# 子医另行

NOVEMBER 1971 / 75 CENTS

BILL SPITZ OF HOUSTON
NEW NPCA PRESIDENT

NPCA Meets in Boston

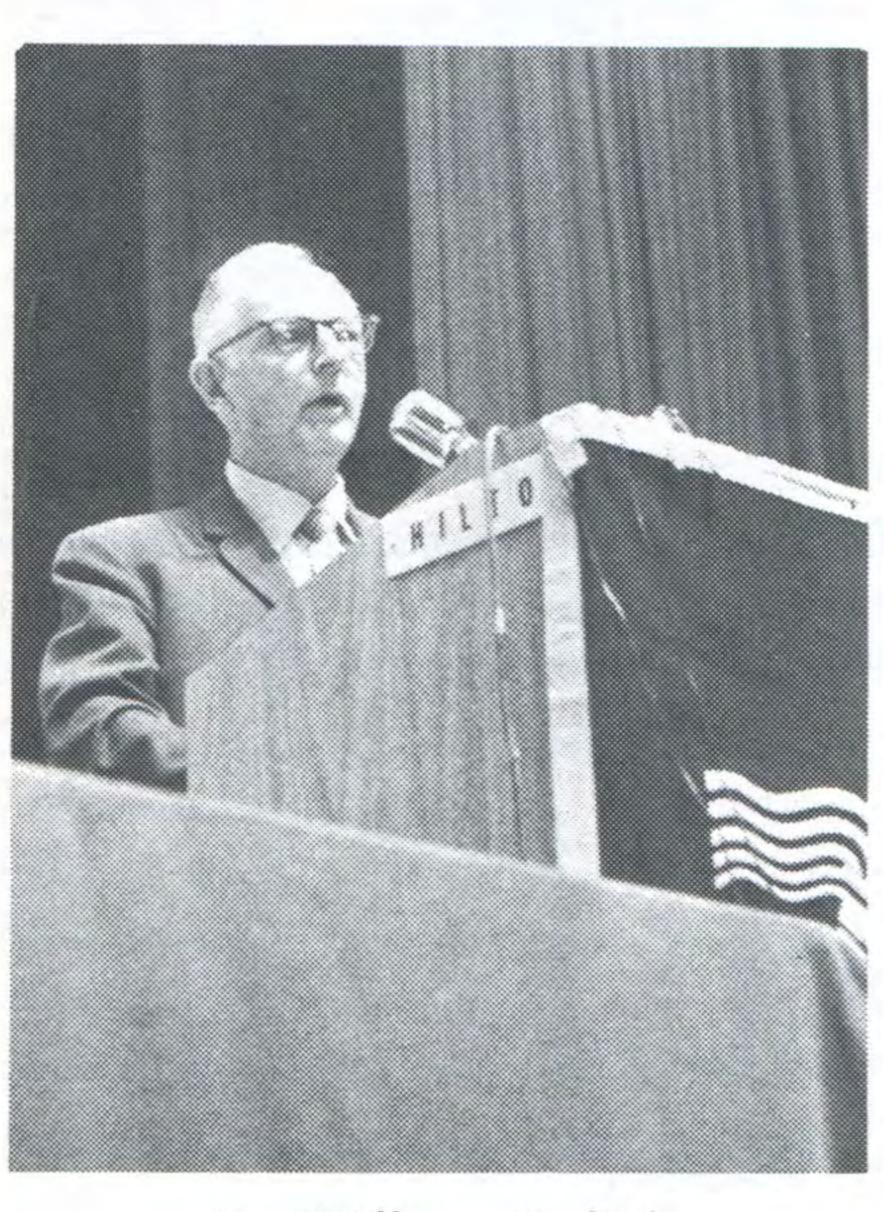
# THE TIDE TURNS

EPA Official Expects Greater Freedom For Professional use of Restricted Pesticides

L ABELS for restricted pesticides, a top Federal regulatory official has predicted, will be far less specific in the future.

Current Federal thinking, according to EPA's Dr. William M. Upholt, would put heavy stress on a licensing program—keeping restricted pesticides in the hands of experienced users but allowing these users greater freedom of decision in use situations.

