North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services

Steve Troxler, Commissioner

Structural Pest Control Bulletin

www.ncagr.com/SPCAP/structural

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Summer 2015

in this issue:

GET A JUMP ON YOUR RECERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS!!!

August marks the second month of the new 2015-2016 certification year for Structural Pest Control (SPC) in North Carolina and we encourage all SPC licensed and certified applicators to get a jump on their recertification requirements by scheduling some Continuing Certification Units (CCU's) this fall. To familiarize yourself with recertification requirements and to check your current CCU status just visit the following web addresses;

http://www.ncagr.gov/SPCAP/structural/pubs/certification_licensing.htm - scroll down the page until you see Structural Pest Control Applicator Recertification Requirements. The recertification requirements are listed therein.

http://www.ncagr.gov/aspzine/str-pest/Recert/RTsearch.asp - this is the site to check your CCU status. You need to type in your last name then click on FIND RECORD and then scroll down until you find your name and click on it (the name will highlight in blue) then click on SEARCH then click on the underlined "file number". Your current list of CCU courses taken and credits earned will be listed on the screen. If you have questions about your transcript call me (Tony May – Outreach and Communication Specialist) at 919-857-4138 or e-mail me @ tony.may@ncagr.gov and we can discuss your situation.

If you want to find out where & when upcoming "CCU approved" courses are scheduled you can visit the following web address;
http://www.ncagr.gov/SPCAP/structural/documents/ScheduledWorkshops2015-2016.pdf.
Scroll down the list until you see current and future courses. Course titles, CCU credits offered and contact information are listed for each course.

Fall Is the Season When Occasional Pests Enter Homes Searching for Shelter

Cold winter weather will soon arrive in North Carolina and occasional household pests will soon be moving indoors to find warm/safe overwintering sites. A list of the usual suspects includes;

Stink bugs – the Brown Marmorated Stink Bug invaded this country from Asia and has spread throughout much of the United States. These pest lives outdoors for most of the year but in the fall it gathers on porches, sides of houses, etc. in large numbers that cause great concern for homeowners. The stink bug emits a smelly odor when handled and can be a bad nuisances due to the fact it congregates in huge numbers. For more information on Brown Marmorated Stink Bugs visit this web site; **http:// www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/ent/notes/O&T/trees/note148/note148.html**

Asian Lady Beetle and Kudzu Bug – these insect pests usually are of no consequence as nuisance pests except in the fall and spring when they congregate in large numbers indoors causing allergic problems (such as asthma) for homeowners. They also emit a foul smelling yellow fluid when handled that causes inflammation. For more information about Asian Lady Beetle visit this web site;
http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/ent/notes/Other/goodpest/note107.html
For more information about Kudzu bugs visit this web site;
http:// www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/ent/notes/Urban/kudzubug.htm

Boxelder Bug – this insect pest swarm on outsides of houses in the fall searching for an entry point indoors to warmer overwintering sites. Their fecal material can stain fabric and pose a serious nuisance problem when they congregate in large groups. For more information on Boxelder Bugs visit this web site; **http:// www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/ent/notes/O&T/houseplants/ort040e/ort040e.htm**

Several tips on how to avoid fall invasions of these occasional pests are fill all cracks and crevices in outer walls of houses with good quality silicone-latex caulk, fill holes around utilities with steel wool, repair rips & holes in screens on exterior doors and windows.

NC Structural Pest Control Settlement Agreements Approved at March 17, 2015 SPC Committee Meeting

- David M. Baker of Baker's Bug Business in Fair Bluff agreed to pay $1500.00 for using pesticides in a manner inconsistent with its labelling and for failure to keep proper records on a termite inspection. Baker applied pesticides at the Columbus County Detention Center while inmates were still in their cells. The label for Demand CS pesticide states not to apply to institutions in the immediate area when occupants are present. In a separate incident, Baker failed to make and maintain records for a termite treatment involving bait stations and annual inspections at a private residence in Lake Waccamaw.
- Christopher G. Cramer of Cramer Pest Control in Pineville agreed to pay $1200.00 for allowing his liability insurance to lapse and continuing to do business. Cramer's insurance expired on June 30, 2014 and was renewed on August 14, 2014. During the lapse in insurance, Cramer Pest Control performed six household pest control services and 15 wood destroying organism services.
- George L. Bryce of Crown Pest Control in Waxhaw agreed to pay $1600.00 for failing to supervise the structural pest control work done by an employee working under his license and for using a pesticide inconsistent with its label. A registered technician employed by Crown Pest Control had installed several Advance Termite Bait Systems in unsatisfactory condition at a condo complex and placed some bait stations more than 20 feet apart in violation of label instructions. Also, the licensee failed to maintain a copy of the written agreement as required by state rules.

