

CHAPTER 10

LAWS AND REGULATIONS



Label Law: from Environmental Conservation Law, Article 33, Section 33-0905 N.Y.S. 1986 5.a. Every certified applicator shall, prior to the application of a pesticide within or on the premises of a dwelling, supply the occupants therein with a written the information, including any warnings, con- the label of the pesticide to be ap-

Win, lose or settle...lawsuits are expensive.

S.L.T.

The 1996 Pest Control Magazine "State of Industry Survey" found that 22.2% of the PCO's had faced legal challenges in the last 1-2 years, compared to only 14.3% 5 years earlier.

ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW ALL LABEL DIRECTIONS.

The “Reasonable Person” Doctrine - A school district, hospital, or any business is expected to conduct its activities in a reasonable and prudent manner in order to safely accomplish its objectives. Employees are expected to make the types of decisions in accomplishing any task (including hiring others) that “a reasonable person” would make with due consideration to the safety of students, clients, patients, staff, visitors, and other employees. I believe if any volatile pesticide poison label is so restrictive that it requires the poison applicator to wear a mask to apply the poison, it is obviously reasonable to expect the ambient air must be tested for volatile contamination levels - so the occupants will know when it is truly safe to reenter the poison treated area.

APPLICATOR CERTIFICATION

Volatile, synthetic pesticide poison application is extremely complex and very dangerous. Control of pests cannot be attained by simply spraying baseboards, as some pest control companies continually assume. Certified applicators not only need to know about all phases of pest control for their own use, but also to pass this practical knowledge on to technicians under their supervision. The Author is personally aware of many *certified* applicators of poison who were unable to read the label - but who sprayed poisons *professionally* for years.

Volatile, pesticide poison applicators need to know more about the dangers and proper use of poisons than ever before. The number of pesticide poisons has increased. Effect on wildlife, human health, and the environment are vital considerations. Highly toxic, volatile pesticide poisons require special equipment and should never be used inside. Poison applicators must understand the synergistic effects, dangers of the *inerts*, transformation or decomposition products, the creation of new, unregistered poisons whenever two “registered” pesticide poisons are used together, the health, age and sex of their clients, etc.

Certification requirements have been set to try to help protect the general public, the environment, and those who apply pesticide poisons. Anyone using restricted use pesticides in any category must be certified or under the direct supervision of someone who is certified. [**Direct supervision** refers to the availability of the certified applicator, either as directed by the label or else as related to the hazard of the situation. A competent person shall apply a restricted use pesticide poison under the instructions and control of a certified applicator who is available if and when needed. [Note: this requirement may be changed by new regulations. All certified poison applicators should be aware of current requirements.] **Restricted use** indicates that the environment, user or others, could be harmed even though the pesticide is used as directed.] Certification is carried out by the states/tribes (except in Colorado and Nebraska which have federal programs).

Certification - Standards and testing for certification (and recertification) are Part of EPA-approved and evaluated state and tribal plans for regulation of commercial poison applicators. Recertification intervals vary from state to state. Training has received increased emphasis in recent decades; today training programs have input from university extension services, state regulatory agencies, national and state pest control associations, pesticide manufacturers, and other pest control industry representatives. **Note: Many certified applicators were “grandfathered” in and stayed certified simply by sitting through several hours of classes, and they were never asked to take any test(s) or if they could even read.**

Certification Records - Training seminars and certification programs are supposed to be evaluated by state regulatory agencies as well as by the EPA. Records verifying attendance and participation in these training programs are important. Subjects covered, time, location, instructor, and testing result should be noted and signed by the instructor and student. Every pesticide poison applicator should maintain a personal training record that includes classroom training and testing, on-the-job



training, workshops, performance testing, use observations, etc.

CLASSIFICATIONS - (The Author does not and will not use any restricted-use poisons.)

There are two classifications of certified poison applicators: private and commercial. A private, certified poison applicator uses or supervises the use of restricted use pesticide poisons to produce agricultural commodities on property owned or rented by himself or his employer.

A commercial certified poison applicator uses or supervises the use of any pesticide poison that is classified for restricted use for any purpose on any property other than those listed for private applicators.

