



PESTICIDE *Update*

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Pesticide Section / Food & Drug Protection Division
<http://www.ncagr.com/fooddrug/pesticid/index.htm>

Summer/Fall 2000

Student Winners Honored in Pesticide Container Recycling Poster Contest

By Colleen Hudak, Special Programs Manager

Agricultural Commissioner Jim Graham recently presented three FFA students with plaques and \$500 U.S. Savings Bonds for their winning entries in the 1999 Pesticide Container Recycling Poster Contest. For this contest, students were asked to create a poster theme that could be used to promote the state's plastic pesticide container recycling program.

Erica Boliek and Amber Coffey, both of West Alexander Junior High School in Taylorsville, submitted the winning design depicting a "walking pesticide container" with the slogan "Pick Plastic Pesticide Containers, They're Recyclable!" Erica and Amber's entry was chosen from more than 80 entries. Lisa Dawn Wood, of Southern Nash Senior High School in Bailey, designed the second-place poster. Lisa's poster featured a "To Do Checklist" reminding applicators to rinse and recycle their pesticide containers.

Copies of the winning posters have been mass-produced and distributed statewide. The student designs are also being incorporated into advertisements and a variety of promotional items (pencils, plastic bags, flyswatters, etc.) that will be given out at fairs and trade shows.

Pesticide Environmental Trust Fund (PETF) money, raised through environmental assessment fees paid by companies when they register pesticides for sale in North Carolina, was used to purchase the savings bonds, plaques, and promotional items. Since 1995, this fund has also financed grants to county governments for establishing or enhancing pesticide container recycling programs. Currently, 76 counties have active pesticide container recycling programs. To determine whether or not your county is one of these, check the NCDA&CS-Pesticide Section's web page (<http://www.ncagr.com/fooddrug/pesticid/recycle.htm>) or call 919-733-3556.



Amber Coffey, Erica Boliek, Lisa Wood, Mark Elliot with Commissioner Graham

EPA Eliminates Nearly All Household Uses of "Dursban"

By Drs. Mike Waldvogel and Wayne Buhler, NCCES

Many of you may have heard the EPA announcement about changes in the use of insecticide products containing chlorpyrifos, the most widely used pesticide in U.S. households. Although more than 800 pesticide products containing this active ingredient are currently registered by the EPA, it is most commonly sold by Dow AgroSciences under the trade name "Dursban".

This recent action is part of the reassessment of all organophosphate and carbamate pesticides conducted under the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996, which imposes a significantly greater margin of safety to ensure the protection of children's health.

Some of the reports coming through the media contain inaccuracies or are written without being clear as to what is actually

happening. The EPA did not "ban" Dursban, which would have meant an immediate recall of the product from the shelves of retail stores. The EPA reached an agreement with the manufacturers on a phased withdrawal of the product from the market. This action should substantially reduce the amount of the chemical being used in the United States.

The major impact of this agreement is on residential use. The companies will cease producing products containing chlorpyrifos for the consumer market at the end of the year, but existing stocks of these products, e.g., what you would find currently in retail stores, can continue to be sold and used. Consumers will be able to purchase chlorpyrifos containing products for use in/around homes and on lawns and gardens until December 31, 2001.

**EPA did not
"ban" Dursban**

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Pesticide Storage: Preparing for the Expected and the Unexpected

By Pat Farquhar, Pesticide Inspector I

Many of the aspects of our daily lives that we enjoy and sometimes take for granted are made possible in part to the use of pesticides. Everything from a stable and inexpensive supply of high quality food, fiber and forest products to a nice, weed-free park for our children are benefits that we receive from lawful use of pesticide products. Along with the privilege of being able to buy and use pesticides, comes the responsibility of making sure that pesticides are stored in a manner that does not endanger you, other people or the environment. Regardless of the quantity and type of pesticides that are stored, whether you are a large agricultural chemical supplier or just a homeowner, safety should be your main concern.