Upholt, Deputy Assistant Ad-



Dr. William Upholt

ministrator for Pesticides Programs of the Environmental Protection Agency, spoke during the final session of the National Pest Control Association's 38th annual Convention last month in Boston.

Primarily his talk detailed EPA's philosophy on its role in regulating pesticides. He expects a Federal licensing program to eventually offer a range of licenses concerning restricted pesticides within the private (such as use by a farmer on his own land) and commercial (such as use by pest control operators) categories. In agriculture, Upholt said, there might be a license for just one or two restricted materials which a farmer would need. A commercial operator on the other hand, might hold a license to apply a number of different restricted materials.

He said the Administrator's policy (that of William D. Ruckelshaus of EPA) is to develop a program and make decisions "in the open." The Administrator recognizes his responsibility to the public, but this does not mean that the decisions are non-

scientific. Nothing could be ther from the truth, he said

Upholt praised the representation of the Association on a latory matters but urged an greater "dialog" between and the government.

The policy here of taking use of certain pesticides on the hands of non-profession users, but allowing profession to use restricted materials to a less specific label seemed meet some NPCA hopes, pressed earlier in a talk NPCA executive secretary Ralph E. Heal.

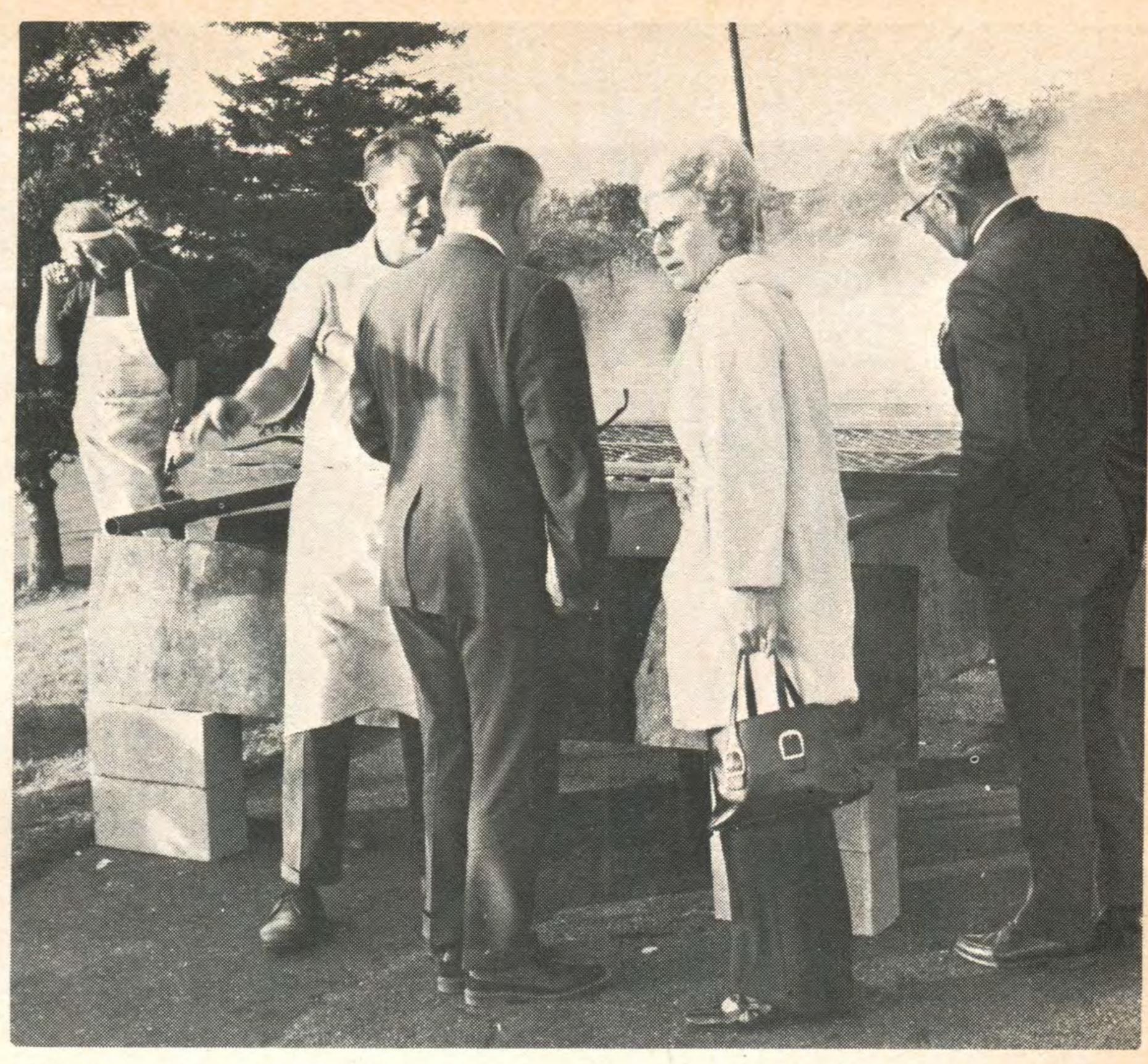
Heal said the Association been seeking, for one thing clear statement on some min pests that could be effective controlled with existing lab Under the proposed Environmental Pesticide Control Act 1971, it would become unlaw to deviate from label listings use. This practice, Heal said, already received great adhence in the industry and NP has been a strong supporter label applications all along.