Federal standards identify specific commercial pest control categories. State certification standards must meet federal standards, but they can be more stringent to meet needs of the state. Commercial applicators in some states may apply for certification in any or all of the categories, but they may practice only in categories for which they are certified. The following are examples of some Michigan categories:

1. Agricultural Pest Control
2. Forest Pest Control
3. Ornamental and Turf Pest Control
4. Commercial Seed Treatment
5. Aquatic Pest Control
6. Right-of-Way Pest Control
7. Industrial, Institutional Structural and Health Related Pest Control
This category deals with urban pest management and control. It includes pesticide application in, on, or around food handling establishments, homes, schools, hospitals, other public institutions, ware houses, grain elevators, other industrial buildings, areas near these buildings and around stored, processed, or manufactured products.
8. Public Health Pest Control
9. Regulatory Pest Control
10. Demonstration and Research Pest Control
11. Aerial Pest Control

FEDERAL PESTICIDE LAWS



The United States Congress established the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1970 and required that the Agency regulate pesticides. The EPA sets standards for pesticide registration, handling, and use. The standards are supposedly designed to help make pesticide poison use “safer” for both people and the environment. Some practices which were suggested for correct use in the past are now required by law. These requirements affect areas such as record keeping, transportation, storage and disposal procedures, entry intervals, and filling and mixing methods. For many applicators, these practices are already part of a regular routine. For others, some adjustment must be made to meet these requirements. Without any question these laws regulating synthetic pesticide poisons will continue to become stricter and stricter. There must be some additional language to include the use of Pestisafes® or non-toxic or GRAS alternatives to the use of dangerous pesticide poisons. Pestisafes® actually control pests better, safer and cheaper and are not considered to be as dangerous.

EPA's “TOP 10” PESTICIDE INFRACTIONS

Public perception of pesticide poisons’ dangers is responsible for many of the regulations regarding pesticide poison application, at least that’s the opinion of one EPA official. But according to Jim Lorah, compliance monitoring coordinator for EPA’s Region III office, pesticide *regulators* must follow the letter of the law, whether these regulations are “flawed or not.”

At a fall 1993 horticulture conference, Mr. Lorah listed the 10 most common (*professional*) violations of the EPA’s rules and regulations:

- Invalid business or applicator license.
- Label violation, e.g., use on plants no longer supported by label. Not following container’s

labeled instructions, etc.

- Improper mixing.
- Applicator didn't survey the site before pesticide poison application.
- Poor preparation for spills or other emergencies.
- Drift complaints. (It is impossible to stop vapor drift from volatile pesticides.)
- Records incomplete or missing.
- Spray tank not properly cleaned; applicator unfamiliar with tank's history.
- Applicator makes erroneous product-safety claims.
- Failure to use required personal-protective equipment.

The Author would like to state for the record that his pest control company called Stroz Services, Inc. literally made hundreds of thousands of pesticide poison applications and none of these applications were ever inspected by the Michigan DOA to see if they were done safely. Electricians, plumbers, carpenters, well diggers, septic tank installers all have their work inspected by a building inspector for safety, but millions and millions of poison applications are done by uncertified technicians and no building inspector every routinely checks any of their work for safety. Only if a complaint is made will the DOA come out to see if "enough" poison was applied.

THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT (FIFRA)

Through its Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), EPA uses the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) to manage its mandate. FIFRA was enacted in 1947, replacing the Federal Insecticide Act of 1910, and has been amended several times. The most important amendment to FIFRA is called the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act (FEPCA) of 1972. This amendment shifted the emphasis from pest control regulations to the role of protecting the public health and the environment. FIFRA governs the registration of pesticide poison products. No pesticide poison (active ingredient) may be marketed in the United States until the EPA reviews an application for registration, approves each use, and assigns a product registration number. Pesticide poisons (only the active ingredients) must demonstrate that their use will not result in unreasonable adverse effect to human health. In other words, FIFRA supposedly balances a pesticide poison active ingredient's risk with its economic benefit to society. (Risk is defined by EPA as the probability that a pesticide poison's active ingredient will have an adverse effect, yet the bulk of the poison compound, its "inerts," are totally ignored, untested and are not considered to be part of the risk.)