NC Structural Pest Control Settlement Agreements Approved at May 19, 2015 SPC Committee Meeting

- Josh Frank, manager of All Star Cleaning and Restoration Services in Denton, agreed to pay $1200.00 for performing structural pest control work without a valid license. All Star Cleaning and Restoration Services performed four bedbug inspections and heat treatments without a license.
- Larry K. Benton of Wheeler Exterminating Company Inc, of Kinston agreed to pay $1200.00 for structural pest control work done on an expired license. Benton's license expired June 30, 2014 and was renewed August 6, 2014. Wheeler Exterminating Company performed 759 pest control treatments and 14 wood destroying organism treatments during that time frame.
- James W. Bell of MZ Bugs Termite Control in Hendersonville agreed to pay $2000.00 and to a two-year suspension of his N.C. Structural Pest Control license for failing to supervise structural pest control work done by an employee, David Allen Bell. David Bell performed structural pest control work without a valid registration card, worked under a business name different than what is listed on the licensed applicator's identification card, and performed work without a written proposal provided to the property owner. A field inspector observed David Bell improperly applying Premise Pro, an insecticide, at an apartment complex in Wilmington. Bell did not mix the solution properly, used too high a pressure spray to apply and failed to check for leaks inside the structure after application.

PMP's must Use Only the NC WDIR 100 form approved by the North Carolina Pest Control Association and Structural Pest Control Committee

Our field inspectors are reporting instances of PMP's altering the standard NC WDIR 100 form when inspecting houses for the presence or absence of wood-destroying insects or organisms. Per NC Structural Pest Control Rules & Regulations **02 NCAC 34 .0602** states;

a) *any written statement as to the presence or absence of wood-destroying insects or organisms or their damage in buildings or structures for sale shall be on the WDIR 100. An incomplete or inaccurate Wood-Destroying Insect Information Report shall not be acceptable and the issuance of such a report is grounds for disciplinary action by the Committee.*

NC Structural Pest Control section enforcement policy on WDIR 100 states "the form may not be altered in any way. This includes the addition of an arbitration clause, the use of the form as a proposal, etc. Preprinting the licensee's name and license number, company name and address are permitted.

An additional point our field inspectors wanted to make to PMP's *- when conducting inspections of "structures for sale" the WDIR 100 form is the only document you should write your observation of the presence or absence of wood destroying insects and organisms.*

New Mole Regulation –

Effective April 1, 2015 NC homeowners and applicators licensed in Ornamental & Turf category can apply labelled pesticides to control eastern and hairy-tailed moles. Previously N.C. Pesticide Law prohibited the registration and sale of pesticides to control moles. Pesticide labels are currently being revised by the manufacturers to reflect the regulation change and products should be available in the near future. Structural PMP's must be licensed themselves in or employ an individual who is licensed in Ornamental & Turf category in order to perform commercial mole control! This article was quoted from the Spring 2015 Pesticide Update-Vol. XXX-No.1 page 7.

RALEIGH LICENSE EXAM LOCATION

The monthly license/certification exams are administered at the Gov. James B. Martin Building which is located at the N.C. State Fairgrounds. The physical address for the fairgrounds is 1025 Blue Ridge Road, Raleigh, N.C. The most convenient entrance to find this building is located off of Trinity Road through Gate 9. From Blue Ridge Road, turn onto Trinity Road and Gate 9 will be your first entrance to the fairgrounds on your left. After Entering Gate 9, the Gov. James B. Martin Building will be the first building on your right.

RT Schools, Exam Dates and Locations

SEPTEMBER EXAMS

September 10, 2015 9:30 AM
LICENSE & CERTIFICATION EXAMS
Governor James G. Martin Building-N.C. State Fairgrounds
1025 Blue Ridge Road Capacity 50
919-733-6100

September 22, 2015 10:00 AM
CERTIFICATION EXAM ONLY
Onslow County Extension Center
4024 Richlands Highway
Jacksonville, NC 28540
910-455-5873 (Directions)

SEPTEMBER RT SCHOOLS

September 2, 2015 8:30 AM
L.Y. Ballentine Building
2109 Blue Ridge Road
Raleigh, NC 27607
919-733-6100 (Directions)

September 23, 2015 8:30 AM
New Hanover County Extension Center
6206 Oleander Drive
Wilmington, NC 28403-3822
910-798-7660 (Directions)

