decreased this year, 343 such request for inspection were conducted by staff as opposed to 541 last year. 208 of these properties were found to be substandard and the operator was required to perform additional work at no cost to the consumer. Many of these request come from damage claims where the pest control operator and homeowner cannot agree on replacements. The Pest Control Section makes determination of responsibilities based upon Pest Control Law and Regulation, and contractual agreements to settle these disputes. The staff feels that solving problems associated with property owner requests is one of our most important duties.

133 Request for prior approval of substandard work by pest control operators have been inspected. A property that cannot be treated according to minimum treating standards, with practical treating techniques can receive approval from the Plant Board to waive certain minimum standards.

We still have a small number of companies continuing to do the bulk of the substandard work; consequently, they are inspected closer than other companies. Overall the majority of the companies have shown improvement in their work. The same factor contribute to substandard work, which is unskilled labor, lack of inhouse company control, and supervision by license holder.

The Pest Control Staff has investigated 14 alleged unlicensed pest control operators. 4 warrants were obtained for individuals performing pest control without a license resulting in 3 convictions with fines \$250.00 to \$500.00. Several other investigations of individuals performing pest control work without a license have been made but not enough evidence was found to prosecute.

Hearings before the Pest Control Committee of the Plant Board are afforded pest control operators to show cause why their license should not be revoked or suspended, or to state their cases in matters of dispute with the staff. One company was called in for license revocation hearing during the year. The result was probation, and increased inspection. One companies request was for a hearing to settle an issue of property being out of contract. The operator and property owner were present at the hearing, and a reasonable solution was reached between all parties.

EPA Enforcement: The Pest Control Section has increased output reporting under enforcement for all quarters of FY 87 grant. When pesticide application is required on a report of substandard work the reinspection or inspection is considered a use observation. 798 such pesticide use observation inspections have been performed this year, 147 use dilution samples, 68 residual samples, along with 537 record checks, and 352 pest control operator visits have been accomplished.

Examinations: 431 examinations were given to 233 prospective pest control operators in one or more of the 14 classifications. 156 basic certification exams were also given during the 6 examination periods. Those meeting Plant Board requirements were issued licenses to perform work in the respective classifications.

KIND OF WORK	TOTAL #	PASSED	FAILED
Basic EPA Certification	156	146	10
Termite & Other Structural Pest Control	38	12	26
Household Pest	35	15	20
Rodent Control	38	15	23
General Fumigation	9	6	3
Tree Surgery	1	1	0
Ornamental, Tree & Turf Pest Control	27	12	15
Weed Control	31	16	15
Golf Course	12	8	4
Pecan Pest Control	5	1	4
Food Mfg. Processing and Storage	12	6	6
Food Related Fumigation	67	42	25

431

Although our work increased this year, we are well aware that more planning is needed for the upcoming year. Several areas of our state need more inspections because of shifts in new home construction as well as a considerable increase in work on existing homes in most of the state. We feel the public has again benefited greatly from our efforts as well as the industry serving the public.

STATE OF DELAWARE

ANNUAL REPORT

TO ASPCRO

September 1987

Submitted by:

H. Grier Stayton  
Pesticide Compliance Supervisor  
Delaware Department of Agriculture

The composition and functions of the Pesticide Section have not changed since last year's report. The statute has not changed either, however, the Rules and Regulations were amended as follows:

1. November 10, 1986 -

Category and standards established for a Wood Preservative Subcategory

2. March 26, 1987 -

a) Disposal and Storage regulations amended to include standard for triple rinsing and compliance with RCRA

b) Records section amended to encompass all commercial pesticide applicators, and to provide adjacent property owners "right-to-know" concerning the information on the pesticide label

c) Employee Registration section amended to require proof of training prior to registration

3. September 1, 1987 -

a) Registration fee for products raised to \$25.00

b) Tributyltin sale and use restricted

c) Financial Security section revised to include Risk Retention Groups

d) Examination procedures for certification revised: Quarterly exams given, two (2) chances per year to pass an exam, and centralized exam location

The Department had considered limitations on the use of cyclodiene termiticides, but EPA action pre-empted our plans.

Under enforcement activities, the Department fined and suspended one applicators license for mis-use of VAPQ bombs; fined two companies in Justice of the Peace Court for operating without a license; fined two pesticide dealers for records and sales violations; issued 31 Field Notices, 19 Notices of Warning; and 4 Administrative Hearings.

Our certification program has been identified by EPA as having "priority needs". Amendments to include private applicator update training and update training for all commercial categories are the primary areas of concern.

This is a brief summary of the activities in Delaware's Pesticide program. More detailed information can be obtained by calling or writing my office.

STATE OF FLORIDA  
ANNUAL REPORT TO ASPCRO

SEPTEMBER 1987

The structural pest control industry in Florida is regulated by the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services' Office of Entomology by virtue of the authority granted by Chapter 482 FS and Chapter 10D-55 F.A.C.

We have completed our second year of an enforcement agreement with the EPA. We now understand what many of you have been going through over the years. The training has been of value in conducting investigations. Unfortunately we lost our laboratory support this year. It is supposed to be replaced with a \$10,000 grant. Our agency is self supporting from fee collections and receives no other grant money from EPA.

We have had a busy enforcement year in FY 86-87. Our inspectors conducted 1105 licensee inspections consisting of checking establishments for compliance with our regulations, and investigated 593 consumer complaints. We now have 9 inspectors and 1 open position in Ft. Myers. A map is attached.

We issued 106 administrative complaints assessing fines totaling \$10,020. 54 unlicensed operators received "cease and desist" letters. The licensee inspections mentioned above resulted in 472 warning letters or notices. A form<sup>(attached)</sup> is used for this purpose. We consider the following factors in assessing fines.

We are required by Chapter 482.161(7), F.S., to consider:

1. The severity of the violation, including the probability that death or serious harm to the health or safety of any person will result or has resulted; the severity of the actual or potential harm; and the extent to which the provisions of this measure were violated;
2. Actions taken by the licensee or certified operator in charge to correct the violation or remedy complaints; and

3. Any previous violations of this measure

We assign points on a scale of 1 - 10 on each of the following items:

1. Severity of actual harm
2. Severity of potential harm
3. Potential that the act committed has to cause harm
4. The scale and type of use
5. Identity of persons exposed to risk or harm
6. Extent to which provisions of law and rules were violated
7. Knowledge of the law and rules
8. Number and types of previous violations
9. History of actions taken to correct violation or remedy complaints
10. Evidence of good faith in the instant circumstances

Then, a tentative assessment is made based on the total number of points accumulated by the violation as follows:

<u>Gravity Scale Points</u>	<u>Amount of Fine</u>
Less than 10 points	None (reprimand)
10 points	\$ 25 - \$ 50
20 points	50 - 100
30 points	100 - 150
40 points	150 - 200
50 points	200 - 250
60 points	250 - 300
70 points	300 - 350
80 points	350 - 400
90 points	400 - 450
100 points	450 - 500

A committee comprised of Jim Bond, Dr. Mulrennan and myself reviews the violation and penalty tentatively assessed to make sure it is appropriate and in line. Our minimum assessment is now \$75 to cover court costs that might occur in the collection process. An administrative complaint is drafted and sent by certified mail and the recipient can either pay the fine or request a hearing if he wishes to dispute the facts or request a lesser penalty.

On the licensing and certifying side, we now have 2051 licensed business locations. Each branch is licensed in Florida. They employ 23,214 ID card holders, of whom 3291 are certified operators. We had close to 1900 applicants for examination for certificate of whom 1788 were approved but only 1624 actually showed up to take

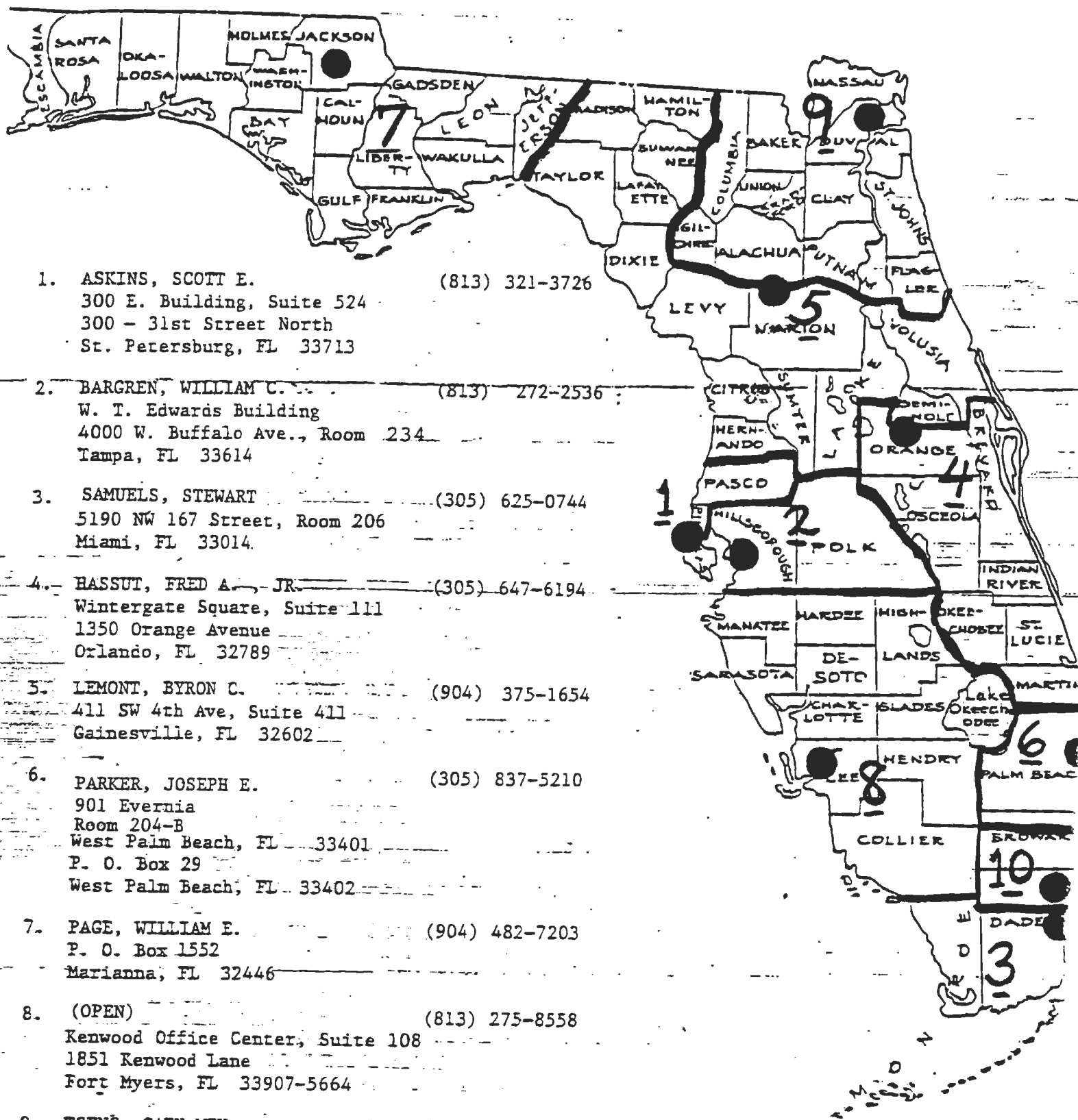


the exam. The overall passing rate is about 39.5%.