In summary, FIFRA is the law; it requires that:

- EPA registers only the active ingredients as to use and approves the poison label,
- pesticides be categorized either as general use pesticides or restricted use pesticides, and
- users of restricted use pesticides be certified or under the direct supervision of certified applicators. (It is my contention that Pestisafes® do not require registration - if Pestisafes® eventually must be *registered*, virtually everything, including air, water and shoes, will have to become a registered "pesticide" for virtually everything can control or kill pests better than "registered" economic poisons. If Pestisafes® need to be registered, then all "inerts" must be registered first!

FIFRA also

- establishes tolerances for poison residues (contamination) that may remain on raw agricultural products or in processed food.
- provides penalties for use inconsistent with the labeling of a pesticide poison.
- makes it illegal to store or dispose of pesticide poisons or containers other than as directed by regulations and provides penalties for illegal handling of containers .
- provides civil penalties when the violation of a regulation is unintentional (Fines can be as much as \$5,000 for each offense by commercial applicators. An applicator may request a hearing in their city or county before being fined.)
- provides criminal penalties when the law is knowingly violated. (Commercial applicators may be fined up to \$25,000 or one year in prison, or both.)
- permits states and tribes to establish more stringent standards, but not more permissive standards.

Notification

Starting out as a conventional pest control applicator about 40 years ago, the Author was told our main *registered* pest control poison (chlordane) was so safe he should apply it without gloves or a respirator. It was considered so safe and effective that everyone applied it all over (inside and outside) to control all pests. As time wore on the *registered* labels became more and more restrictive and finally suggested applicators use some safety gear. As time continued that “safe” poison was severely restricted in an industry/EPA “compromise” to allow only below-ground termite applications. As time continued, other “small” label changes appeared noting the poison may now cause cancer in only a cancer-prone mice strain. We were then given a legal opinion that as pest control operators we had a “**duty to warn**” our clients (that we subsequently treated) that the poison (now) may cause cancer. The national pest control organization that the Author belonged to then sent out a disclaimer that even if we followed the (newest) label and the National Approved Reference Procedure for controlling termites, even this would not guarantee either control or safety.

Chlordane cost the Author his Son, his Uncle, many friends and destroyed his own health and that of a Daughter and another Son. This in addition to all of the people that he exposed when he “treated” with this formally “safe, registered” chemical/poison. Finally, another “deal” with the poison “industry” and EPA was struck and the *registered* cancer-causing chemical, chlordane, was “voluntarily” removed from the market; but not before millions of homes and people became so contaminated that it is now “normal” for everyone and all living things to have chlordane/heptachlor (and their metabolites and/or contaminants) poison residues in their blood and adipose tissues! The Author personally has been in homes so contaminated with these poisons they had to be buried in a toxic land fill because they were unfit for human habitation, but these homes were still being eaten by the termites that these dangerous poisons were meant to “control”. **It is now estimated that over 75% of all U. S. homes built before April, 1988 are (permanently) contaminated with the “registered” carcinogenic chemical, chlordane, at significant levels! Chlordane is and was such a persistent contaminant that homes treated according to the label even 40+ years ago are still showing unsafe/significant levels in the ambient air!**

In over 35 years, the Author has personally observed many economic poisons that the poison “industry” **still** wants to call “safe pesticides” become more and more restrictive and dangerous as time and subsequent research and contamination and injuries continued to indicate more and more problems with these “registered” poisons. Eventually they are banned or simply “voluntarily” withdrawn. By the way, it is against the federal law to even call the labeled use of any pesticide/poison safe! Therefore, it is the Authors’ recommendation that everyone be notified whenever any volatile pesticide is applied and the ambient air measured for safety before they are allowed to reenter.

IPM is not an acronym for “Include Pesticides Monthly” or “Integrated Pesticide Management”. No package of cigarettes is sold without a clear written warning; no tobacco company would even think about making the public ask for these warnings in writing before warning them about the dangers of smoking. NO pesticide poison is sold without many clear warnings, but the public does not see the poison’s container - only the applicator of these poisons sees the MSDS, warnings, etc. Why would any sane person require the public/parents that they must first write a request to be notified in order to be notified of the known dangers/risks their children will now be forced to face without any of the safety equipment required on the *registered* label? Remember, smoking is a choice - breathing is not. The kids in school, the patients in hospitals, the people in nursing homes and other buildings will be forced to breathe these toxins for months and/or even years after they are applied and no one will ever know all of the dangers, risks, and/or combined effects all of these poisons/*inerts*/contaminants, etc. will create for our children, pets, family, environment and ourselves!

