



Indiana Pest Management Association, Inc.

STEVE DURNIL/IPMA FAMILY SCHOLARSHIP

See details in this newsletter on pages 6 & 11 and download application form at:

http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/ipma/includes/pdfs/Durnil_Family_Scholarship_Application.pdf

ANNUAL PURDUE CONFERENCE

Attend the 80th Purdue Pest Management Conference, January 11-13, 2016. See page 16 for a list of the featured programs and speakers.

Online Registration and Full Program (including the option to download both) available at:

www.conf.purdue.edu/pest

IPMA MEETING SCHEDULED

An IPMA Meeting is scheduled at a luncheon, Tuesday, January 12, 2016 at 11:30 a.m. in the West Faculty Lounge (Purdue Memorial Union). Reservations are required. There will be a short business meeting.

Download the reservation form at:

<http://www.extension.entm.purdue.edu/IPMA/includes/pdfs/IPMALunchRes.pdf>

Register online or download a paper registration form for the conference at:

www.conf.purdue.edu/pest

Also see page 18 of this newsletter

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Indiana Pest Management Association
Advertising Rates for 2015-2016

Newsletter

Full Page (7"x 10")

- One Issue \$350
- Year (four issues \$1,200)

One-half page (7"x 5" horizontal)

One-half page (3 1/4"x 9 1/2" vertical)

- One issue \$200
- Year (4 issues) \$750

One-fourth page (3.5"x 5")

- One issue \$150
- Year (4 issues) \$550

Annual Website Sponsorships

- Full page \$350
- Half page \$200
- 1/4 page \$125 (12 months)

Non-members of the association should add an additional \$25 to the cost of each ad printed. Camera-ready copy of the size listed must be submitted for publication. If you are subscribing for less than a full-page ad, copy size may be the equivalent of that listed in the rate table above, as long as it fits within the page format. IPMA Newsletter is published in March, June, September, and December. Submit your ad copy at least 2 weeks prior to the 1st of the month in which your ad is to appear. A confirmation of ad space, however, must be received at least 3 weeks prior to the 1st of the month in which the ad is to appear. Sandy Lindsey and Gary Bennett, Editors

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STRANDED BY THE ROADSIDE: SAFETY TIPS*

A thorough walk around inspection of your vehicle prior to leaving on any drive can uncover basic issues that can be addressed before starting on your trip. Often, these minor issues can become major if they cause you to be disabled on a busy freeway.

One of the toughest decisions when dealing with an unexpected breakdown is whether you can safely continue to the next rest area or interchange where there may be a repair facility. The nature of the mechanical problem must be your guide. The best way to combat problems if you become stranded is being prepared for the possibility of "getting stranded". Preparation may make it easier to cope with and may keep you safe while waiting for your roadside assistance.

If your vehicle becomes disabled, you'll need to pull over quickly and stop along side the roadway. Use your signals to alert other motorists of your vehicle problems. Pull off the road at a safe location that is easily seen by other motorists. Try to avoid stopping with your vehicle blocking any part of a traffic lane. Avoid pulling off by blind curves or just over the top of a hill as these areas place you and other motorists in danger of a crash because other cars may not see your vehicle or be able to safely avoid hitting it.

AAA says it is critical to have an action plan in these circumstances. An estimated 7,630 people died in motor vehicle related fatalities in the first quarter of 2012. That represents a 13.5 percent increase from the same time period in 2011, according to the National Highway of Traffic Safety Administration.

But what if you're not the person stranded on the side of the road? If you see someone else on the roadside, AAA reminds drivers to utilize safety precautions and recognize "Move Over" laws in their respective state. This will help protect everyone on the roadways, from stranded motorists to emergency response vehicles.

The following are more tips from AAA:

Motorists stranded on the roadside should always take extra precautions to make sure everyone in their vehicle is safe, including:

Pull off to the right side of the road. Try to pull over onto the shoulder where you are NOT in danger of getting struck by traffic.

Turn on your hazard lights. Make certain your vehicle is visible to other drivers by

turning on your vehicle's emergency flashers. If your lights do not work, exit the vehicle.

Exit your vehicle opposite the side of oncoming traffic. If you exit your vehicle, wait as far away from it and traffic as possible. Try to stand on a sidewalk or behind a guardrail.

Call the police for assistance. If you are concerned for your safety and need assistance with traffic control, call local law enforcement for help.