There have been no amendments to our law in the past year. We did repromulgate our rules to increase fees to the maximum allowed by law. A fee table is attached. We are going to try to amend our law this year to increase our fee ceilings. Collections for FY 87-88 are estimated to be \$750,000.

We have our own free standing computer system and have divorced ourselves from the Department of Professional Regulation which has been doing our computer work and charging more than enough to pay for our own system. We are now to the point where we will be able (after considerable training and support) to issue and renew licenses, certificates and ID cards, and do labels and lists. We will have the capability to computerize all exam and enforcement functions down the road.

# STATE OF FLORIDA



1. ASKINS, SCOTT E. (813) 321-3726  
300 E. Building, Suite 524  
300 - 31st Street North  
St. Petersburg, FL 33713
2. BARGREN, WILLIAM C. (813) 272-2536  
W. T. Edwards Building  
4000 W. Buffalo Ave., Room 234  
Tampa, FL 33614
3. SAMUELS, STEWART (305) 625-0744  
5190 NW 167 Street, Room 206  
Miami, FL 33014
4. HASSUT, FRED A., JR. (305) 647-6194  
Wintergate Square, Suite 111  
1350 Orange Avenue  
Orlando, FL 32789
5. LEMONT, BYRON C. (904) 375-1654  
411 SW 4th Ave, Suite 411  
Gainesville, FL 32602
6. PARKER, JOSEPH E. (305) 837-5210  
901 Evernia  
Room 204-B  
West Palm Beach, FL 33401  
P. O. Box 29  
West Palm Beach, FL 33402
7. PAGE, WILLIAM E. (904) 482-7203  
P. O. Box 1552  
Marianna, FL 32446
8. (OPEN) (813) 275-8558  
Kenwood Office Center, Suite 108  
1851 Kenwood Lane  
Fort Myers, FL 33907-5664
9. TSENG, JAIN-MIN (904) 359-6650 Ext. 3228  
P. O. Box 210  
Jacksonville, FL 32231
10. VALDES, FRANK (305) 625-0744  
5190 NW 167 Street, Room 206  
Miami, FL 33014

STATE OF FLORIDA, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES  
Office of Entomology, P. O. Box 210, Jacksonville, FL 32231 (904) 359-6650 Ext. 3220

NOTICE OF INSPECTION

AUTHORITY: Chapter 482.032; 482.061; 482.161(1)(g), F.S.

Company Name \_\_\_\_\_ License No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Business Address \_\_\_\_\_

Certified Operator In Charge \_\_\_\_\_ Certificate No. \_\_\_\_\_

	YES	NO		YES	NO
License Displayed 482.071(2)			Safe Storage/Disposal 10D-55.108(3)(a)		
C.O. in Charge 482.121, 482.152			482.051(1), 10D-55.106(1)(3)(7)		
Cert. & Renewal Displayed 482.111(2)			Use consistent with Label 482.051(1),		
Pesticide Labels 10D-55.106(2)			10D-55.106(1)(5) 10D-55.108(3)(a)		
Restricted-Use Records 10D-55.142(1)(a)			Protective clothing/Equipment 482.051(1),		
WDO Contracts Retained			10D-55.142(6) 10D-55.106(1)		
10D-55.142(1)(a) 482.051(3)			Vehicles Correctly Marked 482.051(3),		
WDO Contracts Correct 10D-55.105, 482.227			10D-55.103		
482.226(6)			Spray Tank Air-Gap 10D-55.106(6)		
WDO Inspection Reports 482.226(1)(2)			Fumigation Info./Equip. 10D-55.111(4)(5)		
WDO Retreat Reports 482.226(4) 10D-55.105(5)			10D-55.109, 10D-55.110(3)		
Advertising Correct 10D-55.104(3)			Fumigation Vault Proper 10D-55.114		
10D-55.142(3)			Cooperation Given Inspector 482.161(1)(g)		
ID Cards Valid 482.091(1)(2)(4)(5)			OTHER:		
WDO Cards Obtained 482.091(6)					
WDO Inspection Notices 482.226(5)					
WDO Treatment Notices 482.226(6)					
Pesticides Labeled 10D-55.106(1)(3)(4)(7)					
482.051(1)					

COMMENTS:

Person Contacted: \_\_\_\_\_ Issuing Entomologist-Inspector \_\_\_\_\_

INSTRUCTIONS TO CERTIFIED OPERATOR:

Items checked "YES" are in compliance. Items checked "NO" require correction. Correction is to be made within \_\_\_\_\_ days. When corrected, date and sign this NOTICE and return to the issuing Entomologist-Inspector at the indicated address\*.

Completion date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of C.O. in Charge \_\_\_\_\_

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS REQUEST CAN SUBJECT THE RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S) TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 482.161, FLORIDA STATUTES.

\*

STATE OF FLORIDA  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES  
OFFICE OF ENTOMOLOGY  
COMMERCIAL PEST CONTROL SECTION  
Post Office Box 210  
Jacksonville, Florida 32231

S T A T E M E N T  
OF FEES PAST DUE


DUE DATE	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION OF FEE	UNIT FEE	TOTAL
		Pest Control Business License		
		Regular Issuance Fee - Initial License.....	\$75.00	
		Change-of-Business Location Address Fee.....	10.00	
		Transfer-of-Business Ownership Fee.....	75.00	
		Change-of-Registered Business Name Fee.....	10.00	
		Annual Renewal Fee - License Renewal.....	75.00	
		Late Renewal Charge.....	50.00	
		Pest Control Identification Card		
		Regular Issuance Fee - Initial ID Card.....	5.00	
		Change-of-Business Location Address Fee.....	5.00	
		Transfer-of-Business Ownership Fee.....	5.00	
		Transfer-of-Registered Business Name Fee....	5.00	
		Annual Renewal Fee - ID Card Renewal.....	5.00	
		Pest Control Operator's Certificate		
		Regular Issuance Fee - Initial Certificate..	75.00	
		Late Application for Issuance Charge.....	50.00	
		Annual Renewal Fee - Certificate Renewal....	75.00	
		Late Renewal Charge.....	50.00	
		Emergency Pest Control Certificate		
		Ten (10) Day Emergency Certificate.....	25.00	
		Additional Emergency Certificate.....	50.00	
		Special Identification Card		
		Regular Issuance Fee - Initial Special ID...	50.00	
		Late Application for Issuance Charge.....	25.00	
		Annual Renewal Fee - Special ID Card Renewal	50.00	
		Late Renewal Charge.....	25.00	
		Examinations Per Category		
		Application for PCO's Certificate Exam Fee/	100.00	
		Application for Special ID Card Exam Fee....	100.00	
		Continuing Education-Certificate Renewal Exam		
		Fee/Category (Optional)	100.00	
		Service Charge for Returned (Worthless) Check..	10.00	
		TOTAL AMOUNT DUE	---->	

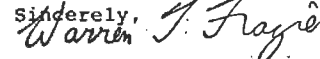
( ) Your Check has been returned by the bank as unpaid. Please remit check or money order made payable to the Department of HRS for the amount shown above to cover the overdraft.

( ) You are hereby notified that your \_\_\_\_\_ is void and invalid until such time as the fees required by Chap. 482, Florida Statutes, have been paid in full.

( ) You are hereby notified that your \_\_\_\_\_ is void and invalid unless fees paid in full are received in this office by the deadline date \_\_\_\_\_ pursuant to Section 10D-55.125(1) FAC, the Pest Control Regulations. Thank you for your cooperation.

APPROVED:

  
JOHN A. MULRENNAN, JR., Ph.D.  
Director, Office of Entomology

Sincerely,  
  
W. T. FRAZIER  
Entomologist

sh



## Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURE BUILDING CAPITOL SQUARE  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334

Thomas T. Irvin  
Commissioner

### STATE OF GEORGIA 1987 ASPCRO REPORT CHARLESTON SOUTH CAROLINA

The Georgia Structural Pest Control Act of 1955 is the law which regulates Structural Pest Control Companies and Operators in Georgia. As of June 30, 1987, the end of our fiscal year there were 875 companies, 1,064 certified operators and 4,935 registered employees.

#### INSPECTIONS

Treatments Inspected - 3,793  
Soil Samples Analyzed - 213  
Violations of Treatment Standards - 1,266  
Violations Rate - 33.4%  
Company Inspections - 700

#### CERTIFICATION

Applicants - 187  
Exams Given - 274  
Exams Passed - 193  
Exams Failed - 81  
Percent Passed - 70.4%

#### ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

See Attached copies of Quarterly enforcement reports

The Georgia Structural Pest Control Commission, which is composed of 3 appointed industry members, a consumer representative, and a representative each from the University of Georgia, Department of Human Resources and Department of Agriculture, is currently in the process of revising the rules of the Pest Control Act especially in the area of Wood Destroying Organism Control.

One of the main areas of discussion is the revision of the Official Wood Infestation Inspection Report. A copy of the proposed revision is attached.

This report has been in use for the past 4 years and some revisions in some of the language are necessary.

Other revisions will include updating approval termiticides and treatments standards.



## Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURE BUILDING CAPITOL SQUARE  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334

Thomas T. Irvin  
Commissioner

August 6, 1987

### M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Georgia Structural Pest Control Commission

FROM: Jim Harron

SUBJECT: Report of Enforcement Actions - April - June, 1987

The following investigations and/or enforcement actions occurred during the period April to June 1987

#### Hearings:

1. A company failed to produce pesticides use records when requested by a Department inspector. The company was warned about keeping accurate records and the need to have them available.
2. A company did not follow label directions in the use of Dursban TC. A warning was issued and the applicator involved was required to attend an approved training course.

