The NC Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has joined 13 other states in partnering with an online mapping service to help prevent crop damage and bee deaths due to accidental/unintended pesticide drift. Producers of specialty and organic crops can map their field location using DriftWatch. As a companion program, BeeCheck allows hive owners to map the locations of beehives. Pesticide applicators can access both databases using FieldWatch before treating a field to identify sensitive sites that are close to the spray areas.

The program is voluntary, non-regulatory and free to use. Other states have had great success in getting pesticide users, farmers and beekeepers to use the site to reduce the effects of accidental drift. The program was purchased with a grant from the Pesticide Environmental Trust Fund and is part of the Department’s ongoing efforts to protect and increase valuable crops and pollinators in the state.

Growers, beekeepers and other pesticide users can access DriftWatch, BeeCheck and FieldWatch at www.ncagr.gov/pollinators. The website offers detailed instructions on how to sign up and use the mapping tools. Producers of high-value specialty crops, such as tomatoes, tobacco, fruit trees, grapes and vegetables can map their sites and provide contact information about their operation on DriftWatch. Using BeeCheck, beekeepers map their hives using pins with half-acre circles and can choose which details of hive information are displayed to the public. Additionally, State Registered Apiaries show a circle with a one mile radius around the apiary for beekeepers to be notified of an aerial application of pesticides toxic to bees. Pesticide applicators can view the mapped locations of FieldWatch.

DriftWatch, BeeCheck and FieldWatch are intended to help specialty crop producers, beekeepers and pesticide users be good neighbors and work together to protect our pollinators and avoid drift on sensitive crops. In the coming months NCDA&CS staff will be meeting with grower groups as well as working with Cooperative Extension and the NC Farm Bureau to explain how all three programs work and how to use the online tools.

Anyone wanting additional information on DriftWatch, BeeCheck or FieldWatch should contact the NCDA&CS Pesticide Section at (919)733-3556.
Soil Fumigation - Have you recertified?

There have been 30 soil fumigation recertification classes held in various counties around the state this year. If your initial soil fumigation certification date was in 2013, you are required to recertify in 2016 prior to fumigating. Recertification can be accomplished one of the following ways:

1. Attend a one-hour soil fumigation recertification class offered by the NCCES
2. Pass the NCDA&CS soil fumigation exam, or
3. Complete the EPA online soil fumigation program which can be accessed at https://www.epa.gov/soil-fumigants/soil-fumigant-training-certified-appicators

Anyone choosing to complete the EPA online soil fumigation program is required to send a copy of the proof of completion certificate to the NCDA&CS Pesticide Section. Anyone wishing to take the NCDA&CS soil fumigation exam should contact the Pesticide Section at (919)733-3556 to make arrangements.

6/30/16 Time is Running Out!

Commercial applicators and public operators with a 6/30/16 recertification date, please be aware that your credits must be earned by 6/30/16; you DO NOT have until the end of the year to earn credits. Even if your license does not expire until 12/31/16, credits must be earned by 6/30/16.

To check your credit status use the link below:

For recertification credit requirements for various license categories and additional information regarding credit requirements use link below:
http://www.ncagr.gov/SPCAP/pesticides/RECREDRE.HTM

For a list of approved continuing education courses use link below:
http://www.ncagr.gov/aspzine/str-pest/pesticides/PesticdeCalendar/calendar.asp
When you add a category to an existing license, your recertification expiration date **DOES NOT CHANGE**!

Recertification credits for the new category must be earned by your current recertification expiration date.

As always, credits for **EACH** category must be obtained in at least 2 different calendar years.

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**Ornamental & Turf Applicators**

**To clarify a question that is often asked;**

“Can applicators with an Ornamental & Turf license, advertise and perform service for the control of ticks, fleas, etc. in yards?”

**Answer: NO.** Ornamental & Turf will allow you to treat many landscape pests including fire ants, but in order to advertise and treat for ticks and fleas in people’s yards, you will need to add the Public Health category to your license.
North Carolina Pesticide Board Actions

At the January 2016 meeting of the North Carolina Pesticide Board, the following settlement agreements, including monetary penalties totaling $10,850, were approved for alleged violations of the NC Pesticide Law of 1971. Consent to the terms of the settlement agreement does not constitute an admission of guilt to any alleged violation.