*AAA, PestSure, 2015, Issue 12



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BED BUG ACTION PLAN FOR HOTELS*

Introduction

It is important to realize that no bed bug treatment is 100% effective (except building fumigation), and there is no way to guarantee that bed bugs are completely gone. It is for these reasons that the bed bug situation is particularly challenging for the hospitality industry, where a hotel chair's reputation can be jeopardized by a single bed bug incident. Having your hotel written up in the newspaper or on TripAdvisor as having a bed bug infestation requires a rapid and public response. You must let the public know that your hotel has a bed bug action plan.

In the year 2000, the hospitality industry did not want to adopt bed bug action plans. Having a bed bug action plan was like admitting your hotel had bed bugs. Now it is 10 years later, and if your hotel does not have bed bug action plan, you are at risk of losing your reputation and a lawsuit. The purpose of this publication is to provide you with the information that you could use to develop a bed bug prevention program and action plan for your facilities.

Bed Bug Prevention (Early Detection)

There is no way to stop bed bugs from being brought into a hotel. New guests are arriving every day from all over the world, and bringing their potentially infested luggage with them. Your hotel can be bed bug free one day and infested in multiple rooms the next. So prevention, in the lodging industry, is really early detection. Bed bugs must be detected very quickly after they are brought in, hopefully, before they bite someone.

To facilitate this early bed bug detection, all hotel employees should receive some bed bug identification training. This includes the reception staff, maids, facilities personnel, hotel managers, event planners, maintenance staff, catering staff, bell hops, cooks, janitors, and absolutely everyone else. Why everyone? Because your employees are located all over the hotel, and if everybody is looking for bed bugs there is greater chance that you will discover them quickly. Also keep in mind that guests are not the only people capable of bringing bed bugs into your facility.

Where do you get bed bug identification training? You may already have a contract pest management company that is very familiar with bed bugs, so they can train your employees. If your current company is inexperienced in bed bug management, hire an experienced company immediately. Ask your new bed bug experts to provide your employees with bed bug identification training. The training will cost you, but the expense will be immediately recovered when your employees find a bed bug before your guests do. Have your pest management company give advanced bed bug identification training to selected members of your hospitality or facilities staff. The pest management company can help your selected bed bug staff to draft a monthly inspection plan for the facility, so that your employees actively scout guest rooms for bed bugs on a regular basis.

Housekeeping personnel who know what bed bugs and their fecal stains look like can then alert your bed bug inspectors immediately if they think they see

bed bug evidence in a hotel room. This early detection will help to identify infestations before they get started. The trained bed bug staff members can also serve as handy inspectors if a guest complains about bites or bed bugs in their room.

Canine Scent Detection

Another proactive approach to bed bug detection is to have your rooms inspected at regular intervals by a bed bug sniffing dog. While some dogs (and their handlers) are better than others, any dog that has been trained correctly is far better at detecting bed bugs than a human. The dogs that have been trained to detect bed bugs are specifically trained to detect only live bed bugs (they do not respond to dead infestations) and even single bed bug eggs. One distinct advantage to having a hotel inspected by a dog is that a bed bug dog can check rooms very quickly. Where it might take two pest management professionals an hour and a half to thoroughly inspect a hotel room, a dog could complete the inspection in about 2 minutes. Canine scent detection is an excellent way to inspect hotels with hundreds of rooms. A dog could check a certain number of rooms on weekly or monthly basis, potentially catching bed bug infestations in the very early stages.

The disadvantage of canine scent detection is that the dogs cost about \$10,000 a piece so there are only a few dogs to go around. Most pest management companies do not own dogs themselves (although some do), but they sub-contract with bed bug dog handlers. Keep in mind that not all dogs are 100% accurate (but usually above 90% accurate), so the dog handler must also be well trained. The handler is responsible for confirming bed bug presence when the dog gives a positive signal.

When a Guest Complains about Bed Bugs

Have policy in place regarding on how reception or housekeeping personnel are to handle bed bug complaints. With all of the bed bug lawsuits focused on hotels over the last decade, relying on your employees to come up with a satisfactory on-the-spot response to a bed bug complaint is simply too risky. Develop a response protocol where another room or compensation is offered along with a specifically worded apology. Have your trained bed bug inspectors check the room immediately. Document the guest's complaint, your response to the complaint, and your inspection results. If bed bugs are found call your pest management company immediately.

When You Suspect a Guest Room is Infested

Bed bugs have a cryptic lifestyle, which means they like to hide. Because they are so good at hiding, an infestation might go undetected for several weeks or months before you receive your first complaint. After you receive a complaint, and your in-house inspectors either find bed bugs evidence, or they don't, what do you do?