#### Warning letters:

Incomplete Pesticides Use Records - 5  
Improper storage/disposal of Pesticides - 2  
Equipment in need of repair - 1  
Improperly marked vehicles - 5

#### Regular Inspections:

Company visits - 315  
Soil samples - 30  
Inspections - 1157  
Violations - 409

JPH:ta



## Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURE BUILDING CAPITOL SQUARE  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334

Thomas T. Irvin  
Commissioner

TO: The Georgia Structural Pest Control Commission

FROM: Jim Harron

SUBJECT: Report of Enforcement Actions - January - March 1987

The following investigations and/or enforcement actions occurred during the period January - March 1987.

### HEARINGS:

- 1) A company did not follow all label directions in the application of a boric acid dust. The company was fined \$500 - 1/2 suspended and required to send all service employees, that had not previously attended to the GPCA Technician School.
- 2) Four companies failed to return Wood Destroying Organism Inspection Reports on time. Hearings arranged if they did not return the reports.
- 3) A company refused to treat a hidden infestation of Powder Post Beetles under the terms of a Wood Infestation Inspection Report. The company, after a hearing agreed to treat the infestation.

### WARNING LETTERS:

- 14 - Incomplete Pesticide Use Records
- 8 - Improper Storage/Disposal of Pesticides
- 3 - Failure to have required Safety Equipment
- 3 - Equipment in need of repair

### ILLEGAL OPERATORS:

Lionel Wardlow - 112 Orchard Circle - Commerce  
Todd Cuellar - 1695 Pheasant Drive - Jonesboro

### REGULAR INSPECTIONS:

Company Visits	-	94
Soil Samples	-	28
Inspections	-	797
Violations	-	283



## Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURE BUILDING CAPITOL SQUARE  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334

Thomas T. Irvin  
Commissioner

TO: The Georgia Structural Pest Control Commission

FROM: Jim Harron

SUBJECT: Report of Enforcement Action October - December 1986

The following investigations and/or enforcement actions occurred during the period October - December 1986.

### HEARINGS:

1. Five companies failed to return Termite Inspection Reports within the required 30 days. These companies were given warnings.
2. A company has issued an apparently inaccurate Wood Infestation Inspection Report and also had failed to return a Termite Inspection within the required 30 days. A warning was issued on both of these matters - The Company agreed to treat the structure involved with the apparently inaccurate report even though the report had expired.
3. A company failed to clean up a termiticide spill, The company was required to clean up the spill and was fined \$250.
4. One company apparently used the wrong chemical to treat for Powder Post Beetles. The company agreed to correct the apparent mistake. A warning about the proper use of pesticides was issued.
5. One company apparently surface sprayed chlordane/heptachlor around a wood pile. The company was required to send all of its service personnel to approved training.
6. A company made misrepresentations to homeowners on the activity of Wood Destroying Organisms. A fine of \$500, suspended, was imposed and all service personnell were required to attend approved training.
7. A company failed to report all work on its monthly job report and had much of its treatments fall below minimum standards. A fine of \$300, \$200 suspended, was imposed and all service personnell was required to attend approved training.
8. Two companies made a misapplication of a termiticide. Both companies were fined \$500, \$400 suspended, and one of the companies was required to send all service personnell to approved training.

### WARNING LETTERS:

- 9 Incomplete Pesticide Use Records
- 1 Improperly marked vehicle
- 1 Over-application of a boric acid dust



ILLEGAL OPERATOR:

William Kneece - Midway Pest Control - Aiken, S.C.

REGULAR INSPECTIONS:

Company Visits - 188

Soil Samples - 122

Inspections - 992

Violations - 288



## Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURE BUILDING CAPITOL SQUARE  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334

Thomas T. Irvin  
Commissioner

TO: GEORGIA STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL COMMISSION

FROM: JAMES P. HARRON

SUBJECT: REPORT OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS JULY - SEPTEMBER 1986

The following investigations and/or enforcement actions occurred during the period July - September 1986.

### HEARINGS:

1. A company sprayed the exterior of a building (Surface application) with Termide. A hearing was held. A fine of \$250 (suspended) was imposed. The Company was required to clean up the structure and placed on 1 years probation.
2. One company failed to clean up a termiticide spill- was placing pesticide in an unlabeled container, and failed to have all employees registered. A hearing was held; a fine of \$1000 (1/2 suspended) was imposed all employees of the company will be required to attend approved training by the end of 1986 and the company was placed on 6 months probation.

### WARNING LETTERS:

1 Incomplete Pesticide Use Records

### REGULAR INSPECTIONS

Company Visits --	103
Soil Samples --	33
Inspections --	847
Violations --	286

# OFFICIAL GEORGIA WOOD INFESTATION INSPECTION REPORT

COMPANY NAME \_\_\_\_\_ LICENSE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE NO. \_\_\_\_\_ DATE OF ISSUANCE \_\_\_\_\_

SELLER \_\_\_\_\_ PURCHASER \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_ INSPECTOR \_\_\_\_\_

## SCOPE OF INSPECTION

AN INSPECTION OF THE BELOW LISTED STRUCTURE(S) WAS PERFORMED BY A QUALIFIED INSPECTOR EMPLOYED BY THIS FIRM, TO DETERMINE THE PRESENCE OR PREVIOUS PRESENCE OF AN INFESTATION OF THE LISTED ORGANISMS AND IS NOT INTENDED TO BE A REPORT OF ANY DAMAGE WHATSOEVER. THIS REPORT IS SUBJECT TO ALL CONDITIONS ENUMERATED ON THE REVERSE SIDE AND IS ISSUED WITHOUT WARRANTY, GUARANTEE, OR REPRESENTATION, EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN CHAPTER 620-6-.03 OF THE RULES OF THE GEORGIA STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL ACT OR SUBJECT TO ANY TREATMENT GUARANTEE SPECIFIED BELOW.

MAIN STRUCTURE \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER STRUCTURES (SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS OF STRUCTURE(S) \_\_\_\_\_

## FINDINGS

INSPECTION REVEALS VISIBLE EVIDENCE OF:	ACTIVE INFESTATION		PREVIOUS INFESTATION	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES	---	---	---	---
POWDER POST BEETLES	---	---	---	---
WOOD BORER BEETLES	---	---	---	---
DRY WOOD TERMITES	---	---	---	---
WOOD DECAYING FUNGUS	---	---	---	---

REMARKS/ADDITIONAL FINDINGS \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE:** DIAGRAM MUST BE ATTACHED SHOWING LOCATION OF ANY VISIBLE EVIDENCE OF ACTIVE OR PREVIOUS INFESTATION. IF VISIBLE EVIDENCE OF ACTIVE OR PREVIOUS INFESTATION OF LISTED ORGANISMS IS REPORTED, IT MAY BE ASSUMED THAT SOME DEGREE OF DAMAGE IS PRESENT. EVALUATION OF DAMAGE AND ANY CORRECTIVE ACTION SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY A QUALIFIED BUILDING EXPERT.

## TREATMENT

THIS COMPANY TREATED THE ABOVE DESCRIBED STRUCTURE(S) ON \_\_\_\_\_ FOR THE PREVENTION OR CONTROL OF:

☐ SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES      ☐ DRY WOOD TERMITES      ☐ POWDER POST BEETLES  
☐ WOOD BORER BEETLES      ☐ WOOD DECAYING FUNGUS

THE PRESENT TREATMENT WARRANTY, SUBJECT TO ALL ORIGINAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS, WILL EXPIRE ON \_\_\_\_\_ AND IS :

☐ TRANSFERRABLE TO ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OF THE PROPERTY UPON PAYMENT OF A FEE ON OR BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE.  
☐ NOT TRANSFERRABLE TO ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNER OF THE PROPERTY.

THE ABOVE STRUCTURE(S) ARE NOT PRESENTLY COVERED UNDER CONTRACT BY THIS COMPANY.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT NEITHER I, NOR THE COMPANY HAS, HAD OR CONTEMPLATES HAVING ANY INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY INVOLVED, NOR IS ACTING IN ANY ASSOCIATION WITH ANY PARTY TO THE TRANSACTION.

\_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNATURE OF DESIGNATED CERTIFIED OPERATOR

\_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNATURE OF PURCHASER OR LEGAL  
REPRESENTATIVE ACKNOWLEDGING RECIEPT OF  
REPORT

COPIES TO:    PURCHASER    MORTGAGEE    REALTOR

## INDIANA REPORT

to the  
Association of Structural Pest Control  
Regulatory Officials

September 14-16, 1987

### Regulation Changes

Rule 6 (copy attached) dealing with the registration of turf pest control (category 3b) technicians and the revised training and certification requirements of category 3b applicators has been proposed and a public hearing was held September 10, 1987.

A task group of industry and ISCO members has been appointed to consider development of a rule requiring registration for category 7a, general structural pest control, technicians.

### Registered Technicians (RT's) in Category 7b

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
Credential Issued:	397	428
% Passed Workbook/Exam:	95%	95%
Business Employing RT's:	113	145
Total Category 7 Businesses:	410	400
RT's enrolled in advanced training leading to certification in 7b:	35	85

### Certifications and Licenses

Category	Applicators (for hire)				Applicators (not for hire)				Public Applicator			
	84	85	86	87	84	85	86	87	84	85	86	87
7A-General Pest	616	644	665	701	42	39	37	43	38	37	38	39
7B-Termites etc.	597	619	670	645	23	26	25	21	25	21	24	22
7C-Food Processing	210	218	223	245	143	136	133	128	4	6	11	11
7D-Fumigation	114	120	114	119	21	88	91	87	0	1	2	2

### Enforcement

Again this year the majority of structural pest control related complaints and investigations have centered around wood destroying organism inspection reports (primarily real estate transactions) and interior termiticide misapplications. Preconstruction treatment complaints are more numerous than ever before.

### Staff

Added one inspector, Jill Davis, to field staff. She spends 95-100% of her time on product registration and sampling.

### Projects

1. Development of wood destroying organism inspection good practice guidelines and a mandatory reporting form (draft copies enclosed). These were developed by industry with input from ISCO. ISCO and industry are seeking acceptance by FHA as the sole form.
2. Petition for civil penalty authority for violations of state law.
3. Held a "chlordan media day" news conference prior to EPA's announcement regarding the status of the cyclodienes. Was intended to calm consumers' fears before they were generated and to educate the media with both sides of the story. An information packet was assembled and distributed (copy enclosed).