The Expected:

As a father of two girls, ages five and one, I am aware of the natural curiosities that children have. One of the responsibilities that I have to them is to ensure that their immediate surroundings are safe. We all need to look around our homes and become aware of the pesticides that we use and the potential hazards that are present. Most homeowners have some brand of disinfectant surface cleaner, toilet bowl cleaner, insect repellent, ant/roach spray, or even bleach, which they use to kill or repel household germs or insects around the house. These products are considered pesticides by North Carolina law. Where do you store these products in your home? Do you keep the bathroom disinfectants on the back of the toilet or under the bathroom sink where they are easily accessible to children? The labels on these products contain such warnings as “may be harmful to eyes” or “may be harmful or fatal if swallowed” and advise you to “**Keep Out of the Reach of Children.**” It is imperative that we read and carefully follow the label directions for use and storage of these products. Always store household pesticides in their original containers, on shelves that are out of the reach of small children, or in cabinets that are locked.

The Unexpected:

The “unexpected” can come in many forms: fires, floods, tornadoes, hurricanes, etc. In 1999, many people in eastern North Carolina had to deal with the flooding that resulted from hurricanes Dennis and Floyd. For some, it meant abandoning their homes, for others their businesses. As a Pesticide Inspector, it was my responsibility to contact retail stores, commercial pesticide applicators and pesticide dealers to find out if their facilities were damaged and to what extent they were damaged. In my territory, I monitored cleanup activities at two large commercial facilities, four golf courses and several retail stores that got flooded. Fortunately, much of the potential environmental harm that could have resulted from such a disaster was avoided. This was due in large part to the commitment of the commercial pesticide applicators and dealers to store their pesticides according to regulations established for North Carolina. As a result of having contingency plans in place, the two pesticide dealerships had a lot of the information needed to respond to the emergency situation already compiled and were not forced to gather such information during the flooding. Commercial facilities that store 10,000 pounds or more of restricted-use products (RUP’s) are required to develop a “Contingency Plan.” The contingency plan describes the actions that facility personnel will take in the event of a release of pesticides or pesticide contaminated waste into the environment and includes arrangements agreed to by local emergency officials to coordinate emergency services. The contingency plan also includes maps of the facility and surrounding areas, indicating the location of other hazards and sensitive areas.

When a severe storm is approaching, or has just occurred and flooding appears to be inevitable, there are a few things that you can do to reduce the risk of pesticide contamination to the environment. You should attempt to move as many of the pesticides as possible to a higher location and make sure that any remaining pesticides are accurately inventoried. You should secure and lock your pesticide storage area to reduce the chance of pesticide containers being washed away by flood waters. You may also want to turn off the electricity to your storage area so that a short circuit will not cause a fire. And finally, you should compile a list of phone numbers for emergency personnel that you may need to contact after the storm.

North Carolina storage rules also require that commercial facilities that store any quantity of restricted-use pesticides maintain a current inventory of RUP’s and develop a prefire plan. These plans are approved by the local fire departments and describe each facility’s plan and procedures for management of fires involving pesticides.

Pesticide Storage Basics:

- 1) Pesticides shall not be stored in leaking containers.
- 2) Pesticides shall not be stored in unlabeled containers.
- 3) Pesticides (formulated products or use solutions) shall not be stored in any food, feed, beverage, or medicine container.
- 4) Pesticides shall not be stored in a manner that could cause contamination of food, feed, beverages, eating utensils, tobacco, tobacco products, other pesticides, seeds, or fertilizers.
- 5) Pesticides shall be stored in accordance with storage recommendations on the pesticide label and the labels of other products in the same storage area.
- 6) When unattended, pesticides shall be stored to prevent unauthorized access.
- 7) Pesticides shall be stored in an area that is dry (does not accumulate water) and ventilated.
- 8) Pesticide storage areas shall be free of combustible materials such as gasoline, kerosene, or petroleum solvents and debris such as waste paper, rags, or used cardboard boxes that may provide an ignition source.

For more information about pesticide storage requirements that may apply to you, please contact the North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services, Pesticide Section @ (919) 733-3556 or visit our website @ www.ncagr.com/fooddrug/pesticid.



“Dursban” continued

Continued from page 1

Quite likely, many people will decide to use other insecticides as Dursban becomes harder to find. Also, more importantly, the public may come to realize that pest control does not have to be a liquid sprayed out of the nozzle of an aerosol can or pump sprayer. There are also *many non-chemical methods* that are quite effective against a variety of pests in and around our homes, lawns and gardens. We should always give consideration to employing these methods first.