Many people now feel very strongly that volatile pesticides are dangerous and/or carcinogenic poisons - they are designed to kill and/or injure many organisms and are poisonous for human beings and pets as well. It is your responsibility to notify everyone of the poisons they will be exposed to and the potential adverse effects they will suffer from these toxic chemicals. People have a right to make informed decisions about protecting their own health and the health of their children. Parents and employees do not have the information you have: **they will not know they will be at risk, unless you tell them as any other reasonable person would. You must also tell them you do not know how dangerous the entire poison compound is because you do not know, because the entire poison compound is**



not tested or registered.

STATE, TRIBAL, AND LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS - Each state has its own laws governing pesticide use. The laws are written to, hopefully, comply with federal law and/or to handle state-specific pesticide-related problems. In some states, laws further restrict the use of certain pesticides in that state. State pesticide poison laws can be more stringent but cannot relax, overrule, or conflict with federal law. Careful study and a clear understanding of the state pesticide law as well as federal law (even though the federal law apparently can simply relax or ignore the restrictions on the “inert” MSDS and label!) is necessary to pass certification tests. **Always err on the side of safety and not on control.**

The Author has received **many** directives from the state *regulators* to use more poison and/or the maximum amount of poison permitted, but always refused, in order to protect the public; in November, 1995 (a few days after an accidental fire totally destroyed the Author’s entire pest control office) Mr. Abel and Mr. Zimmer (A through Z) from the Michigan Department of Agriculture (DOA) said the Author had *violated* the label when he refused to poison the soil directly over a well! Larry Ebner, a Washington, DC lawyer at the 1995 NPCA Convention in Orlando, stated in part, “there is a serious legal question as to whether the states have authority to require full label rate applications.” Ebner indicated that this is because FIFRA prohibits states from regulating labeling, and if the EPA-approved label does not prohibit less than full label rate applications, the state(s) run afoul of that prohibition. Ebner also said soil sampling used to support a penalty proceeding for failure to comply with a state imposed full label rate requirement may be of questionable legal validity. Some local jurisdictions also have pesticide poison laws and regulations. Local statutes may not legally relax federal or state law. Every pest management technician who applies, mixes, or transports pesticide poisons must be familiar with all of the rules that govern pest control activities. **The Author does not believe any truly reasonable person would ever knowingly use volatile, synthetic pesticide poisons when there are so many safe and more effective alternatives.**

Liability - There must be some type of fault on the part of the person, business, district, or corporation in order for it to be liable to pay any damage to any individual for injury or property loss. “Inadequate supervision” and “dangerous condition” are the most common theories of liability used to ascribe liability that contributed to the damage or injury. If you have “notice” of the existence of a dangerous condition that can cause damage or injury and you subsequently fail to abate or warn others of the presence of that dangerous condition - you are liable! This clearly explains to the Author why so many people who poison others, or pay someone to poison others - ignore all of the facts and other information on the label and MSDS, the ever increasing reports on the health problems, risks, dangers, etc. and continue to say poisons are “safe” when used as directed - even though this statement clearly violates federal law and makes them truly liable for all the damages they create! The transportation and application of pesticide poisons and herbicide poisons present two major problems for the poison *industry*. Many *insurance* policies impose severe limitations regarding liability coverage in any poison spill and the general liability policy contains an exclusion for all pollutants brought to the job site **that applies to every company who applies poison at any location away from their own premises!** All automobile policies also exclude coverage if you are involved in an accident and pollutants leak out of any containers or tanks that are carried on your vehicles! **Your best defense is to stop using these pollutants!**