William Donald Schaefer  
Governor

Melvin A. Steinberg  
Lt. Governor



Wayne A. Cawley, Jr.  
Secretary

Robert L. Walker  
Deputy Secretary

STATE OF MARYLAND  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials  
Charleston, South Carolina  
September 13-16, 1987

Maryland Report  
David Shriver, Chief  
Pesticide Regulation Section

1. PESTICIDE LEGISLATION

Legislation submitted by the Department in 1987 was passed which will require the following: restricted use pesticide dealers to obtain an annual permit and pay a \$25 permit fee, authorize the Pesticide Regulation Section to assess civil penalties, require employees of certain businesses to become certified to apply any pesticide to business property, require the holder of an experimental use permit to provide certain information to the Department, require that when a pesticide is applied, commercial pesticide applicators will provide certain information to the customer, and provide authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to bring an action for injunction against a person who violates any provision of the Pesticide Applicators Law. In addition the Maryland General Assembly passed two bills relating to pesticides. The first bill designates cyclodiene termiticides as restricted use pesticides. As such they may only be purchased and applied by pesticide applicators certified by the Department or by registered employees who have completed a training course in termiticide application. The second bill controls the sale, distribution, possession, and use of antifouling paints containing tributyltin.

2. PESTICIDE REGULATION

Regulations have been written and adopted which require registered employees to complete a training program approved by the Department within 30 days of employment. In addition standards which outline requirements for performing and reporting pest inspections have also been adopted. The Department is currently drafting regulations to implement legislation (cyclodiene-termiticides, TBT, posting) passed in 1987.

TELEPHONE NUMBER (301) 841- 5710  
50 HARRY S TRUMAN PARKWAY, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

MARCOM EXCHANGE 841

FACSIMILE 841-5770

TELEX-No. 87858

### 3. CERTIFICATION

A total of 6,489 private applicators and 2,340 commercial applicators are currently certified. Six hundred-twelve Category VII certification examinations were administered to pesticide applicators in the last year. Ninety seven applicators received certification in this category bringing the total number of structural pesticide applicators to 1,160.

### 4. ENFORCEMENT

Approximately 106 written complaints were received during the last year. Fifty-seven complaints involved wood destroying insect inspection reports. Twenty-nine cases of Non-Agricultural misuse were investigated as well as five cases of Agricultural misuse. Thirteen complaints were a result of drift from ornamental, turf, and right-of-way pesticide applications. Three cases were taken to the State's Attorney's Office on charges of operating a pest control business without a license. Five administrative hearings and twelve investigational conferences were held. Fifty-nine notices of warning were issued. Seven hundred and forty eight businesses and 256 dealers were inspected during the past year.

MISSISSIPPI  
ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR  
1986-87

TABLE 2A  
ACTIVITIES UNDER THE REGULATIONS  
OF  
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ACT  
LICENSE CATEGORIES

1. Control of Termites and Other Structural Pests
  2. Control of Pests in Homes, Businesses, and Industries
  3. Control of Pests of Ornamental Plants, Shade Trees, and Lawns
  4. Tree Surgery
  5. Control of Pests of Orchards
  6. Control of Pests of Domestic Animals
  7. Landscape Gardening
  8. Control of Pests of Pecan Orchards
  9. Control of Pests by Fumigation
  10. Agricultural Pest Control
- 
- A. Agricultural Weed Control
  - B. Aquatic Weed Control
  - C. Forest and Right-Of-Way Weed Control
  - D. Ornamental and Turf Weed Control
  - E. Industrial Weed Control



### LICENSING ACTIVITIES

<u>License Category</u>	<u>Applications Received</u>	<u>Passed Exams</u>	<u>Failed Exams</u>	<u>New Licenses Issued</u>	<u>Licenses Current June 30, 1987</u>
1.	46	14	21	14	317
2.	46	31	10	29	361
3.	26	18	6	13	102
4.	23	6	4	8	102
5.	4	0	4	0	14
6.	1	1	0	0	7
7.	35	18	36	16	451
8.	6	4	0	2	28
9.	3	4	1	6	52
10.		0	0	0	6
A.	4	8	2	7	34
B.	4	2	0	2	24
C.	7	14	3	5	51
D.	17	22	0	21	81
E.	12	13	0	9	54
TOTALS	<u>234</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>1,513</u>

Number of new identification cards issued to employees of licensed companies-----684

### PERMITS

A permit shall mean a document issued by the Division indicating that a person has thorough understanding of the pest or pests that a licensee is licensed to control and is competent to use or supervise the use of a restricted use pesticide under the categories listed on said document at any branch office. A permit is not a license.

### PERMIT CATEGORIES

1. Control of Termites and Other Structural Pests
  2. Control of Pests in Homes, Businesses, and Industries
  3. Control of Pests of Ornamental Plants, Shade Trees, and Lawns
  4. Tree Surgery
  5. Control of Pests of Orchards
  6. Control of Pests of Domestic Animals
  7. Landscape Gardening
  8. Control of Pests of Pecan Orchards
  9. Fumigation
  10. Agricultural Pest Control
- 
- A. Agricultural Weed Control
  - B. Aquatic Weed Control

- C. Forest and Right-Of-Way Weed Control
- D. Ornamental and Turf Weed Control
- E. Industrial Weed Control

### PERMITS ISSUED

<u>New Permits Issued</u>	<u>Permits Current June 30, 1987</u>
Category 1.---11-----	38
Category 2.---12-----	42
Category 3.---0-----	0
Category 4.---0-----	0
Category 5.---1-----	1
Category 6.---0-----	0
Category 7.---0-----	0
Category 8.---1-----	1
Category 9.---0-----	0
Category 10.---1-----	1
Category A.---0-----	0
Category B.---0-----	0
Category C.---1-----	3
Category D.---0-----	0
Category E.---0-----	0

### STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL TREATMENTS REPORTED BY LICENSED COMPANIES

<u>KIND OF TREATMENT</u>	<u>KIND OF STRUCTURE</u>
Termite (existing structure)-- 10,811	Crawl Space----- 4,636
Termite (preconstruction)----- 8,745	Slab----- 5,007
Beetle----- 104	Combination Crawl & Slab-- 1,463
Other----- 191	New Construction----- 8,745
Inspections Made of Properties Treated for Structural Pests -----	461
Treatments Found to Be Satisfactory-----	269
Treatments Found to Be Unsatisfactory-----	93
Houses Inspected that had not been treated-----	78
Houses Inspected where Wood Infestation Reports have been issued-----	21
Action Taken Against Persons In Court-----	2
Court Fines Assessed-----	\$425.00 and 30 days of jail
Court Fines Suspended-----	30 days of jail suspended

TABLE 4  
COMMERCIAL PESTICIDE APPLICATORS CERTIFIED  
July 1, 1986 - June 30, 1987

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>
Number of training and testing sessions held -----	36	364
Number of people passing exam for General Standards (Core Manual) -----	<u>430</u>	<u>4,251</u>

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>
1. Agricultural Plant -----	10	274
Agricultural Animal -----	1	211
2. Forest -----	88	904
3. Ornamental -----	51	751
4. Seed Treatment -----	0	121
5. Aquatic -----	1	146
6. Right-of-Way -----	55	322
7. Industrial, Institutional, Structural and Health Related -----	123	734
8. Public Health -----	6	313
9. Demonstration and Research -----	18	927
10. Aerial Application -----	16	850
11. Wood Preservation & Wood Products Treatment-----	123	212
Total Passing Category Exams for Certification	<u>492</u>	<u>5,765</u>

COMMERCIAL PESTICIDE APPLICATORS RECERTIFIED

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>
1. Agricultural Plant -----	31	489
Agricultural Animal -----	15	409
2. Forest -----	55	592
3. Ornamental -----	62	512
4. Seed Treatment -----	11	140
5. Aquatic -----	19	158
6. Right-of-Way -----	32	251
7. Industrial, Institutional, Structural and Health Related -----	118	1,270
8. Public Health -----	15	280

9. Demonstration and Research -----	68	710
10. Aerial Application -----	319	319
11. Wood Preservation & Wood Products Treatment-----	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>
Total Number Recertified -----	750	5,139

STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL DIVISION  
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
1987 REPORT  
TO  
ASSOCIATION OF STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL REGULATORY OFFICIALS  
SEPTEMBER 13-16, 1987  
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

I. STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL LAW AND RULES AND REGULATIONS:

There were three amendments approved by the 1987 session of the General Assembly that affected the Structural Pest Control Law. These amendments are: 1) added Civil Penalties to the Law. This amendment becomes effective on October 1, 1987 and will give the Committee authority to assess up to a two thousand dollar (\$2,000) penalty against any person who is found in violation of the Law or regulations. Civil penalty now provides the Committee with an alternative course of disciplinary action which heretofore has been limited to suspension or revocation of licenses and cards; 2) an amendment that allows the Committee to establish training requirements of applicants for an operator's identification card and to set fees for training materials provided by the Committee or Division. These fees will be placed in a revolving fund to be used for training and continuing education purposes and shall not revert to the General Fund. This amendment became effective on July 1, 1987; and, 3) the last amendment to the Law also became effective on July 1, 1987. This amendment enables the Committee to adopt rules to provide for the issuance of licenses, certified applicator's cards and operator's identification cards with staggered expiration dates. All licenses and cards now expire on June 30 of each year. These changes will spread out the work load for our office staff during renewal time.

Since January, 1987, the Committee has held three public hearings for the purpose of making changes to the rules and regulations. Most of the changes have had to do with new training requirements and deleting of sections that are duplicated from the law.

Several months ago an Ad Hoc Committee was established by the Structural Pest Control Committee. Its function was to review and study the current rules and regulations and submit back to the Structural Pest Control Committee their recommendation for changes. This Committee has nearly completed its assignment and because of their recommendations, it will most likely necessitate additional public hearings within the next few months.

## II. RECERTIFICATION:

There have not been any changes in the recertification requirements during the past year. Licensed operators and certified applicators must be recertified every five years. Recertification can be accomplished by earning Continuing Certification Units (CCU's) of formal training any time during the five-year period immediately preceding the expiration date of the individual's certification or by taking and passing a re-examination covering the appropriate phase(s) of structural pest control work. North Carolina has three phases of licenses and certifications: 1) household pests control; 2) wood-destroying organisms; and 3) fumigation. The number of CCU's required for recertification by means of formal training in each phase of structural pest control is as follows:

- One phase - 5 CCUs total, 2 of which must be solely applicable to this phase.
- Two phases - 7 CCU's total, 2 of which must be solely applicable to the first phase and 2 solely applicable to the second phase.
- Three phases- 9 CCU's total, 2 of which must be solely applicable to the first phase, 2 solely applicable to the second phase, and 2 solely applicable to the third phase.