Indoor and outdoor applications of Dursban by professional applicators controlling “general household pests around residences” will also be discontinued. Things are slightly different for termite treatments. Existing stocks of chlorpyrifos-containing termiticides can continue to be used according to their current product labels, which means they can be used to treat an entire house. After current stocks are depleted, the manufacturers will still be able to produce chlorpyrifos-containing term-iticides, but the *new products* must carry revised labels that:

1. Reduce the rate of application by 50% (to 0.5%).
2. Limit the use of the chemical to spot or local treatments.
3. Allow the continued use of the insecticide to treat homes (and other buildings) that are under construction (what are commonly called “pre-treats” in the pest control business).

Use of chlorpyrifos in the U.S. as a termiticide for spot and local treatments will be allowed until December 31, 2002. At that point, the only remaining use against termites will be for pre-treats, which will continue through at least December 2004.

Some other points of note:

1. Use of chlorpyrifos in schools, daycare centers, parks, and other areas where children may be exposed will be canceled.
2. Chlorpyrifos will remain available for various U.S. nonresidential uses such as golf courses and ornamental nurseries as well as for all U.S. crop uses except tomatoes.

3. The agreement includes refinements in agricultural applications that result in a reduction of chlorpyrifos residues on apples and grapes.

4. Use of chlorpyrifos by public health control officials for fire ant and mosquito abatement will be allowed because of important health benefits.

Some people may be concerned about having any quantity of chlorpyrifos stored around their house or property, and they may wish to dispose of it. Homeowners should not toss full or partially filled containers of pesticide into the garbage can or take them to landfill sites. There are other better options, including the following: a) giving it to someone else who wants to use it, b) contacting your county agency that accepts pesticides and other hazardous chemicals on special collection days during the year, or c) calling the NC Department of Agricultural and Consumer Services at (919) 715-9023 or (919)733-7366.

Should people be concerned if their house has recently been treated with Dursban? No, provided the house was treated properly (i.e, according to the product label). If you have concerns, you should contact the pest control professional who treated your house. If you treated the house yourself, then hopefully you followed the product label. The product label is not a list of “suggestions” on how to use the insecticide. It is the law and it is intended to prevent pesticide misuse.

The toxicological issues surrounding chlorpyrifos are complicated, and you may hear many interpretations of the same studies. Any specific questions about the “danger” or toxicology of chlorpyrifos should be directed to Dr. Greg Cope, Extension Toxicologist at NCSU: 919-515-5296 [e-mail, Greg_Cope@ncsu.edu].



Beaufort County and Pesticide Dealers Cooperate in Recycling Effort

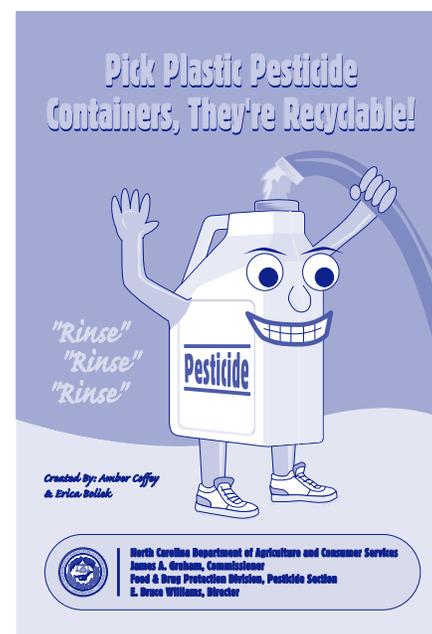
The Beaufort County Cooperative Extension Service (Beaufort CES) and area pesticide dealers are cooperating in a new recycling program this year. The following dealers have generously allowed their facilities to house large storage containers so that applicators can drop off their properly rinsed empty pesticide containers. The storage containers were purchased with a 1999 Pesticide Environmental Trust Fund grant. According to project coordinator, Mr. Rod Gurganus of Beaufort CES, most applicators like the convenience of having collection sites at the same place that they purchase their agricultural chemicals. For more information, please contact the site coordinators listed below.