Protection: The Applicator’s Responsibility - Ultimately, protection of the environment from pesticide poison contamination falls on you and me. **For every action there is an opposite and equal reaction** - you must know what all of the consequences are **before** you act. If you look, you will find good, qualified *scientists* on both sides of most issues; therefore, it is up to you to use the safest, most effective product or control available. Preserving the biological diversity of our planet by protecting the environment will contribute to the overall quality of all of our lives. Each plant or animal is part of a complex food chain; break one of the links and others are adversely affected. One disappearing plant can take into oblivion with it up to thirty other species that depend upon it, including insects, higher animals and even other plants. Urban pest management technicians will see their normal work as unlikely to affect the environment, but even the labeled use of synthetic pesticide poisons, and especially spills and leaks during mixing, loading, and transporting, and incorrect disposal, may easily wind up in ground or surface water or in the habitat of non-target organisms, a stream, a marsh, or an estuary. National Parks and other sensitive areas are often serviced by commercial pest management technicians, and while the majority of urban pesticide application is indoors and minimized, some chemicals (especially termiticides) are applied outside; spills and accidents can occur in any situation. There is no way to safely apply pesticide poisons. **Every time you apply any volatile, synthetic pesticide poisons you contaminate the ambient**

air, the occupants and yourself. The poison manufacturers all say their poisons are safe if you follow the label - therefore, if anything bad happens, **you** obviously did not “follow their label.”

The magazine Environmental Technology, Mar/Apr 1998 on page 8 noted in part “Lutellis Kilgore of Elyria, Ohio, located just west of Cleveland, was sentenced to three years in prison for using methyl parathion (MP) for killing roaches. Methyl parathion is a derivative of a World War II nerve gas. Kilgore learned of MP early in his career. He made routine trips to the south to purchase the chemical since a local feed store owner would not sell it to him. But things went sour when one of Kilgore’s clients’ cats, as well as a neighborhood squirrel, died. Things turned worse when the family began to feel sick. The local housing authority conducted tests and soon government officials took over. Kilgore was apprehended in his home, by a team of federal and State investigators, police, fire trucks and ambulance crews. When all was said and done, Kilgore cost the taxpayers an astounding \$22 million in clean-up costs, an amount the Sunday Magazine, Cleveland Plain Dealer deemed as ‘the costliest environmental disaster of the decade.’ Kilgore’s court appointed attorney learned Kilgore was an agency-approved exterminator and listed with H.U.D. In addition, the local housing authority knew of Kilgore, and even let him have a key to its housing units. Kilgore is about 71 years old and dying of cancer. A third grade drop-out, he did not understand the toxic warning.” Rinda E. Vas, Editor, noted that EPA chooses to routinely settle with hundreds and even thousands of companies that pollute but gives laymen jail sentences. The Author would like to note Kilgore is just the tip of the iceberg who got caught - most pest control firms do not understand the toxic warnings and just keep on spraying deadly, volatile poisons!

The 1997, 5th edition of Pest Control Operations on page 82 notes in part, “Pest management technicians encountering customers who claim to be sensitive to chemicals and pesticides, or who are suffering from Multiple Chemical Sensitivity, should be extremely careful about any use of pesticides or other chemicals. Non-chemical pest management techniques should be relied on if at all possible, or any pesticide use should occur only after clear, legally enforceable liability waivers have been signed by the sensitive client (and, preferably in consultation with the client’s physician). Then any pesticide application should be conducted with great care and only after detailed discussion and explanation with the client. The use of baits or no-odor formulations should be emphasized, with no general or spot applications of residual pesticides.” Yet the Author personally knows of a 1997 incident wherein the pest control technicians from a Past President of the National Pest Control Association’s (NPCA) Company ignored the Tenant’s claim and simply sprayed poisons to control pests even the NPCA’s Control Manual states these pests should not be sprayed. **“What is not done for love is done for money.”**



SUMMARY

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) *regulates* pesticides (active ingredients) supposedly to protect humans and the environment. Enforcement of this law and the “registration” of economic poisons is the responsibility of the EPA which in turn, may through cooperative agreements, delegate the authority for enforcing the Act to states and tribes. The Agency has developed *regulations* for pesticide poison *registration* and use. “Registered” pesticide poisons are either unclassified or classified by toxic category and then labeled for general use or for restricted use. Applicators of restricted use pesticide poisons must be certified as private applicators (essentially agricultural pesticide poison applicators) or commercial poison applicators. Commercial pesticide poison applicators may be certified to work in certain categories. (One category is the Industrial, Institutional, Structural and Health Related Category for which the original EPA training module was written.) Each state and tribe has laws governing pesticide poisons and their use; these laws are as *strict* as with federal law. State certification plans are supposedly approved and evaluated by EPA. Since pesticide poison applicators are directly regulated and certified by their state agencies, a thorough knowledge of the state pesticidal law as well as federal law is essential. Pestisafes® are not poisons and are all either non-toxic or Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS).