Specifically, Heal discuss the Pesticide Control Act (whi as expected at presstime to be troduced as a bill on the floor the House). Within four years 1 50 states would be required have a certification or licensg plan for pesticide users. Tates have three years to send a plan and the Administrator as a year to act on it.

General use pesticides would out-of-bounds as far as most ate modifications are conrade. But states would have ide authority for regulating stricted materials, even to the pint of prohibiting use. Packing and label decisions, hower, will still be made at the ederal level.

There is also some indication at states will be able to get lp on registrations for specific e situations.

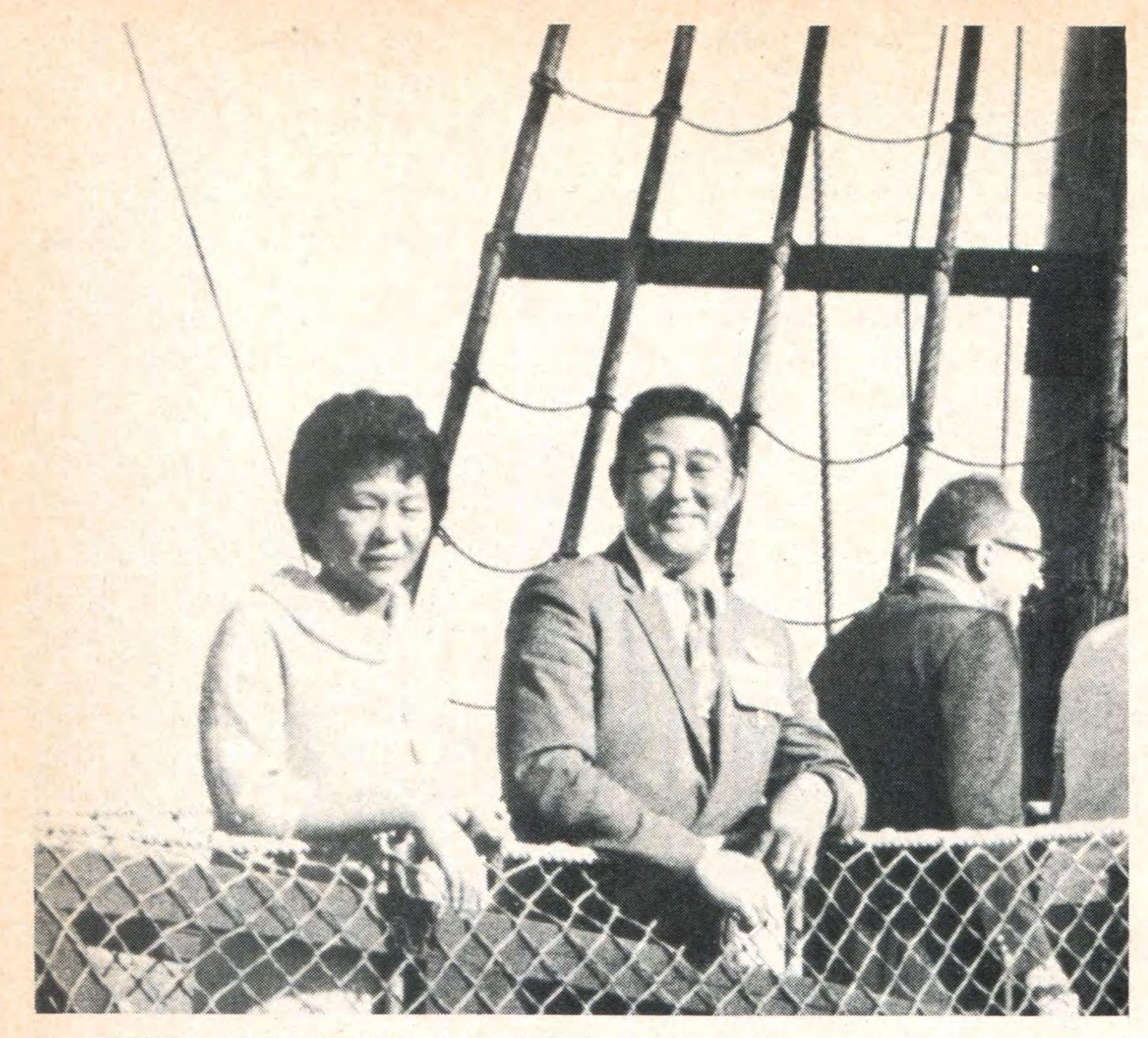
Heal said it is still unclear as how pesticides would be clasied in restricted use or general e categories. But, he did say