W.B. Gerard & Sons
425 Grimes Road
Washington, NC 27889
252/946-9039
Site coordinator: Thad Gerard

Royster Clark-Washington
933 West 3rd Street
Washington, NC 27889
252/946-5115
Site coordinator: Billy Slade

AM Farm Center
510 Swindell Road
Pantego, NC 27860
252/943-2388
Site coordinator: Jesse Allen

Royster Clark-Belhaven
28536 U.S. 264 West
Belhaven, NC 27810
252/943-2741
Site coordinator: Doug Black



Pesticide Container Recycling Grants for 2000 Announced

By Colleen Hudak, Special Programs Manager

This year four counties were awarded grants from the Pesticide Environmental Trust Fund (PETF) to establish new or enhance existing pesticide container recycling programs. To be eligible for the PETF grant, a county had to submit a written proposal outlining how it would use the money to foster pesticide container recycling. A fifteen member review committee, composed primarily of Pesticide Inspector II's, discussed and rated each proposal for its completeness and practicality.

Two counties, Martin and Mitchell, will be using their grants to establish new pesticide container recycling programs. Beaufort County will use its award to expand its program from four to six recycling sites, all conveniently located at pesticide dealerships. Although Cumberland County has never received PETF funding prior to this year, it has had a locally supported pesticide container-recycling program for a number years. With its 2000 grant, Cumberland County will develop new printed materials to advertise the location of its recycling sites.

The Pesticide Section wishes to extend its congratulations to this year's PETF grant recipients. Staff members look forward to working with these four counties and the other seventy-two North Carolina counties who help to protect our state's resources by providing their residents the option of recycling plastic pesticide containers.



Fire Ant Biological Control

By Kathleen Kidd, Biological Control Administrator, Plant Protection Section

Fire ants are rapidly spreading in North Carolina despite efforts to slow them (<http://www.agr.state.nc.us/plantind/plant/entomol/antmove.jpg>). Presently, biological control initiatives offer the most promising long-term approach for the management of this pest. Biological control involves the use of one organism to control another.

In May 2000, the NCDA&CS, Plant Industry Division became partners with USDA-ARS to release a parasitic fly, *Pseudacteon tricuspidis*. Approximately 3,000 flies were released over a two-week period on a single parcel of federal land in eastern North Carolina. A large number of field staff participated in the releases and contributed to the success of this initial effort.

The phorid fly is tiny, about half the size of a gnat. It is native to Brazil. To insure that flies had adequate ants to attack, a portion of a fire ant mound was excavated and placed in a large, covered plastic box. Flies were released into the box and exposed to the fire ants for two hours. Because the phorids are attracted to active ants, the fire ants had to be stirred up every few minutes to keep them moving.

During the two hour period, we could see then phorid flies following the fire ants and then swooping down to oviposit (lay eggs). Eggs can be laid inside the ants in a

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Pesticide Field Staff Offers Compliance Assistance

By Peyam Barghassa, Bilingual Pesticide Specialist

The Compliance Monitoring and Field Operations Unit conducts compliance assistance inspections upon request during normal business hours. Compliance assistance consists of prearranged visits where our pesticide inspectors will meet with the business owner or manager, conduct an inspection, explain the various areas of the pertinent pesticide laws and regulations affecting the business, complete an inspection report and discuss findings with management. The Section's bilingual specialist is also available to speak to Hispanic workers regarding their responsibilities under the Worker Protection Standard and to answer general questions about pesticide use and safety. The benefits of compliance assistance are many and include such things as:

- Protection of workers and others from possible pesticide exposure
- Protection of the environment from pesticide contamination, and
- Promotion of responsible pesticide use.

The pesticide inspector may find a situation not in accordance with the law or regulations (noncompliance). If a minor noncompliance is observed, the inspector will give a set time for corrective measures to be taken. A follow-up inspection may be required. Where serious noncompliance, such as threat to human health or the environment is observed, the business owner must immediately remove the imminent hazard and then prepare a plan of action to resolve the issue as rapidly as possible.