An individual seeking recertification in one or more phases of structural pest control may earn at least 3 CCU's in general structural pest control. If more than 2 CCU's are earned in a specific phase of structural pest control in which any individual is certified, these are acceptable in fulfilling the recertification requirements for that phase. The majority of individuals seeking recertification opt for formal training in one or more of the fifty-five approved programs. During the past year, approximately 26% of those who chose the re-examination passed on the first try.

## III. TRAINING MATERIAL - VIDEO TAPE:

During the 1986 session, the General Assembly approved a special bill that provided funds for the Structural Pest Control Committee to produce and develop its first video training tape for use by sales and service personnel of licensed PCO's. During the Fall, 1986 and Spring 1987, the Structural Pest Control Division, along with the cooperation and assistance of Dr. Harry Moore, North Carolina State University and the State's Public Telecommunication Agency, a video training tape was made. This video is entitled: "Safe Use of Pesticides For Structural Pests" and it is broken down into five parts. The entire video is approximately 45 minutes long.

By means of a recent amendment to the Law and necessary changes in the rules and regulations, the Committee now requires that each pest control operator whose license is actively used in the operation of said business purchase a copy of the video tape at a fee of \$50.00 each. Also, the operator must provide documented proof that each of his employees who apply for an operator's identification card has first viewed this video training tape before said card will be issued or renewed by the Division. Funds from the sell of the video will be placed in a revolving account to be used for future training and continuing education purposes. Plans and arrangements are already under way to develop a second training program.

#### IV. ENFORCEMENT:

The Structural Pest Control law places the responsibility for enforcement under the Commissioner of Agriculture and provides for the creation of a Structural Pest Control Division within the Department of Agriculture. It also gives the Commissioner authority to appoint a Division director, structural pest control inspectors and other employees and personnel of the division as are necessary to carry out the purpose and intent of the Law. The Division administers all examinations; issues licenses and certified applicator's identification cards; registers employees of license holders; and initiates legal action against unlicensed operators. The division has a staff of sixteen people consisting of a director, a three-member clerical staff, two field supervisors, nine inspectors, and a chemist.

#### V. ACTIVITIES DURING 1986-87 FY:

- a. Licensed Operators: 528 operators representing 349 companies.
- b. Certified Applicators: 806 (477 with pest control industry and 329 not with pest industry).
- c. Operator's Identification Card Holders: 1603
- d. Inspections: 4,272\* (Total)
  - 1) WDO Jobs Inspected: 2,339
    - a. WDO Jobs from which soil samples were tested: 1,978  
(6% deficient in toxic chemical)

\*Field inspector positions not fully staffed during 1986-87 year.

- 2) HPC Inspection: 6 (Inspect on complaint basis only)
- 3) Fumigation Inspection: 8
- 4) Pesticides, Equipment and Records Inspections: 782
- 5) Pesticide Storage Inspections: 441
- e. Reinspection Fees: \$5,330.00 (Total)
  - 1) No. of PCO's charged fees: 162
  - 2) No. of fees charged; 374
- f. Settlement Agreements Approved by Committee: 16
  - 1) No. licenses suspended/revoked: 1 WDO license suspended; 1 WDO license revoked. (In other cases, type of action taken against licenses included one or more of the following: probation period, warning letters, settlement fee, to hold training sessions for employees)
  - 2) No. cards suspended/revoked: 3; 2 operator's identification cards in WDO phase suspended; 1 operator's identification card in WDO phase revoked. (In other cases, type of action taken against card holders included one or more of the following: warning letters and settlement fees).
- g. Hearings before the Committee: 9 (Total)
  - 1) No. of Informal hearings: 6
  - 2) No. of Formal Hearings: 3
    - (a) No. licenses suspended/revoked: 1 HPC license suspended; 1 WDO license revoked.



h. Court Cases: 7 (Involving 5 different  
individuals)

1) No. of individuals convicted of violating law: 5

Submitted By: N. Ray Howell, Director  
Structural Pest Control  
Division  
N.C. Department of Agriculture



## TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Division of Plant Industries

Ellington Agricultural Center

Box 40627, Melrose Station

Nashville, Tennessee 37204

STATE OF TENNESSEE

### 1986-87 ASPCRO REPORT

In Tennessee, the Structural Pest Control Unit functions under the Division Of Plant Industries Director, Mr. John A. Hammett. The staff consist of:

Eight inspectors

One secretary

One supervisor

The headquarters is Nashville, Tennessee with inspectors strategically located throughout the state. The structural pest control board consist of seven members with the commissioner of agriculture and the division of plant industries director being a member. Members are appointed to serve a four year term by the commissioner. The board has the duty to advise the commissioner on rule and regulation change which effects the unit.

Our reporting data is based on the fiscal year, from July 1 to June 30.

During the fiscal year 1986-87 we had the following:

Routine inspections-	2266
Sub standards	163
Investigations	653
Charters issued	653
Licenses issued	1111
Sales agents	1231

Beginning October 1986 the structural pest control unit began monitoring pesticide usage under EPA guidelines. The program had worked well. The monitoring program has revealed a number of things concerning pesticide usage. The most important aspect has been bringing the end use product more in line with label standards.

Most complaints still arise from contract disputes and structural damage. A few complaints result from odor and the home owner wanting to know if the pesticide was applied properly.

David L. Barnes  
Pest Control Inspection  
Supervisor

THE TEXAS STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL BOARD  
REPORT TO ASPCRO  
Charleston, South Carolina  
September 14 - 17, 1987

The highlights of the activities of the Texas Structural Pest Control Board in 1987 include the following:

1. Amendments to our law by the State legislature to give the Board authority to establish standards for licensing service technicians.
2. Adoption of new rules for termite inspection and treatment standards. This includes an official State Wood Destroying Insect form to replace all others including the HUD form.
3. Successfully going through the appropriation process and obtaining a 16.5% increase when almost every other state agency received cuts.
4. High media exposure over the chlordane issue. Particularly over a misuse case in which the Board received criticism for being lax, when we handed out the maximum penalty provided by law.
5. Dealing with a group of protesters or activists who are constantly interfering with our work process by distributing false or misleading information through the media and other means.

Our response up to now has been from the positive side as indicated in the attached news release.

Also attached are copies of the termite standards and the proposed technician standards.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA  
ANNUAL REPORT TO ASPCRO  
September, 1987

During the past year no major changes were made in the Virginia Pesticide Law relating to structural pest control.

In May of this year, the Pesticide Advisory Board met for the first time in several years. The Board felt that additional monitoring of pesticide use, both agricultural and commercial, would have a positive effect on the safe and proper use of pesticides in the state. As a result, we have proposed in our budget request, the hiring of five (5) additional Regulatory Inspectors to work full time for the pesticide program. At the present time we have twenty-five (25) Regulatory Inspectors working only part time with the pesticide program. An additional Assistant Supervisor and one (1) clerical person is also requested.

There is some concern from the PCO industry that additional monitoring would put an inequitable burden on their segment of the industry. Based on the number of complaints that we have received during the past several years, there is a trend of a higher reported misuse of pesticides among structural pest control operators than among other segments of the industry. This may be caused by the extensive news media reporting of several incidents of alleged pesticide misuse in Virginia, one involving the deaths of two elderly persons and also the wide media coverage that chlordane has gotten recently.

## NEW JERSEY REPORT

### Yearly Increase in Complaints:

<u>Complaints</u>	<u>Inspections</u>
1982-220	-
1983-412	-
1984-529	666
1985-628	1956
1986-971	2314
1987-1208	3262

### Termiticide Complaints - New Regulation in effect in Nov. '85

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Organ-Chlorine</u>
1983	181	181
1984	75	69
1985	<del>56</del> 70	56
1986	57	32
1987 (1st half)	43	18

### Exam Revisions:

Core, Private Applicator, Household Pest Control, Termite Control, Mosquito Control

### Proposed Projects:

1. Risk Assessment for number of pesticides - Chlordane, 2,4-D.
2. Studies on indoor air levels for selected pesticides (Diazinon, Dursban, Ficam, Orthene).

TERMITICIDE COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED

Calendar Year	Organo- chlorine	Dursban	Other	Total
1983	181	0	0	181
1984	69	4	2	= 75
1985	56	14	0	= 70
1986	32	25	0	= 57
1987 (1st half)	18	25	0	= 43

VIOLATIONS CITED ON ABOVE COMPLAINTS

Calendar Year	<u>ORGANO-CHLORINE</u>			<u>DURSBAN</u>			Total
	Major Violation	Minor Violation	None Cited	Major Violation	Minor Violation	None Cited	
1985	11	14	31	2	3	9	= 70
1986	4	8	20	3	7	15	= 57
1987 (1st half)	0	11	7	4	7	14	= 43

NJ BUREAU OF PESTICIDE CONTROL, COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY CATEGORY  
July 1986 - June 1987

Month	Categories of Complaints												Total
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	
July	5	--	6	10	10	1	5	8	48	1	13	--	107
Aug	12	--	16	8	6	5	3	12	5	4	5	7	83
Sept	6	3	4	8	4	1	1	1	--	5	17	8	58
Oct	4	--	7	4	6	1	1	--	--	--	5	1	29
Nov	1	1	5	7	3	1	--	--	--	--	33	3	54
Dec	--	--	4	2	4	1	--	1	--	1	12	1	26
Jan	--	--	2	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	117
Feb	--	--	6	5	2	--	--	28	--	--	66	--	107
Mar	1	--	6	3	5	2	--	111	--	--	24	--	152
Apr	7	--	6	11	15	1	--	107	--	--	19	--	166
May	13	15	4	5	16	2	--	133	1	3	43	--	235
June	16	8	8	9	13	--	1	2	--	3	7	7	74
TOTAL	65	27	74	72	99	15	11	403*	54	17	344	27	1208
% of Total	5.4	2.2	6.1	6.0	8.2	1.2	1.0	33.4	4.5	1.4	28.5	2.2	100

KEY TO CATEGORIES OF COMPLAINTS

1. Ornamental (Trees & Turf)
2. Tree Spray Aerial Application
3. General Pest Control
4. Termite Control
5. Pesticide Storage/Spills
6. Pesticide Disposal
7. Agricultural Applications, Aerial
8. Agricultural Applications, Ground
9. Pesticide Dealers
10. Misc. Outdoor Applications, Rights of Way, Homeowners, etc.
11. Unregistered Applicators or Business
12. Pesticide Producer Establishment/Products

INSPECTION/VIOLATION INFORMATION

Administrative Orders:	1,293
Notices of Prosecution:	209
Penalties Assessed:	\$137,650
Number of Inspections:	3,262
% of Inspections with Violations:	46%
Total Farm Inspections:	382

HISTORY OF COMPLAINTS

1984:	529
1985:	628
1986:	971
1987:	1208

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS

1984:	666
1985:	1956
1986:	2314
1987:	3262

\* Of this total, 357 complaints were the result of private applicators failing to return the pesticide use survey.