OCTOBER EXAMS

October 6, 2015 9:30 AM
LICENSE EXAM ONLY
L.Y. Ballentine Building
2109 Blue Ridge Road
Conference Room 116
Raleigh, NC 27607
919-733-6100 (Directions)

October 29, 2015 1:00 PM
CERTIFICATION EXAM ONLY – NCSU Pesticide School
Forsyth County Extension Center
1450 Fairchild Road
Winston-Salem, NC 27105
336-703-2850 (Directions)

OCTOBER RT SCHOOLS

October 7, 2015 8:30 AM
L.Y. Ballentine Building
2109 Blue Ridge Road
919-733-6100 (Directions)

October 22, 2015 8:30 AM
Iredell County Extension Center
444 Bristol Drive Suite No. 110
Statesville, NC 27677
704-873-0507 (Directions)

NOVEMBER EXAMS

November 12, 2015 9:30 AM
LICENSE & CERTIFICATION EXAMS
Gov. James G. Martin Building-N.C. State Fairgrounds
1025 Blue Ridge Road
Raleigh, NC 27607
919-733-6100 (Directions)

November 19, 2015 1:00 PM
CERTIFICATION EXAM ONLY-NCSU Pesticide School
J.C. Raulston Arboretum
4415 Beryl Road – Brickhaven Building
Raleigh, NC 27606

NOVEMBER RT SCHOOLS

November 4, 2015 8:30 AM
L.Y. Ballentine Building
2109 Blue Ridge Road
Raleigh, NC 27607

November 18, 2015 8:30 AM
Martin County
Senator Bob Martin Eastern Agriculture Center
2900 NC Highway 125 South
Williamston, NC 27892
252-792-5802

DECEMBER EXAMS

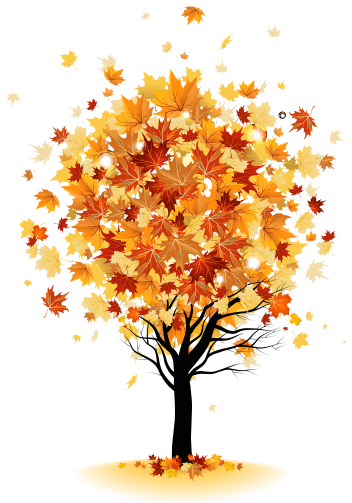
December 8, 2015 9:30 AM
LICENSE & CERTIFICATION EXAMS
Gov. James G. Martin Building-N.C. State Fairgrounds
1025 Blue Ridge Road
Raleigh, NC 27607
919-733-6100 (Directions)

December 17, 2015 10:00 AM
CERTIFICATION EXAM ONLY
Burke County Extension Center
130 Ammons Drive
Morganton, NC 28655
828-439-4460 (Directions)

DECEMBER RT SCHOOLS

December 2, 2015 8:30 AM
L.Y. Ballentine Building
2109 Blue Ridge Road
Raleigh, NC 27607
919-733-6100 (Directions)

December 16, 2015 8:30 AM
Cabarrus County Extension Center
715 Cabarrus Avenue – West
Concord, NC 28027
704-920-3310 (Directions)



Fun Facts about bugs……

- Adult flies live for about a month and produce 500 to 2000 eggs in their lifetime.

- Deer flies will bite a hole in your skin with their strong mandibles, put a little saliva-like material in the wound to keep the blood from clotting and lap up the blood with their sponge like proboscis. **No wonder deer fly stings hurt like the dickens!!**

- Mosquito borne diseases kill about 2 million people a year.
- The fastest known insect is a dragon fly that has been clocked at 58 kilometers an hour.

- The mosquito matures from egg to adult in 4 to 7 days.
- The heaviest insect in the world is the Goliath beetle from Africa. A big male can weigh upwards of 100 grams.

- Ants have two stomachs, one that feeds themselves and one that feeds others. **It's a good thing I don't have two stomachs cuz this boy would fill both of em up and not fit through the doorway to leave the house.**
- Some wood beetles can emerge from wood where they live after 40 years.

- A tagged Monarch butterfly released in Ontario, Canada and was recovered 4 months later in Angangueo, Mexico. The straight line distance between these two sites is 2,133 miles!
- Cockroaches' favorite food is the glue on envelopes and on the back of postage stamps. I gotta throw a challenge flag on this one because I can recall from my college days seeing a thousand of these bugs feasting on leftover pizza and spilled beer littering my apartment.
- A flea can jump 130 times its own height. The champion flea jumper is the cat flea. It has been known to leap to a height of 34 inches subjecting itself to over 200 g's.