Delegates investigate the preparation of a clambake at Plymouth — a giant meal which includes almost everything from lobster to watermelon.



poat-load of pest control operators see a reproduction of the Mayflower docked at Plymouth. A tour of the wax Museum and Plimoth Plantation were part of an afternoon trip during the convention.



Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ono, delegates from Hawaii.



Panelists (left to right) Irwin Cochrun, University of Illinois; Herman Fellton, Getz Exterminators, Atlanta; Dr. William Upholt, EPA, and David Schneider, The Pennsylvania State University.



Delegates await busses for the afternoon trip to Plymouth.

restrictions in general would be based on two factors: 1. Acute dermal or inhalation toxicity of a material, which would restrict the pesticide to use by or under the direct supervision of a certified operator, and 2. Hazard of a pesticide in the environment, which would restrict it to use by or under the direct supervision of a certified operator and other restrictions which may be determined by the Administrator.

At present, Heal said, the NPCA believes certification probably will be required to the supervisor level in the pest control industry since the terms being used seem to ride to the level of responsibility for pesticide application.

While greater restrictions are expected on pesticides, many problems will remain which can only be solved through the use of restricted pesticides. This will mean increased business for our industry, Heal said.

He urged NPCA members to acknowledge new areas of concern, to "learn to live with a new philosophy." Scientific basis won't be the whole answer, he said, as the public will be directly involved. The approach is to stay with the interests of the public, and there shouldn't be protests from the industry on the basis of inconvenience.

In general, Heal said he anticipates a resurgence of public confidence in the need for pest control—a more balanced consideration of risk against benefit.

A moderator on a panel discussion of pest control's future, Harold Stein, Jr. of Crane Pest Control in San Francisco, was still cautious about the road ahead.

"There is no slow lane on the freeway of progress," he said. "There is no place to hide from the scrutiny of an ever questioning public who is awakening to its power as a consumer who can and will demand and command our most conscientious services and energies.

"We can no longer even claim

luxury of contemplating the tion of a public "image" of selves. Times, tempers, and nology have created one for Stein said.

panelist, University of IlliProfessor Irwin Cochrun,
optimistic about pest cons future. He described a
ber of plus factors, includgrowth of the service sector
he economy, increases in disable income, even increases
the number of working
nen.