Types of Compliance Assistance Inspections

- Comprehensive Use Inspection
- Worker Protection Inspection
- Pesticide Storage Inspection
- Emergency Contingency Plan Inspection
- Chemigation
- Licensing
- Record Keeping

For more information on compliance assistance or to schedule one of the following available on-site inspections, please contact Sharron Preddy, NCDA&CS-Pesticide Section at (919) 733-3556.

Farmer's Flu

By Dr. Rick Langley, M.D., N.C. Department of Health and Human Services

So what do we mean when we talk about *farmer's flu*? Is this a disease unique to farmers? When does it occur? Who is at risk and how does one prevent it from occurring? Farmers as a group are at increased risk for certain injuries and illnesses. For example, chemical poisonings, certain respiratory illnesses, some types of cancer, zoonotic infections (diseases transmitted by animals), and traumatic injuries from animals and/or equipment are more prevalent in farmers than the general public.

When we talk about *farmer's flu*, health care personnel may think of several conditions that often have similar symptoms. Among the disorders seen in farmers that can produce acute "flu-like" symptoms, and occasionally fever, are green tobacco illness, pesticide poisoning, heat-related illness, organic dust toxic syndrome (ODTS), and rarely, an actual viral or bacterial infection.

Organic dust toxic syndrome (ODTS), which is usually the condition most agricultural health and safety specialists mean when talking about *farmer's flu*, is a condition characterized by fever, malaise, muscle aches, chest tightness, headache, nausea, chills, and cough. Unfortunately, many physicians that do not practice in rural areas are unfamiliar with ODTS. This condition has been previously known as "precipitin negative farmer's lung", "pulmonary mycotoxicosis", "grain fever", "silo-unloaders syndrome", "toxic alveolitis", and "inhalation fever". Symptoms occur 4-8 hours after exposure to organic dusts such as from straw, silage, grain dust, and wood chips. In the majority of patients, symptoms last less than 24 hours. The causative agent appears to be due to endotoxins or mycotoxins, which are components of bacteria or mold associated with the dusts.



ODTS tends to occur primarily in the summer and fall, and clusters of cases can occur. For example, when several individuals loading hay into a barn develop similar symptoms within a few hours of working, ODTS may be the culprit. Some health care experts estimate that up to 33% of hog farmers may experience symptoms due to ODTS. Fortunately, there appears to be minimal long-term complications after episodes of ODTS. The illness is treated with bed rest and common over the counter medicines such as nonsteroidal agents (like ibuprofen or aspirin) for aches and fever. Repeat episodes may occur after exposure to dusty conditions.

Prevention includes changing farming practices to minimize the generation of dust and to improve the ventilation in the area. When dust exposure cannot be avoided, respirators approved by NIOSH should be worn.

"The introduction and establishment of the phorid fly should help reduce the imported fire ant population," Ag Commissioner Jim Graham said. "Based on similar efforts in other states, this approach to containing the fire ant should provide long-term benefits. While the phorid fly won't eradicate the fire ant, it will act as a powerful agent for population control."

Fire Ant Biological Control

Continued from page 4

fraction of a second. At the end of two hours, ants were returned to their own mounds and nature left to take her course as the flies matured.

Each day, four to six mounds were treated in these boxes. When more flies were available, releases were made at the mounds also. Ants at the mounds also had to be kept moving with periodic disturbance to the mound.

Monitoring for establishment began on June 14. The first phorids were found June 19. We will continue to monitor the site through the fall and again next spring. News reports from South Carolina indicated their phorids did not survive the winter, but further conversation shed more light on the story. The site that was checked did not get an adequate release of the phorids. Therefore, it is too soon to conclude the phorids are not established. We hope to see continued activity here along with the establishment of a population of phorids and the microsporidian.



PESTICIDE
Update

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Pesticide Update is a quarterly
newsletter of the Pesticide Section.