These fun facts about bugs were taken from www.stuffnthingz.com

HOW CAN YOU PROTECT POLLINATORS WHEN USING PESTICIDES?

A hot topic for PMP's everywhere is "pollinator protection" brought on by the alarming reduction in the number of viable honey bee hives not only in the United State but also Europe as well. Many insecticides are harmful to bees and butterflies and other pollinators. In May 2015 the National Strategy to Promote the Health of Honey Bees and Other Pollinators was released to the public. As part of the National Strategy, the EPA has joined forces with each state to develop a "pollinator protection plan" as a means of mitigating the risk of pesticides to bees and other pollinators. North Carolina is in the initial stages of developing a state "Managed Pollinator Protection Plan (MP3)". For more detailed and up to date information on our MP3 contact the NCPMA or Renee Woody of the NC Structural Pest Control and Pesticide Division (919-857-4137 or Renee.woody@ncagr.gov).
On a personal level, the following list offers suggestions for anyone applying pesticides to be more aware of protecting pollinators;

- Do not spray flowers directly.
- Do not spray while pollinators are active. Spraying in the evening, after bees have returned to their hives, allows for spray residues to dry overnight.
- Always follow the label directions when applying a pesticide product. Pay special attention to the "Environmental Hazards" section of the label.
- Consider using granules rather than liquids. Granules are less likely to leave residue on plant surfaces.
- Apply as close as possible to the target pest to minimize pesticide drift.
- There are trees that bees are attracted to, like Linden and Basswood trees, which are toxic to bees. Treating those trees may create a lethal combination for honeybees and other pollinators.
- Honeybees and other pollinators need water. Keep in mind some products intended to kill mosquitoes in birdbaths can be toxic to pollinating insects.
- Consider using native plants. They often require less maintenance and pesticide use.
- Learn about Extended Residual Activity (ERT or RT), the amount of time residue may be expected to be harmful to bees. Look up your active ingredient in this publication to learn more.

This article was quoted from the following web address; **http://www.npic.orst.edu/envir/pollinator.html**.
If you have questions about this, or any pesticide-related topic, please call NPIC at **1-800-858-7378** (8:00am - 12:00pm PST), or email at **npic@ace.orst.edu**.

Congratulations to Victor Lennon on his appointment to Eastern District Structural Field Supervisor position.

Many of you remember the previous Eastern District Structural Field Supervisor-Ramon Ortiz who held the position for 22 years beginning in 1993 and recently retired. Victor has been our Certification & Training Coordinator for the past 12 years and held the position of field inspector before that. We know Victor will do a great job in his new position as he has done in his previous ones. ***Congrats to Victor Lennon!***

Licensing & Certification News August 2015

The Structural Pest section has completed processing roughly 5,360 renewals and mailing the cards. We encourage you to take this time to check the expiration dates on your cards. Any certification or licensee card not renewed by December 31, 2015 will have to retest!

We want to take this time to thank the structural pest control industry for your help and support during this very busy time of the year. We hope you had a prosperous 2014-2015 licensing year and we look forward to working with you during the 2015–2016 licensing year.

Sincerely,

- Renee Woody; Licensing, Certification & Outreach Manager
- Annette Locklear; Certification, Licensing, Exams (K-Z)
- Tinesha McNeil; Certification, Licensing, Exams (A-L)

PMP'S APPLYING LIQUID TREATMENTS TO PRE-CAST FOUNDATION WALLS READ THE FOLLOWING TWO PAGE MEMO FROM JIM BURNETTE; DIRECTOR STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL AND PESTICIDE DIVISION.

Steve Troxler
Commissioner

North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Structural Pest Control and Pesticides Division

James W. Burnette, Jr.
Director

MEMORANDUM April , 2011

To: Licensees, Certified Applicators, Registered Technicians, Property Owners, Builders, and Code Enforcement Officers

From: Jim Burnette, Director Structural Pest Control and Pesticides Division, NCDA&CS

Subject: Liquid Termiticide Treatment of Residential Property with Pre-Cast Concrete Foundation Walls

During the past few months several questions have arisen in regards to the Division's policy concerning pre-construction termite treatment of residential property with pre-cast concrete foundation walls. The Division's policy is that PEST MANAGEMENT PROFESSIONALS should NOT treat these structures with a liquid termiticide, and is derived from the following:

Termiticide Label Requirements, The N.C. Building Code, and The Structural Pest Control Committee Rules And Regulations, regarding residential buildings under construction.