's going to be a good busis, essentially, Cochrun said, he offered two words of cauto the future in pest control. It, the operator will have to more sensitive to the needs demands of the market ing out just what the cuser wants; and Second, the will have to be more agile to ever in supplying these comer demands.

e are no longer a production omy, but a service economy,

he said. The service business—labor heavy and capital light—is geared to the broad spectrum market. It can move around better than industry and doesn't suffer as much from times of economic stress.

Cochrun, a management consultant to NPCA, listed a number of "forces in the marketplace" which will "affect the growth of your business."

There will be increased regulation of advertising claims he said, greater stress on product safety, more general regulations with emphasis on the consumer ("since somebody found out down in Congress that consumers vote"), greater numbers of working wives, new products and packaging (pesticides by the dose rather than the drum), a reduction in working hours to allow more leisure time (might mean more do-it-yourself applications), higher levels of education (median age of education is now 12 years), and a slowing of

population growth.

In addition, Cochrun said, we can see nothing in the long term but increasing prices and more inflation, hopefully at a less accelerating pace. In light of this we must continually review our pricing policies to see that we are keeping up. Remember, in a downturn, wages stay up, prices go down.

Herman Fellton, president of Getz Exterminators, Atlanta, combined many of these factors into a specific outlook for pest control operators when he spoke a few minutes after Cochrun.

On pricing, Fellton said a great majority of firms in the past have set a price first, and adjusted service accordingly. In the future, this must be reversed. First, determine the job that needs to be done and what the customer needs . . . then, set the price accordingly.

The pest control company of the future, he said, will need greater technical knowledge and



carton. Saves 50% on

frgt., 50% on storage!

U.S. Pat. No. 2,944,364



EXTRA PROFITS . . . SELL SOLVIT CLEANING COMPOUNDS

OLVIT CHEMICAL COMPANY

001 RAYWOOD ROAD . MADISON, WISCONSIN 53713

Write today for price schedule

ole Mini · Baiter \$2.00. Lots of 12, \$1.15

Lots of 36, \$1.10 ea.; Lots of 72, \$1.05

Lots of 144, \$.95 ea. All prices F.O.B.



New Indiana Pest Control Association officers — Robert Dold, left, and J. W. Richardson, Sr., attended the convention. Dold, president of the Indiana group, is with Rose Exterminator Company in Chicago. Richardson, Indiana vice president, is with 3-Way Termite & Exterminating Co., Indianapolis.



Write for bulletin 154

## For both VOLUME and PRESSURE

### Use Hypro series 5200 Big Twin piston pumps.

Here's a rugged two-cylinder piston pump that will deliver up to 10 gpm at 400 psi (600 rpm) for tree spraying, area spraying, fogging, or termite pretreating.

Handles many kinds of weed and pest control chemicals including wettable powder suspensions.

Available with solid shaft or with hollow shaft for direct tractor, truck, or jeep PTO mounting.

**FEATURES:** 

Leather or impregnated fabric piston cups. Heavy duty ball bearings.

Suction & discharge ports tapped 3/4" NPT.

Hypro A division of Lear Siegler, Inc.



competence throughout. Mor training will be required, close supervision of service activitie and even sales employees wi need substantially more techni cal knowledge. A future com pany will need more competen technical management than i has today, coupled with mor competent business manage ment. In short, management and employees must have greate talent, greater payment if the pest control business of the fu

ture is to be viable.

On the same NPCA Conven tion program, Dr. John Osmun head of Purdue University's department of entomology wrapped up the talk of talent certification and the future with an in-depth look at training in pest control. In particular, he discussed developments in sessions of the Task Group on Training Objectives and Standards, of which he is chairman. The group was formed within the Working Group on Pesticides.

Proper use of pesticides, Osmun said, is tied closely to user competence. And certification carries with it the concept of increased training.

Training is an investment ... in fact, and insurance that you continue in business, he said.

Newly elected NPCA president, William Spitz, Big State Exterminators, Houston, seemed to further discussions of the future with a stern warning: Good intentions and a recognition of sound ideas is not enough. The house we live in is under attack, but we have the tools to build a new structure. It is up to each of us to carry out these ideas in our own businesses . . . build with ideas we know are sound—a new edifice, a new image if you will.