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Pesticide Disposal Collection Fall, 2000

MACON COUNTY

October 4, 2000

10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Contact: ALAN DURDEN
(828) 349-2049

POLK COUNTY

October 5, 2000

10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Contact: JOHN VINING
(828) 894-8218

CARTERET COUNTY

October 17, 2000

10:00am - 2:00pm

Contact: LISA WIMPFHEIMER
(252) 728-8421

CRAVEN COUNTY

October 18, 2000

10:00am - 2:00pm

Contact: TOM GLASGOW
(252) 633-1477

PERSON COUNTY

November 7, 2000

10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Contact: DEREK DAY
(336) 599-1195

JONES COUNTY

November 8, 2000

10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

Contact: MINTON SMALL
(252) 448-9621

BEAUFORT COUNTY

November 9, 2000

10:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

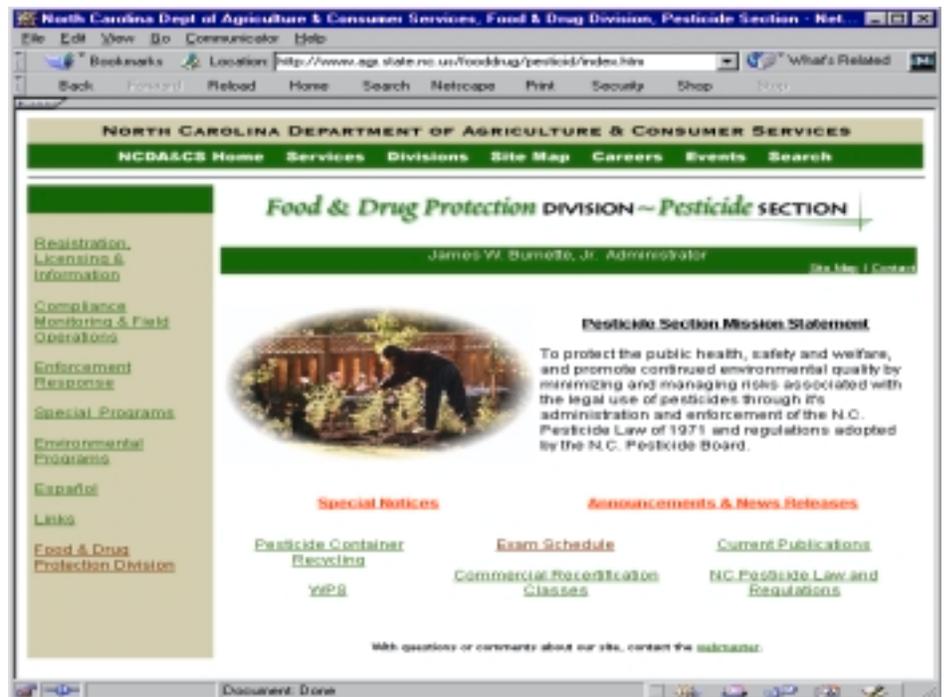
Contact: ROD GURGANUS
(252) 946-0111

Check out the Pesticide Section's New Web Site!

By Laura Stover, Processing Assistant III

After many long hours of hard work, the pages of our new web site were finally downloaded for public use on June 30, 2000. To see what we have done, go to: <http://www.ncagr.com/fooddrug/pesticid>. You should find this new site much easier to use than the previous one. We have updated existing pages and added many new ones as well. The new site includes several interactive maps that allow you to determine such things as:

- when and where pesticide licensing exams will be held in the state
- whether or not your county has pesticide container recycling
- who the appropriate contact person is, who the pesticide inspector(s) is in your county.



Guilford County Begins Recycling

The new Guilford County Pesticide Container Recycling Program, a cooperative effort between N.C. A & T State University and the Guilford County Cooperative Extension Service, is now ready to accept containers thanks to a 1999 Pesticide Environmental Trust Fund grant! A unique feature of Guilford County's program is the location of the recycling site at the Guilford County Cooperative Extension Office (3309 Burlington Road, Greensboro). Program leaders believe that this site will prove to be a very convenient place for applicators to drop off their properly rinsed containers. For more information, please contact either Mr. William Wickliffe at (336) 375-5876 [e-mail, wick_wickliffe@ncsu.edu] or Dr. Mohammed Jimo Ibrahim at (336) 334-7734 [e-mail, jimoi@ncat.edu].