STATISTICAL REPORT	FY88 JULY	BY AUG	MONTH SEPT	1ST QTR 7-9/87	2ND QTR 10-12/87	3RD QTR 1-3/88	4TH QTR 4-6/88	FY88 85/88	FY87 88/87
<b>ENFORCEMENT</b>									
COMPLAINTS REC	51	44						971	1208
COMPLAINTS INT	103	67						687	843
COMPLAINTS RES	18	115						582	537
INSPECTIONS	286	247						3294	3262
VIOLATIONS-ST	88	155						1202	1501
VIOLATIONS-FED	0	0						0	0
WARNING LETTERS	0	4						0	0
ADM ORDERS	80	138						1050	1293
HEARINGS	0	0						0	1
NOPS	8	17						152	209
FINES LEVIED	1950	21600						92200	137650
FINES COLLECTED	4245	5750						47425	78350
COURT ACTIONS	0	1						0	1
EMBARGO ORDERS	2	2						2	49
SAMPLES COL-ST	86	47						884	697
SAMPLE COL-FED	3	11						21	20
ANALYSES-STATE	51	54						876	626
ANALYSES-FED	0	0						12	4
CLEAN-UPS ORDERED	1	6						20*	19
CASES TO AG	1	2						0	1
REG. SUSP/REV	0	0						0	2
FILES CLOSED	3	98						899	785

\*ESTIMATE



STATISTICAL REPORT	FY88 JULY	BY AUG	MONTH SEPT	1ST QTR 7-9/87	2ND QTR 10-12/87	3RD QTR 1-3/88	4TH QTR 4-6/88	FY 86 85/86	FY87 86/87
<b>REGISTRATION</b>									
PRIV APPLIC	29	13						2456	2581
FEES COLL	145	65						12280	12845
COMM APPLIC	140	459						5703	6348
FEES COLL	2800	9180						112740	126020
PEST OPER	276	201						2943	3002
FEES COLL	1380	1005						14530	15010
APPLIC BUS	42	94						1695	1717
FEES COLL	2100	4700						84750	85850
CERT DEALERS	20	7						200	234
FEES COLL	400	140						4000	4620
DEALER BUS	13	16						120	109
FEES COLL	650	800						6000	5450
REGISTRANTS	36	18						893	1130
PRODUCTS REG	109	31						8971	9584
FEES COLL	4920	1320						368560	396960
BEEKEEPERS	0	5						739	609
MISC FEES	2887	4524						2745	22556
<b>RECERTIFICATION</b>									
COURSES EVAL	9	24						261	218
APPL ATTEND	374	796						10113	8839
MONIT/PARTIC	1	4						54	61
<b>PERMITS</b>									
AQUATIC APPR	22	6						360	429
AQUATIC DENY	0	0						6	6
MOSQ/FLY APP	2	0						25	25
MOSQ/FLY DEN	0	0						8	4

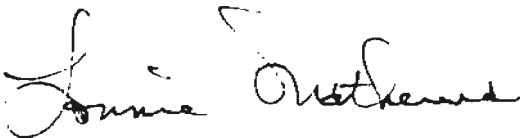
NEW MEXICO REPORT FOR ASPCRO--1987

The New Mexico Department of Agriculture survived a four-year term of our last governor despite his trying to replace the director of our department, refusing to allow the spraying of New Mexico forests and rangeland for the control of insect pests, and becoming a pen pal with EPA on our requests for Section 18's. We now have a governor who was raised on a farm and formerly a professor at New Mexico State University.

The New Mexico Department of Agriculture revised most of the category exams for pest control operators. The revisions have taken place with numerous meetings between NMDA and 3-members committees from both the structural pest control industry and the ornamental and turf industry. The cooperation and communication of industry allowed us to construct a realistic yet in-depth exam on the knowledge that a prospective applicator should have to obtain a license.

New Mexico Rule 87-2, state restricted-use pesticides, was amended and the insecticide permethrin was added to the list of termiticides. New Mexico already had aldrin, chlordane, heptachlor and dursban restricted. We anticipate major revisions of our pesticide law in 1989.

At present the New Mexico Department of Agriculture is in the process of hiring a new director to replace our present one as he is retiring January 31, 1988.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Louie Anderson".



Thomas C. Jorling  
Commissioner

NEW YORK STATE REPORT

In 1983, legislation was enacted requiring prior notification of all pesticide applications made by certified applicators. Proposed regulations were filed on September 8, 1987 to support implementation and facilitate interpretation of this legislation.

The proposed notification regulations describe the requirements for commercial or private applicators to provide written notification prior to the application of any restricted or general use pesticide within or on the premises of a dwelling, multiple dwelling, building or structure other than a dwelling. The notification must be provided to the occupants of dwellings at least 48 hours prior to any pesticide application on the premises and to the owner or agent of multiple dwellings or other structures at least 72 hours prior to any pesticide application on the premises. The notification will consist of a copy of the pesticide label, excluding only those use instructions which do not pertain to the planned application; the proposed dates that pesticide will be applied; and other information, such as that needed to identify the applicator.

For pesticide applications made for the purpose of producing an agricultural commodity, the Department has proposed two regulations. One proposal requires notification of all occupants, owners or agents of structures on the premises. The second proposal sets a distance limit based on the method of pesticide application. Under the second proposal, notification would only be required for the aerial application of pesticides within 1,000 feet of a dwelling or other structure and for the ground application of pesticides within 500 feet of a dwelling or other structure.

In July, 1987, legislation regarding commercial lawn application was signed. This law will take effect on April 25, 1988. Proposed regulations to support the implementation of this law were included in the filing for the proposed notification regulations.

The commercial lawn application law affects applicators applying pesticides to ground, trees or shrubs on public or private property. Commercial applicators and businesses will be required to provide written contracts and post visual notification prior to these applications. Public and private agencies performing commercial lawn application will be required to provide visual notification if the treatment area is within 100 feet of dwelling, multiple dwelling, public building or public park. The application of pesticides by homeowners to trees and lawns and by commercial applicators to golf courses or turf farms is exempted from the commercial lawn application law.

# S T A T E   O F   N E V A D A

## **ANNUAL REPORT to ASCPRO**

(September 13-16, 1987)

Charleston, S.C.

### **1. RESTRICTED-USE PESTICIDE APPLICATOR CERTIFICATION**

The State of Nevada currently has 269 Private and 713 Commercial Applicators, for a total of 982 applicators certified to apply restricted-use pesticides. We are presently revising the study materials to be used during the four (4) applicator training and certification schools which the Department of Agriculture and the University of Nevada-Reno, will conduct during December and January. The schools are being increased from a two-day to three-day sessions, to allow for the incorporation of various topics such as: Endangered Species, Groundwater, Chemigation and Wood-Preservatives as required by EPA. During the 1986-1987 training schools, we issued 152 Commercial Applicator Certificates and 24 Private Applicator Certificates. The passing percentage on commercial category exams averaged 88.9%, while private category exams averaged 93.6%.

### **2. LICENSING--PEST CONTROL COMPANIES AND THEIR OPERATORS**

As of September 1, 1987, we have 146 pest control firms currently licensed, 16 of which are new companies. We issued 171 Principal Licenses and 311 Operator Licenses.

The following number of tests were given and the corresponding passing percentages noted:

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>TESTS GIVEN</u>		<u>% PASSING</u>	
	<u>PRINCIPAL</u>	<u>OPERATOR</u>	<u>PRINCIPAL</u>	<u>OPERATOR</u>
A. Urban-Structural				
1. General	22	109	77.3	67.0
2. Ornamental & Turf	5	45	40.0	44.4
3. Industrial & Institutional	12	103	83.3	54.4
4. Structural	12	47	58.3	38.3
5. Fumigation	1	2	100.0	50.0
6. Shade & Fruit	3	18	100.0	66.7
B. Ag-Ground/Aerial				
1. General/Ag-Ground	4	3	100.0	66.7
2. General/Aerial	1	0	100.0	-
3. Insecticides	1	-	100.0	-
4. Herbicides	3	3	100.0	66.7

### **3. ENFORCEMENT**

A. EPA Cooperative Enforcement Agreement--Through the third quarter of Fiscal Year 1987, the Department analyzed the following samples:

<u>SAMPLE TYPE</u>	<u>SAMPLES ANALYZED</u>	<u>SAMPLES PASSED</u>	<u>% VIOLATIVE</u>
1. Producer Establishment	12	11	8.3
2. Marketplace	22	22	0
3. Use:			
a) Ag-(Formulation)	1	1	0
b) Ag-(Use Dilution)	3	0	100
c) Non-Ag-(Formulation)	50	49	2
d) Non-Ag-(Use Dilution)	43	30	30.2

Violative samples are those samples which have been analyzed, screened, and found to be chemical deficient, over-formulated, or cross contaminated.

#### B. ACTIONS TAKEN

1. 15 Warning Letters were sent to non-Ag PCO's for violative acts.
2. Two Warning Letters to Ag PCO's for violative acts.
3. One Marketplace Warning Letter.
4. Nine "Stop-Sale" Orders to marketplaces.
5. One "Stop-Sale" Order to a producer establishment.
6. Three cases referred to EPA.

#### C. WOOD-DESTROYING PEST INSPECTIONS

A total of seven (7) complaint investigations were conducted with three (3) Warning Letters being issued, one (1) informal hearing conducted, and three (3) no action being taken.

#### 4. STATUTORY OR REGULATORY CHANGES

As of June, 1987, the Department held two (2) hearings with PCO's, one in Reno and one in Las Vegas, to develop a new Wood-Destroying Pest Inspection Report. We developed a report with a disclaimer paragraph, to help explain to report recipients, what inspections entail, and what the reports cover and do not cover. Many PCO's have had complaints from homeowners, who find problems after they begin to remodel, dismantle, or remove old carpet and linoleum. The new report forms have been available for three (3) months, and PCO's have reported a decrease in the number of complaints.

A total of 6,327 Wood-Destroying Pest Inspection Reports were filed with the Department.

- B. The maximum public liability and property damage insurance deductible requirement amount was raised from \$500 to \$1,000.

#### 5. CURRENT QUESTIONS and/or PROBLEMS OF CONCERN

- A. The insurance situation in the State of Nevada has improved; however, we still are questioning various insurance companies' definitions and interpretations of pollution exclusion. We are also looking at accepting Certificates of Deposit in lieu of insurance for pest control companies.
- B. We plan to set up standards for wood-destroying pest inspections, and need to improve or revise the definitions found in the inspection reports.
- C. A new enforcement policy for the pesticide section has been drafted and is being reviewed by the Attorney General's Office.

STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL DIVISION  
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
1987 REPORT

TO  
ASSOCIATION OF STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL REGULATORY OFFICIALS  
SEPTEMBER 13-16, 1987  
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

I. STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL LAW AND RULES AND REGULATIONS:

There were three amendments approved by the 1987 session of the General Assembly that affected the Structural Pest Control Law. These amendments are: 1) added Civil Penalties to the Law. This amendment becomes effective on October 1, 1987 and will give the Committee authority to assess up to a two thousand dollar (\$2,000) penalty against any person who is found in violation of the Law or regulations. Civil penalty now provides the Committee with an alternative course of disciplinary action which heretofore has been limited to suspension or revocation of licenses and cards; 2) an amendment that allows the Committee to establish training requirements of applicants for an operator's identification card and to set fees for training materials provided by the Committee or Division. These fees will be placed in a revolving fund to be used for training and continuing education purposes and shall not revert to the General Fund. This amendment became effective on July 1, 1987; and, 3) the last amendment to the Law also became effective on July 1, 1987. This amendment enables the Committee to adopt rules to provide for the issuance of licenses, certified applicator's cards and operator's identification cards with staggered expiration dates. All licenses and cards now expire on June 30 of each year. These changes will spread out the work load for our office staff during renewal time.

Since January, 1987, the Committee has held three public hearings for the purpose of making changes to the rules and regulations. Most of the changes have had to do with new training requirements and deleting of sections that are duplicated from the law.

Several months ago an Ad Hoc Committee was established by the Structural Pest Control Committee. Its function was to review and study the current rules and regulations and submit back to the Structural Pest Control Committee their recommendation for changes. This Committee has nearly completed its assignment and because of their recommendations, it will most likely necessitate additional public hearings within the next few months.

## II. RECERTIFICATION:

There have not been any changes in the recertification requirements during the past year. Licensed operators and certified applicators must be recertified every five years. Recertification can be accomplished by earning Continuing Certification Units (CCU's) of formal training any time during the five-year period immediately preceding the expiration date of the individual's certification or by taking and passing a re-examination covering the appropriate phase(s) of structural pest control work. North Carolina has three phases of licenses and certifications: 1) household pests control; 2) wood-destroying organisms; and 3) fumigation. The number of CCU's required for recertification by means of formal training in each phase of structural pest control is as follows:

One phase - 5 CCUs total, 2 of which must be solely applicable to this phase.

Two phases - 7 CCU's total, 2 of which must be solely applicable to the first phase and 2 solely applicable to the second phase.

Three phases- 9 CCU's total, 2 of which must be solely applicable to the first phase, 2 solely applicable to the second phase, and 2 solely applicable to the third phase.

An individual seeking recertification in one or more phases of structural pest control may earn at least 3 CCU's in general structural pest control. If more than 2 CCU's are earned in a specific phase of structural pest control in which any individual is certified, these are acceptable in fulfilling the recertification requirements for that phase. The majority of individuals seeking recertification opt for formal training in one or more of the fifty-five approved programs. During the past year, approximately 26% of those who chose the re-examination passed on the first try.

## III. TRAINING MATERIAL - VIDEO TAPE:

During the 1986 session, the General Assembly approved a special bill that provided funds for the Structural Pest Control Committee to produce and develop its first video training tape for use by sales and service personnel of licensed PCO's. During the Fall, 1986 and Spring 1987, the Structural Pest Control Division, along with the cooperation and assistance of Dr. Harry Moore, North Carolina State University and the State's Public Telecommunication Agency, a video training tape was made. This video is entitled: "Safe Use of Pesticides For Structural Pests" and it is broken down into five parts. The entire video is approximately 45 minutes long.

By means of a recent amendment to the Law and necessary changes in the rules and regulations, the Committee now requires that each pest control operator whose license is actively used in the operation of said business purchase a copy of the video tape at a fee of \$50.00 each. Also, the operator must provide documented proof that each of his employees who apply for an operator's identification card has first viewed this video training tape before said card will be issued or renewed by the Division. Funds from the sell of the video will be placed in a revolving account to be used for future training and continuing education purposes. Plans and arrangements are already under way to develop a second training program.

#### IV. ENFORCEMENT:

The Structural Pest Control law places the responsibility for enforcement under the Commissioner of Agriculture and provides for the creation of a Structural Pest Control Division within the Department of Agriculture. It also gives the Commissioner authority to appoint a Division director, structural pest control inspectors and other employees and personnel of the division as are necessary to carry out the purpose and intent of the Law. The Division administers all examinations; issues licenses and certified applicator's identification cards; registers employees of license holders; and initiates legal action against unlicensed operators. The division has a staff of sixteen people consisting of a director, a three-member clerical staff, two field supervisors, nine inspectors, and a chemist.

#### V. ACTIVITIES DURING 1986-87 FY:

- a. Licensed Operators: 528 operators representing 349 companies.
- b. Certified Applicators: 806 (477 with pest control industry and 329 not with pest industry).
- c. Operator's Identification Card Holders: 1603
- d. Inspections: 4,272\* (Total)
  - 1) WDO Jobs Inspected: 2,339
    - a. WDO Jobs from which soil samples were tested: 1,978  
(6% deficient in toxic chemical)

\*Field inspector positions not fully staffed during 1986-87 year.



- 2) HPC Inspection: 6 (Inspect on complaint basis only)
- 3) Fumigation Inspection: 8
- 4) Pesticides, Equipment and Records Inspections: 782
- 5) Pesticide Storage Inspections: 441
- e. Reinspection Fees: \$5,330.00 (Total)
  - 1) No. of PCO's charged fees: 162
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individuals)

1) No. of individuals convicted of violating law: 5

Submitted By: N. Ray Howell, Director  
Structural Pest Control  
Division  
N.C. Department of Agriculture

William Donald Schaefer  
Governor

Melvin A. Steinberg  
Lt. Governor



Wayne A. Cawley, Jr.  
Secretary

Robert L. Walker  
Deputy Secretary

STATE OF MARYLAND  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials  
Charleston, South Carolina  
September 13-16, 1987

Maryland Report  
David Shriver, Chief  
Pesticide Regulation Section

1. PESTICIDE LEGISLATION

Legislation submitted by the Department in 1987 was passed which will require the following: restricted use pesticide dealers to obtain an annual permit and pay a \$25 permit fee, authorize the Pesticide Regulation Section to assess civil penalties, require employees of certain businesses to become certified to apply any pesticide to business property, require the holder of an experimental use permit to provide certain information to the Department, require that when a pesticide is applied, commercial pesticide applicators will provide certain information to the customer, and provide authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to bring an action for injunction against a person who violates any provision of the Pesticide Applicators Law. In addition the Maryland General Assembly passed two bills relating to pesticides. The first bill designates cyclodiene termiticides as restricted use pesticides. As such they may only be purchased and applied by pesticide applicators certified by the Department or by registered employees who have completed a training course in termiticide application. The second bill controls the sale, distribution, possession, and use of antifouling paints containing tributyltin.

2. PESTICIDE REGULATION

Regulations have been written and adopted which require registered employees to complete a training program approved by the Department within 30 days of employment. In addition standards which outline requirements for performing and reporting pest inspections have also been adopted. The Department is currently drafting regulations to implement legislation (cyclodiene-termiticides, TBT, posting) passed in 1987.

TELEPHONE NUMBER (301) 841- 5710  
50 HARRY S TRUMAN PARKWAY, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

### 3. CERTIFICATION

A total of 6,489 private applicators and 2,340 commercial applicators are currently certified. Six hundred-twelve Category VII certification examinations were administered to pesticide applicators in the last year. Ninety seven applicators received certification in this category bringing the total number of structural pesticide applicators to 1,160.

### 4. ENFORCEMENT

Approximately 106 written complaints were received during the last year. Fifty-seven complaints involved wood destroying insect inspection reports. Twenty-nine cases of Non-Agricultural misuse were investigated as well as five cases of Agricultural misuse. Thirteen complaints were a result of drift from ornamental, turf, and right-of-way pesticide applications. Three cases were taken to the State's Attorney's Office on charges of operating a pest control business without a license. Five administrative hearings and twelve investigational conferences were held. Fifty-nine notices of warning were issued. Seven hundred and forty eight businesses and 256 dealers were inspected during the past year.



## TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### Division of Plant Industries

Ellington Agricultural Center

Box 40627, Melrose Station

Nashville, Tennessee 37204

STATE OF TENNESSEE

I986-87 ASPCRO REPORT

In Tennessee, the Structural Pest Control Unit functions under the Division Of Plant Industries Director, Mr. John A. Hammett. The staff consist of:

Eight inspectors

One secretary

One supervisor

The headquarters is Nashville, Tennessee with inspectors strategically located throughout the state. The structural pest control board consist of seven members with the commissioner of agriculture and the division of plant industries director being a member. Members are appointed to serve a four year term by the commissioner. The board has the duty to advise the commissioner on rule and regulation change which effects the unit.

Our reporting data is based on the fiscal year, from July 1 to June 30.

During the fiscal year 1986-87 we had the following:

Routine inspections- - - - -	2266
Sub standards	163
Investigations	653
Charters issued	653
Licenses issued	1111
Sales agents	1231

Beginning October 1986 the structural pest control unit began monitoring pesticide usage under EPA guidelines. The program had worked well. The monitoring program has revealed a number of things concerning pesticide usage. The most important aspect has been bringing the end use product more in line with label standards.

Most complaints still arise from contract disputes and structural damage. A few complaints result from odor and the home owner wanting to know if the pesticide was applied properly.

David L. Barnes  
Pest Control Inspection  
Supervisor

THE TEXAS STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL BOARD  
REPORT TO ASPCRO  
Charleston, South Carolina  
September 14 - 17, 1987

The highlights of the activities of the Texas Structural Pest Control Board in 1987 include the following:

1. Amendments to our law by the State legislature to give the Board authority to establish standards for licensing service technicians.
2. Adoption of new rules for termite inspection and treatment standards. This includes an official State Wood Destroying Insect form to replace all others including the HUD form.
3. Successfully going through the appropriation process and obtaining a 16.5% increase when almost every other state agency received cuts.
4. High media exposure over the chlordane issue. Particularly over a misuse case in which the Board received criticism for being lax, when we handed out the maximum penalty provided by law.
5. Dealing with a group of protesters or activists who are constantly interfering with our work process by distributing false or misleading information through the media and other means.

Our response up to now has been from the positive side as indicated in the attached news release.