The end is near, Spitz said, the end of an era — the beginning of a new age, the age of professionalism.

William E. Blasingame of Getz Exterminators Inc Atlanta was ted executive vice-president he Association, and James M. s, Cardinal Pest Control Co., atgomery, Ala., continues as retary-treasurer.

utgoing NPCA president, es W. Steckel of Torco Pest Termite Control Co., Colum-Ohio, awarded "certificates distinguished service" to 16 onal directors and officers as of his final duties at the vention. Awards were preed to the following: Donald McA'Nulty, Edward Pinigis, iam B. Clements, Harold ipnell, Howard L. Bell, James Price, Kenneth C. Bell, Noad Corley, Sidney J. Heal, ard Krupnick, William A. zel, F. Peter Clements, David Mitchell, Rubin Knaub, B. ton Drake and Thomas M. lure.

ext year's convention will be dquartered at the Chase Park a Hotel, St. Louis, October 1972.

#### INFESTATION REPORT

Contains pertinent portions of the Department of Agriculture's Cooperative Economic Insect Report, material from university entomology departments and reports from readers. PCOs noticing infestations in their own areas are urged to communicate with Pest Control so their information may be added to this infestation report.

#### A POWDERPOST BEETLE

(Lyctus africanus)

ARKANSAS: Intercepted from wooden crates shipped from India. All materials destroyed.

#### SMOKYBROWN COCKROACH

(Periplaneta fuliginosa)

CALIFORNIA: Adults infested residence at 20 per square yard in Concord, Contra Costa County. Not known to occur in state other than this infestation, and eradication treatment underway.

#### HORNETS

(Vespula spp.)

PENNSYLVANIA: V. maculata (baldfaced hornet) and V. Maculifrons abundant on and around houses. Annoying in houses, picnic areas, fairs, and swimming pools in 5 southeastern counties during August and September.

#### GIANT HORNET

(Vespa crabro germana)
INDIANA: A nest, built by this species, taken in Marion County. This is a new county record.

#### A DRYWOOD TERMITE

(Klotermes approximatus)
FLORIDA: Winged reproductives
present in dead, live oak stump
(Quercus virginiana) at Gainesville,
Alachua County September 6.

#### **BROWN DOG TICK**

(Rhipicephalus sanguineus)
MASSACHUSETTS: Very severe
household infestation even after pest
control operators treated twice in
Worcester County.

#### A SOFTBACKED TICK

(Ornithodoros concanensis)
CALIFORNIA: Adults medium at
San Leandro, Alameda County. Bite
very painful.

#### PEA WEEVIL

(Bruchus pisorum)

WASHINGTON: Large numbers emerged from harvested peas in elevators in Palouse region of Whitman County.

GET MAD, tell the world how you fight pollution

Go ahead and get mad . . . let the people know that PCO's were perhaps the first professional pollution and contamination fighters. The pest control business calls for eliminating pollution under the most delicate conditions, around clothing, pets, food and in the home.

B. & D. A. Weisburger, Inc. has been able to convince insurance companies that it makes sense to offer insurance against pollution to a group that makes its living fighting

pollution. Check your policy and see if you're

## PROTECTED AGAINST SUCH HAPPENINGS AS THESE:

- 1. Well water contamination.
- Grain fumigation leaks, food storage and processing plants, box cars, restaurants.
- 3. Neighboring buildings.

If you're not covered, don't take a chance . . .



В.	& D. A. WEISBURGER, INC. DEPEND BLY SERVICE SINCE 1915
	DEPENDABLE SERVICE SINCE 1915
	Mourance
	Insurance Brakers Who Know and Work with the Pest Control Industry.
	PHONE: 212 + 565-7870

440 Broadway

EMBER 1971

New York, N.Y. 10018

B. & D. A. WEISBURGER, INC. 1440 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10018	Dept. PC-8
Send me information on Termite Warranty	
Also send details of other contracts.	
Name	
Company	
Street	
City, State, ZIP	***********************