1. Liquid termiticide labels are clear that a vertical and a horizontal barrier are to be established during treatment. Most labels contain language similar to the following:

FOR PRE-CONSTRUCTION TREATMENTS, UP TO AND INCLUDING TREATMENT OF FINAL GRADE, DO NOT APPLY AT A LOWER DOSAGE AND/OR CONCENTRATION THAN SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL.

Establish a continuous vertical treatment zone around all foundation elements including but not limited to foundation walls, pillars, pilasters and chimney bases. In addition, establish a vertical treatment zone around pipes, utility penetrations, and similar penetrations in floor slabs.

Create a horizontal barrier wherever treated soil will be covered by a slab, such as footing trenches, slab floors, carports, and the soil beneath stairs and crawl spaces.
Apply 1 gallon of dilution per 10 square feet, to provide thorough and continuous coverage of the area being treated. If the fill is washed gravel or other coarse material, it is important that a sufficient amount of dilution be used to reach the soil substrate beneath the coarse fill.

Termiticides are designed to bond to the soil, that is why when treating gravel fill, the termiticide label requires that the applicator apply one and one half times the required volume.

2. Section R-323.2 of The North Carolina Building Code states: The concentration, rate of application and treatment method of the termiticide shall be consistent with and never less than the termiticide label and applied according to the standards of the North Carolina Structural Pest Control Committee of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture.
3. The Structural Pest Control Committee Rules And Regulations state the following:

Structural Pest Control and Pesticides Division
Structural Pest Control Section ● Phone: (919) 733-6100 ● FAX: (919) 733-0633
Pesticide Section ● Phone: (919) 733-3556 ●FAX: (919) 733-9796
1090 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1090
www.ncagr.com/flooddrug/pesticid/

02 NCAC 34 .0505 SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE PREVENTION/RES BLDGS UNDER CONST

(a) All treatments performed pursuant to this Rule shall be performed at the label recommended rate and concentration only.
(b) The following standards and requirements shall apply to the treatment of a building for subterranean termite control during construction if the building has a basement or crawl space:

(1) Establish a vertical barrier in the soil by trenching or trenching and rodding along inside of the main foundation wall; the entire perimeter of all multiple masonry chimney bases, pillars, pilasters, and piers; and both sides of partition or inner walls with a termiticide from the top of the grade to the top of the footing or to a minimum depth of 30 inches, whichever is less. Where footings are exposed, treatment shall be performed adjacent to the footing but not below the bottom of the footing. Trench shall be no less than six inches in depth or to the bottom of the footing, whichever is less. Where drain tile, french drains, or other foundation drainage systems present a hazard of contamination outside the treatment zone, treatment shall be performed in a manner that will not introduce termiticide into the drainage system.

(2) After a building or structure has been completed and the excavation filled and leveled, so that the final grade has been reached along the outside of the main foundation wall, establish a vertical barrier in the soil by trenching or trenching and rodding adjacent to the outside of the main foundation wall with a termiticide from the top of the grade to the top of the footing or to a minimum depth of 30 inches, whichever is less. Where footings are exposed, treatment shall be performed adjacent to the footing and not below the bottom of the footing. Trench shall be no less than six inches in depth or to the bottom of the footing, whichever is less. Where drain tile, french drains, or other foundation drainage systems present a hazard of contamination outside the treatment zone, treatment shall be performed in a manner that will not introduce termiticide into the drainage system.

(4) Establish a horizontal termiticide barrier in the soil under the entire surface of floor slabs, such as basements, porches, entrance platforms, garages, carports, breezeways, sunrooms, etc. The treatment shall be performed before slab is poured but after fill material or fill dirt has been spread.

(5) Establish a vertical termiticide barrier in the soil around all critical areas, such as expansion and construction joints and plumbing and utility conduits, at their point of penetration of the slab or floor or, for crawl space construction, at the point of contact with the soil.

The above requirements cannot be met when treating a structure with pre-cast concrete foundation walls with a liquid termiticide. In the case of a structure with a conventional footing, there is some deflection of the termiticide before it reaches the outside drain-line.

It should also be noted that application of a pesticide when conditions are favorable for runoff from the target site is also a prohibited act.

02 NCAC 34 .0904 PROHIBITED ACTS

(m) No pesticide shall be applied for the purpose of performing structural pest control when the conditions at the site of application favor drift or runoff from the target site.

The preferred method of treatment is to wait until the final grade has been established and use a stand-alone termite baiting system, approved for use by the Structural Pest Control Committee, or in the case of crawl space and slab construction, a Borate (wood) treatment is possible. There is also a physical barrier that has been approved for use by the Structural Pest Control Committee.

If you have any questions concerning this or other structural pest control regulatory issues, please contact the Structural Pest Control & Pesticides Division.