TO DO

North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
James A. Graham, Commissioner
Food & Drug Protection Division, Pesticide Section
E. Bruce Williams, Director



NCPB Actions

At the April, May and July 2000, meetings of the North Carolina Pesticide Board, the following settlement agreements, including license suspensions and monetary penalties totaling \$13,000, 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.

Claud J. Allegood, Raleigh, for the alleged violation of engaging in the business of a pesticide applicator without a pesticide applicator license. Mr. Allegood paid a monetary penalty.

Wallace W. Bembrly, Orangeburg, SC, for the alleged violation of operating in a faulty, careless, or negligent manner. Mr. Bembrly paid a monetary penalty.

Betco Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, for the alleged violation of distributing, selling, or offering for sale an adulterated pesticide. Betco Corporation agreed to pay a monetary penalty.

Terry L. Blalock, Norwood, for the alleged violation of using of a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, for applying a pesticide under conditions where drift from particles or vapors result in adverse effect, and for operating in a faulty, careless, or negligent manner as a certified pesticide applicator. Mr. Blalock agreed to a year's suspension of his private pesticide applicator's certification beginning July 11, 2000 and to pay a monetary penalty.

David E. Boone, Rockingham, for the alleged violation of using of a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, and for operating in a faulty, careless, or negligent manner. Mr. Boone agreed to pay a monetary penalty.

Cape Fear Chemicals, Inc., Elizabethtown, for the alleged violation of distributing, selling, or offering for sale an adulterated pesticide. Cape Fear Chemicals, Inc. agreed to remove (recall) all batches of the adulterated pesticide from North Carolina; to analyze twenty-five percent of the batches (lots) of the pesticide from October 1, 1999 until May 9, 2000 and pay a monetary penalty.

Cape Fear Chemicals, Inc., Elizabethtown, for the alleged violation of distributing, selling, or offering for sale an adulterated pesticide. Cape Fear Chemicals, Inc. agreed to recall the adulterated batches, to notify the Pesticide Section of the quantity recovered and pay a monetary penalty.

Mark A. Corder, Coverdale, Virginia, for the alleged violation of using of a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling and for applying a pesticide under conditions where drift from particles or vapors results in adverse effect. Mr. Corder agreed to a two-week suspension of his aerial applicator license beginning June 1, 2000 and to pay a monetary penalty.

George W. Duncan, Marion, for the alleged violation of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, for operating in a faulty, careless, or negligent manner, and for applying a pesticide under conditions where drift from particles or vapors results in adverse effect. Mr. Duncan agreed to pay a monetary penalty.

Dexter B. Edwards, Beulaville, for the alleged violation of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, for operating in a faulty, careless, or negligent manner, and for applying a pesticide under conditions where drift from particles or vapors results in adverse effect. Mr. Edwards agreed to pay a monetary penalty.

Arturo Garcia, Apex, for the alleged violation of engaging in the business of a pesticide applicator without a pesticide applicator license. Mr. Garcia agreed to pay a monetary penalty.

Christopher T. Grantham, Mt. Olive, for the alleged violation of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling and for applying a pesticide under conditions where drift from particles or vapors results in adverse effect. Mr. Grantham agreed to pay a monetary penalty.

David P. Hrupsa, Felton, Delaware, for the alleged violations of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling; for depositing a pesticide within 100 feet of a residence; for applying pesticide under conditions where drift from particles or vapors result in adverse effect; and for depositing a pesticide by aircraft on the right-of-way of a public road or within 25 feet of the road, whichever is the greater distance. Mr. Hrupsa's aerial applicator's license was suspended for one month beginning June 1, 2000 and he paid a monetary penalty.

Jose A. Huesca, Rockingham, for the alleged violation of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

David C. Jackson, Horseshoe, for the alleged violation of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. A monetary penalty was paid.

William L. Jackson, Mt. Olive, for the alleged violation of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, for operating in a faulty, careless, or negligent manner, and for applying pesticides under conditions where drift from pesticide particles or vapors results in adverse effect. Mr. Jackson agreed to not apply any 2,4-D ester containing products for one year beginning July 11, 2000 and to pay a monetary penalty.

James D. King, West Jefferson, for the alleged violation of providing or making available a restricted use pesticide to a person other than a licensed pesticide applicator, and for gross negligence, incompetence or misconduct in acting as a pesticide dealer.