Unregistered Pesticides: Any product sold by you that you claim mitigates any pests in any way must be registered by the USEPA and various state regulatory people or you are supposedly selling an unregistered pesticide in violation of both federal and state laws.

EPA's thoughts on surfactants: You can legally add an unregistered surfactant to your "registered" pesticide mix to improve your control of pests, but if you use the same surfactant without the "registered" poison and get the same control, you have used an "unregistered pesticide" and both you and the surfactant manufacturer can be fined...Confused? So is the Author!

PESTICIDE POISON NOTE: Several years ago Cornell University report made some startling estimates: if half of synthetic pesticide poisons were replaced by alternative pest controls food prices would rise by less than 1%! Each year 1 billion pounds of pesticide poison are "used" in just the U. S. including 700 million pounds applied to our farmlands at a chemical cost of \$4.1 billion dollars! The cost of the unnecessary and continuing contamination at that time?

Pesticide poisonings and related illnesses: over \$250 million per year.

Damage to agricultural ecosystems: over \$525 million per year.

Destruction to fish and wildlife: over \$15 million.

Pesticide "regulation" and monitoring: over \$150 million.

Testing drinking water for pesticide contamination: over \$1.3 billion!

The Author firmly believes and has conclusively proven that volatile, synthetic pesticide poisons are not only dangerous but they do not even control/manage pests as well as our non-toxic controls or Pestisafes[®], e.g., Lice R Gone[®], Safe Solutions, Inc. enzyme cleaners, sanitation, vacuuming, caulking, sealing, screening, pest proofing, dehumidifiers, traps, proper lighting, etc. which correct the cause and not simply attack the pest (and us!) with dangerous, volatile synthetic pesticide poisons. In some states it is now "illegal" to use least-toxic means such as sodium borate to control termites. Even so, we recommend that whenever possible, you use non-toxic or least-toxic controls. The Author has sent out numerous letters, e-mails and faxes to all the various *regulators* telling them to come arrest him - because **he will never apply the maximum amount of any poison any label allows.**



In 1983, the NPCA sent all its members a legal opinion stating that all poison applicators have a **duty to warn** their customers about any hazards to them associated with the *treatment*. This was reiterated many times since, e.g., Larry Pinto in the June 1995 issue of Pest Control noted as an example the Dursban Pro[®] label warns: "Humans and pets should not contact treated surfaces for a minimum of four hours and until spray has dried.... **Whatever the warning, pass it on to your customers, both verbally and in writing.**"

The Label is the law - It is always the pesticide poison applicator's responsibility, by law, to read and follow all of the **current** label directions for the specific pesticide poison being used. Due to the constant changing labels and poison *registrations*, "some" of the recommendations on the (old) label you are (now) reading may no longer be legal by the time you read them! If any information or recommendation written in this manual or anywhere else disagrees with the (new) label, that recommendation or information must be disregarded! Confused? That is just another reason why the author stopped using any (*registered*) pesticide poisons, especially any volatile poisons - there simply are no safe poisons! - Nor any completely "legal" or reasonable way to **safely** apply these volatile contaminants!

FIFRA, Sec. 3: (C) If the Administration determines that the pesticide, when applied in accordance with its directions for use, warnings and cautions and for the uses for which it is registered, or for one or more of such uses, or in accordance with a widespread and commonly recognized practice, may generally cause, without additional regulatory restrictions, unreasonable adverse effects on the environment, including injury to the applicator, the Administrator shall classify the pesticide, or the particular use or uses to which the determination applies, for restricted use:

Note: If you read this chapter, it is obvious no one can or should apply any of these "registered" toxins. You will either injure yourself and/or be guilty of chemical trespass!