Also attached are copies of the termite standards and the proposed technician standards.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA  
ANNUAL REPORT TO ASPCRO  
September, 1987

During the past year no major changes were made in the Virginia Pesticide Law relating to structural pest control.

In May of this year, the Pesticide Advisory Board met for the first time in several years. The Board felt that additional monitoring of pesticide use, both agricultural and commercial, would have a positive effect on the safe and proper use of pesticides in the state. As a result, we have proposed in our budget request, the hiring of five (5) additional Regulatory Inspectors to work full time for the pesticide program. At the present time we have twenty-five (25) Regulatory Inspectors working only part time with the pesticide program. An additional Assistant Supervisor and one (1) clerical person is also requested.

There is some concern from the PCO industry that additional monitoring would put an inequitable burden on their segment of the industry. Based on the number of complaints that we have received during the past several years, there is a trend of a higher reported misuse of pesticides among structural pest control operators than among other segments of the industry. This may be caused by the extensive news media reporting of several incidents of alleged pesticide misuse in Virginia, one involving the deaths of two elderly persons and also the wide media coverage that chlordane has gotten recently.

# Association of Structural Pest Control Regulatory Officials

Dave

David Shriver  
President

James P. Harron  
Vice President

Betty Wyckoff  
Secretary/Treasurer

Reply to:

Maryland Department of Agriculture  
50 Harry S. Truman Parkway  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

July 21, 1987

Dear A.S.P.C.R.O. Member:

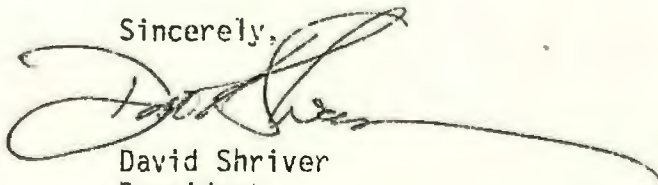
As President of ASPCRO, I recently sent comments to Mike McDavit, EPA, concerning EPA's chlordane fact sheet. I encouraged them to substitute the enclosed fact sheet compiled by Ron Conley of Georgia. I feel this information is more factual and less sensational than EPA's original fact sheet.

In addition, you may recall our discussion last year on the location of the 1988 ASPCRO meeting. I volunteered to host the meeting in Baltimore if there was general agreement to do so. After checking on hotels I found the Omni International Hotel to be the most reasonable. Room rates will be \$75 for a single and \$85 for a double. However, in order to reserve a block of rooms from September 25 to September 28, 1988, I must make a commitment by August 15, 1987.

Please complete and return the enclosed form by July 29, 1987 stating whether or not you would like to come to Baltimore next year. If the majority votes the meeting should be elsewhere we will decide where during the business meeting.

Thank you for your assistance. I look forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,



David Shriver  
President

DS:nc

Enclosures(2)

**RECEIVED**  
INDIANA STATE CHEMIST

JUL 24 1987



## TERMITICIDE USE

Chlordane was first introduced commercially as a pesticide in 1948 and soon became widespread in use; it was registered for a number of food crop uses mostly to control soil insects and was also registered for ant and roach control in structures, as well as for subterranean termite control. Due to the fact that Chlordane is very persistent in the environment and has caused cancer in certain laboratory animals, the various uses were cancelled and phased out during the seventies and by 1983 the use of Chlordane had been limited to the control of subterranean termites. This single use was continued because there was no other known practical alternative which was as efficacious and cost effective. Until recently, EPA also believed that when Chlordane was applied in accordance with label directions, such applications did not result in air levels of Chlordane which posed any significant risk to residents of treated structures. New studies received in 1987 indicate that even when applied properly in accordance with registered label directions, low levels may be found in the air of treated structures. It should be emphasized that Chlordane exposure is not known to have caused cancer in humans, but EPA believes that long term exposure over many years may pose a risk to human health and has taken action to curtail its use and reduce human exposure.

The following Questions and Answers will give more specific details:

Question: What is Chlordane?

Answer: Chlordane is a chlorinated hydrocarbon similar to Aldrin, Dieldrin, and Heptachlor. Chlordane as the manufactured raw material is actually a mixture of Chlordane and a smaller amount of heptachlor, and is a dark brown syrupy liquid. The termiticide product is a formulation of the chemical in an hydrocarbon solvent and contains emulsifiers which allow it to be diluted with water before application. In the case of Chlordane, the concentration of the final solution is 1.00 percent.

Question: How do termiticides function?

Answer: Termites eat wood - in buildings, fences and other wood products and most often enter buildings through wood exposed to the soil or through cracks or crevices in floors and foundation walls. Termites move back and forth between the wood and their nests in the soil. Termite control therefore requires the creation of a chemical barrier between the wood in the building and the termites in the soil.

Question: How are termiticides actually applied to achieve the chemical barrier?

JUL - 3 1987

Answer: Termiticide application is more difficult than application of many other pesticides since it requires specialized equipment and application techniques and also requires a knowledge of the way the structure is built. Any one or more of the following procedures may be employed:

- . Application of the termiticide diluted with water to the soil surface during construction.
- . Applying the termiticide solution in a trench along the outside and/or inside of the foundation wall and covering the treated soil with untreated soil.
- . Injecting or rodding the termiticide solution into the undisturbed soil along the outside and/or inside of the foundation wall.
- . Drilling holes through the concrete slab and injecting the termiticide solution into the soil below.
- . Injecting the termiticide solution into voids through holes drilled in hollow block walls or other masonry wall voids and allowing the solution to seep down into the soil.

Question: How do termiticides get into the air inside structures?

Answer: Even when termiticides are applied strictly in accordance with label directions, small amounts will volatilize and enter the air through cracks in the floor and walls, drains, sumps, joints and heating or cooling ducts. Such levels are generally low and diminish over the first few days or weeks.

Question: How much termiticide in the air is considered safe?

Answer: The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has established a threshold limit of 500 micrograms per cubic meter for both Chlordane and Heptachlor. This is, of course, the concentration allowed in the workplace for a normal 40 hour week. No such actual standards have been established for the home. The National Academy of Science (NAS) has however, at the request of the military recommended "guidelines" for air in the home. These are 5 micrograms per cubic meter for Chlordane and 2 micrograms per cubic meter for Heptachlor. These levels were first recommended several years ago with the suggestion that they should be appropriate until additional exposure data could be obtained to support more scientifically sound levels. A recent study on 40 homes treated under close supervision indicates that only a very small percentage of treated homes have detectable air levels of Chlordane and Heptachlor after treatment, and the vast majority of these are below the NAS guidelines. Until more scientific data is available, it is not possible to set more accurate exposure limits.

Question: How may Chlordane affect my health?

Answer: In dealing with health effects from chemicals it is customary to consider short-term exposure or acute effects and long-term exposure or chronic effects. It is most unlikely that any person will be exposed to an acute dose of Chlordane or Heptachlor from the termiticide use.

The concern over termiticide exposure is strictly long-term, perhaps, over an entire life-time. Such life-time exposure has caused liver cancer in mice, but has not been shown to cause such cancers in rats or other animals. It is most unlikely that many people will be exposed over a lifetime of 70 years to a continuous exposure level which would cause cancer or other adverse health effects.

Question: How certain are scientists of the risks from use of termiticides?

Answer: We obviously cannot conduct chemical tests directly on people so the best alternate method available is to use animal tests. There is a wide difference in the validity which various scientists assign to animal test data as an indicator of human effects. Some scientists feel that the animal tests provide very clear evidence of how pesticides affect humans. Other scientists feel that animal tests are not strong indicators of how chemicals will affect humans. While there is no scientific certainty on the issue of animal test data, it just makes good sense to reduce exposure to the lowest possible level, until more reliable data is available.

Question: How do I know if my home was treated with Chlordane?

Answer: If your home was treated for termites prior to 1981 it is very likely that it was treated with Chlordane, since it has been and currently is used more than any other termiticide. To be sure, you should ask:

- . the company which treated your home
- . your home's previous owner
- . your home's builder

Question: Should I have the air in my home tested?

Answer: If your home was never treated with Chlordane, then testing is certainly not necessary. If your home has been treated, then you should consider the following:

- . Do present odors persist from time of application and do such odors appear to be worse when the heating or cooling system is operating?
- . Are there obvious structural flaws in the foundation or basement walls and does your basement leak?
- . If either of these conditions prevail, you may wish to contract with a private laboratory to have the air in your living quarters tested.

Question: How may I select a laboratory?

Answer: A reliable laboratory accredited by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) which is certified to analyze for pesticides in drinking water would be the type of laboratory recommended by EPA.

Question: What do the tests on my air indicate?

Answer: If the air levels in your home are below 2 micrograms per cubic meter for Heptachlor and 5 micrograms per cubic meter for Chlordane, there should be no reason for concern. If the levels exceed these guidelines there would still be little reason for concern over a limited period of time, but efforts should be undertaken to reduce the levels to within the NAS guidelines. Reduction measures following proper application of termiticides include:

- . Opening windows and doors and using fans when necessary to obtain as much outside air exchange as possible.

- . Sealing of any cracks in walls or floors in contact with treated soil.

- . Filling of joints between floors and walls, and openings around pipes, and drains or sumps.

- . Covering of treated soil beneath home with several inches of untreated soil and covering of soil with 4 mil polyethylene plastic sheets.

If air levels of termiticide result from improper application, each case must be considered on its own individual set of circumstances.

In certain cases, air levels may result from use of Chlordane in the distant past for inside pest control, and not from its use as a termiticide. In these cases reduction measures may include thorough cleaning, sealing, or removal of all baseboards, floor coverings and the like to which the Chlordane may have been applied. Tests should be run again several days after residue reduction measures have been completed to determine if levels have been reduced to within the NAS guidelines.

Question: Are there other termiticides now available for use?

Answer: Yes!

Chlorpyrifos is an organic phosphate.  
Permethrin is a pyrethroid.

Products containing these chemicals are registered as termiticides. Such products may or may not be available in your area since they have not had the widespread use and distribution which Chlordane has, however, your dealer should be able to obtain them for you.

Question: How may I dispose of Chlordane products which are no longer to be used?

Answer: Liquid products in one gallon or smaller containers can be wrapped in several layers of newspaper or other absorbent material securely tied and placed in the trash can for municipal or other pick-up.

For disposal of volumes larger than one gallon you should check with hazardous waste management personnel employed by the State Department of Natural Resources.

OTHER INFORMATION: FOR OTHER INFORMATION OR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION YOU MAY WISH TO CALL THE NATIONAL PESTICIDE TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (NPTN) AT 1-800-858-7378.