Donnell E. Kornegay, Jr., for the alleged violation of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, and for operating in a faulty, careless, or negligent manner, and for applying pesticides under conditions where drift from

pesticide particles or vapors results in adverse effect. A monetary penalty was paid.

Sam G. Lang, Raleigh, for the alleged violations of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its label and for operating in a faulty, careless, or negligent manner.

Quality Stores Incorporated, Muskegon, Michigan, for the alleged violation of distributing, selling or offering for sale an unregistered pesticide.

Guy E. McClary, Kingstree, South Carolina, for the alleged violation of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its label; for failing to keep a written record of a pesticide application; for applying a pesticide aerially under conditions that drift from the pesticide particles or vapors results in adverse effects; for the deposition of a pesticide within 100 feet of a residence and for deposition of a pesticide on any nontarget area in a manner causing adverse effect. Mr. McClary's aerial applicators license was suspended for one month beginning October 1, 2000 and a monetary penalty was paid.

Teddy L. Norris, Burlington, for the alleged violation of engaging in the business of a pesticide applicator without a pesticide applicator license. Mr. paid a monetary penalty.

Ronald A. Overcash, West Jefferson, for the alleged violation of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, and for operating in a faulty, careless, or negligent manner. Mr. Overcash agreed to a monetary penalty.

Tom W. Reece, Deep Gap, for the alleged violation of engaging in the business of a pesticide applicator without a pesticide applicator license. Mr. Reece agreed to a monetary penalty.

John W. Reed, Cloverdale, Virginia, for the alleged violation of using a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its label; for applying a pesticide aerially under conditions where drift from pesticide particles or vapor result in adverse effect and for deposition of a pesticide on any nontarget area in a manner causing adverse effect.

Joseph W. Stroud, Old Fort, for the alleged violation of providing or making available a restricted use pesticide to a person other than a licensed pesticide applicator. Stroud's pesticide applicator certification was suspended for three months beginning May 9, 2000.

T&H Distributors, Harrisburg, Virginia, for the alleged violation of distributing, selling or offering for sale an unregistered pesticide. T&H Distributors agreed to a monetary penalty.

Wallace Hardware Company, Morristown, Tennessee, for the alleged violation of distributing, selling or offering for sale an unregistered pesticide.

Permanent Collection Sites for Pesticide Disposal

To participate in collection at the counties listed below, you must be a resident of the county. Call for details and an appointment.

ASHE COUNTY

Contact: SCOTT HURLEY
(336) 246-3721

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Contact: CHARLES WHITTENTON
(910) 483-4897

FORSYTH COUNTY

Contact: MICHELE SAKWA
(336) 784-4300

GUILFORD COUNTY

Contact: DEBRA MEURS
(336) 373-2167

For more information on pesticide disposal, contact Royce Batts or Derrick Bell,
NCDA&CS at (919) 715-9023 or (919) 733-7366.

For More Information

PESTICIDE SCHOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR CERTIFICATION AND RECERTIFICATION

CONTACT: Dr. Wayne Buhler, Dept. of Horticultural Science, Box 7609, NCSU, Raleigh, NC 27695. Phone (919) 515-3113

CERTIFICATION, LICENSING, AND RECERTIFICATION CREDITS OR TESTING

CONTACT: Mike Williams, Pesticide Section, NCDA&CS, P.O. Box 27647, Raleigh, NC 27611. Phone (919) 733-3556

PRIVATE APPLICATOR RECERTIFICATION CLASSES

CONTACT: Your local Cooperative Extension Service office

COMMERCIAL APPLICATOR AND DEALER RECERTIFICATION CLASSES

CONTACT: Pesticide Section Homepage www.agr.state.nc.us/fooddrug/pesticid

PESTICIDE CONTAINER RECYCLING

CONTACT: Colleen Hudak, Pesticide Section, NCDA&CS, P.O. Box 27647, Raleigh, NC 27611. Phone (919) 733-3556

PESTICIDE WASTE DISPOSAL

CONTACT: Royce Batts, Food and Drug Protection Division, NCDA&CS, P.O. Box 27647, Raleigh, NC. 27611
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