EPA's Concerns? Dr. Lynn Goldman, assistant administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has clearly stated: "EPA is concerned about the risks of acute pesticide poisoning and chronic

pesticide illness resulting from exposure to household pesticides in general.” Yet EPA was still saying in 2001 that if you used any alternative to their dangerous “registered” poisons, you were using an “unregistered pesticide” and each incident was subject to a \$5,500 fine!

Now, do you really think it is *reasonable* to spray any volatile, synthetic pesticide poisons that do not even control pests, but continually injure people, pets and the environment?

July/August 1998 Dealer PROGRESS — “Reflections on Elections” by William D. Angstadt — “**Environmental right-to-know** - The concept is that each community grants every business a ‘license’ to do business in the community. Every business has an economic, environmental and social responsibility to that community. The community has the right to balance the benefits that the business provides the community (economic and social) versus the risks (environmental) posed by that business.” “I have observed several truths about government at all levels. One of these truths is that once government is empowered to solve any problem beyond the basic protection of persons, the environment and property, it will invariably grow to violate its intended purpose...even to the point of killing innocent people and destroying their property and the environment.”

“Medah keneged medah.” = “Measure for measure.” = “What goes around comes around.” = Law of reciprocity.

“In toch iz yeder tsad gerect.” “In a quarrel, each side is right.” – Yiddish saying

“The more corrupt the state, the more numerous the laws.” – Tacitus, Ancient Roman Historian

“Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.” – The Golden Rule.

“The weak never forgive. Forgiveness is the attribute of the strong.” — Mahatma Gandhi

The Author does not and will not use any “registered,” volatile or restricted-use pesticide poisons. Therefore, the Author believes there is no need to be certified. The Author’s Pestisafes® are not the dangerous pesticide poisons that FIFRA was first enacted to regulate and the Author believes should not be registered.

The January 2003 issue of Pest Control Magazine noted on page 24: “Orkin wins insanity trial - In 1960, Hall of Famer and Orkin extermination founder, Otto Orkin, took his children to court over their alleged conspiracy to have him declared insane (and thus take over the Company). The eccentric Orkin was vindicated when the Georgia courts found he was mentally competent and he sold the business to Rollins Corp. in 1964.

Paul Harvey said in part at the Shavano Institute of National Leadership seminar, “The Future of American Business” in Memphis, Tennessee on 5/21/98, “The abandonment of self-discipline has ignited a regulatory explosion. The number of government agencies has doubled in 10 years. On average, for every new law passed by Congress, unelected bureaucrats turn out 18 new regulations with the force of law. Already, traditional American freedoms have been so abridged that we are unable to get on an airliner without submitting ourselves, our luggage, and, if indicated, our underwear to search. Why? Because there is a lone dictator in Washington determined to dictate? No, it is because we have a handful of crazies running around. Because some loony birds with unbuttoned brains misuse theirs, the federal government is now threatening to take away our fireworks and our firearms. It is down this road that whole nations go from regulation to regimentation to tyranny.

“In a government of laws, existence of the government will be imperilled if it fails to observe the law scrupu-

lously. Our government is the potent, the omniscient, teacher. For good or ill, it teaches the whole people by its example. Crime is contagious. If the government becomes a law-breaker, it breeds contempt for law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy.” – Supreme Court Justice Brandeis, *Olmstead v. United States* (1928)

Law and Order...

“The streets of our Country are in turmoil;
The universities are filled with students rebelling and rioting;



“There is freedom of speech as long as you do not say too much.”
Communists are seeking to destroy our Country;
Russia is threatening with her might, and the Republic is in danger;
Yes, danger from within and without.
We need Law and Order or our Nation can not survive.” — Adolf Hitler, 1932

We now have over 35 million laws to enforce the 10 commandments.
We do not need more laws; we need more common sense and love.



PERSONAL NOTE: YOU NEED TO KNOW ALL OF THE APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY AND CITY LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ORDINANCES BEFORE YOU CONDUCT ANY PEST CONTROL ACTIVITIES. — S.L.T.



When Emerson visited Thoreau when he was jailed for not paying his taxes, part of Thoreau’s civil disobedience, Emerson asked, “What are you doing in there?” Thoreau retorted, “What are you doing out there?”

A champion is someone who gets up when he can’t.” — Jack Dempsey