Charles W. Greer of Warrensville, agreed to pay $600 for damage caused to a neighboring property by drift from a pesticide application. NC Pesticide law states no person should apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticides or vapors result in adverse effects.

Stephen Scott Edwards, owner of Edwards Farm in Bladenboro, agreed to pay $1,200 for violations of worker protection standards. H2A workers at Edwards Farm entered a tobacco field to work during a pesticide application for sucker control. The label for this pesticide states that access to field should be restricted for 24 hours. Edward’s workers also received no training. Lacked personal protective equipment, lacked access to decontamination supplies and the farm had no pesticide safety posters or warnings posted.

Roger D. Slaughter, owner of S&S Lawncapes in Hickory agreed to pay $600 for failure to prevent drift on adjacent plants during pesticide applications. NC Pesticide Law states no person should apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticide particles or vapors result in adverse effects.

Mark A. Suggs, a licensed pesticide dealer for Harvey’s Southeast in Whiteville, agreed to pay $650 for damage caused by drift during a pesticide application. Drift from a pesticide treatment of Dawson’s soybean fields damaged corn plants at an adjacent property.

Danny W. Williams of Oxford agreed to pay $1,250 for violations involving worker protection standards. Violations included not providing an oral warning of pesticide applications to workers, not providing personal protective equipment, and not providing access to decontamination supplies for workers.

Christopher K. Hedgepeth of Raeford agreed to pay $1,000 for damage caused to a neighboring property by drift from a pesticide application. NC Pesticide law states no person should apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticide particles or vapors result in adverse effects.
Colon Randy Gray of LaGrange agreed to pay $600 for damage caused to a neighboring property by drift from a pesticide application. NC Pesticide law states no person should apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticide particles or vapors result in adverse effects.

Albert Eugene Dellinger, owner of Dellinger Farms in Vale, agreed to pay $1,200 for damage to grape vines caused by drift from a pesticide application. NC Pesticide law states no person should apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticide particles or vapors result in adverse effects. Dellinger also agreed that he shall not apply any product containing 2, 4-D or Dicamba on any property that joins, abuts or is in any way across from or adjacent to any property owned or operated by Woodmill Winery.

David W. Walton of Lumber Bridge agreed to pay $600 for failure to prevent drift on adjacent plants during pesticide applications. NC Pesticide law states no person should apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticide particles or vapors result in adverse effects.

Ricky Nelson Hall of Roseboro agreed to pay $600 for failure to prevent drift on adjacent plants during pesticide applications. NC Pesticide law states no person should apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticide particles or vapors result in adverse effects.

Christopher Jason Bissette of Zackly Rite Farms in Elm City agreed to pay $1,000 for damage caused to a neighboring property by drift from a pesticide application. NC Pesticide law states no person should apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticide particles or vapors result in adverse effects.

Kevin S. Gardner of Stantonsburg agreed to pay $600 for damage caused to a neighboring property by drift from a pesticide application. NC Pesticide law states no person should apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticide particles or vapors result in adverse effects.

Robert C. Boyette, owner of Rock Ridge Farms in Wilson, agreed to pay $600 for damage caused to a neighboring property by drift from a pesticide application. NC Pesticide law states no person should apply pesticides under such conditions that drift from pesticide particles or vapors result in adverse effects.
PESTICIDE SECTION

- INFORMATION & ASSISTANCE WITH PESTICIDE REGULATORY & COMPLIANCE
- PESTICIDE CERTIFICATION & LICENSING QUESTIONS
- EXAM SCHEDULES & REGISTRATION
- RECERTIFICATION CREDIT QUESTIONS & APPROVED COURSES

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Structural Pest Control and Pesticides Division
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http://www.ncagr.gov/SPCAP/pesticides/

POLLINATOR PROTECTION:
http://ncagr.gov/spcap/bee/

PESTICIDE CONTAINER RECYCLING:
Dr. Henry Wade

PESTICIDE WASTE DISPOSAL:
Derrick Bell

PESTICIDE SCHOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR CERTIFICATION & RECERTIFICATION

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