1. Take the room out of service, but do not move anything in or out of the room until it can be inspected by your contract pest management company.

[continued on next page](#)



BED BUG ACTION PLAN FOR HOTELS*

continued from page 4

2. If your contract pest management company finds no bed bug evidence, evaluate the original complaint. Did the guest bring a bed bug to the front desk, or did they complain about bites? Use the evidence presented by the guest to decide if the room should be treated or not. Record the complaint, the result of the inspection, and your treatment decision.
3. If bed bugs evidence is found by your pest management, a thorough inspection of the room is required to determine where bed bugs are harboring.
4. The headboard is a favorite bed bug harborage so it should be removed from the wall for inspection and treatment. Your maintenance employees may have to remove the headboard if it is large and bolted to the wall.
5. The entire bed area must be inspected, including the interior of the boxsprings.
6. If the bed is going to remain in the room, the mattress and boxsprings must be treated (see the fact sheets regarding chemical and non-chemical treatment methods) and sealed in a high quality mattress encasement.
7. If you cannot afford the expense of encasing both the mattress and the boxsprings, the boxsprings must be placed inside an encasement.
8. If the mattress, boxsprings, or other infested furniture are to be disposed of, the furniture needs to be lightly treated with insecticide on the exterior surfaces, and bagged before being transposed out of the room. This is so that no bed bugs fall off the furniture infesting the hall or hotel service elevator.
9. After all unwanted furniture is disposed of, the pest management professionals will inspect and treat all of the remaining furniture, telephones, closets, baseboards, carpet tacks, electrical outlets, crack and crevices using a combination of non-chemical methods and insecticides labeled for those locations.
10. All discarded furniture left outside the facility should be slashed, marked, or in some way damaged to keep people from moving it from the trash heap; and taking it home.
11. The treated room should be inspected again after 48 hours to determine if there are any surviving bed bugs. If live bed bugs are found, the room should remain empty and be inspected again at 72 hours.

12. The room should also be inspected and treated again after 14 days and 28 days, so that any remaining eggs have had time to hatch.

13. Keep in mind that many bed bug populations are resistant to insecticides used for their control, so a low level infestation that survives a treatment may go undetected during a visual inspection. It is for this reason the pest control companies do not guarantee that the bed bugs are gone even if they no longer find bugs during an inspection.

14. If a single room becomes a reoccurring problem but no bed bugs are found, a scent detection dog may be required to locate the problem.

Adjacent Rooms

If bed bugs are found in a guest room, it is extremely important that surrounding units (on either side, above and below) be inspected for bed bugs also. A recent study conducted in 750 hotels found that rooms sharing a wall with an infested room also had bed bugs about 20 percent of the time. Rooms above and below the infested room had bed bugs between 5-7 percent of the time.

continued on page 7

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THE STEVE DURNIL/INDIANA PEST MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION FAMILY SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION

PERSONAL INFORMATION:

Last Name	First Name	Middle Initial
Social Security Number	Date Of Birth	

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Mailing Address	City	State	ZIP
Email Address	Telephone Number		

EDUCATION INFORMATION:

HIGH SCHOOL(S) & YEARS ATTENDED: _____

YEAR OF GRADUATION OR G.E.D. COMPLETED: _____

PREVIOUS/PRESENT WORK EXPERIENCE: _____

Have you applied for this scholarship before? (Circle one) Yes No

SCHOLARSHIP INFORMATION:

Institution Where Grant Will be Used	Major Field(s) of Study		
Address	City	State	ZIP

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES:
(Athletic & Non-athletic clubs, awards, etc.) _____

I hereby affirm that the information provided above is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I respectfully submit this application to the IPMA Scholarship Committee for review and evaluation.

Applicant's Signature	Date
-----------------------	------



BED BUG ACTION PLAN FOR HOTELS*

continued from page 5

Bed bugs can easily move through walls to adjacent rooms. They might be motivated to move if one room is occupied and the other is not. We do not understand enough about bed bug behavior to predict if or when bed bugs might move into another room. But there is certainly evidence that they will move from one room to another. It is for this reason that rooms sharing a common wall with a bed bug infested room must be inspected. In some cases, you will discover that the adjacent room is the source of the infestation even though there have not been any complaints (yet).

Employee Areas

Hotel guests are not the only possible sources of bed bug infestation. Certainly, if the hotel has many employees each of those individuals has the potential to bring bed bugs into the facility. Employee locker rooms, rest rooms, break rooms and other locations where employees might store their personal belonging are vulnerable to bed bug infestations.

Once your employees have been trained to identify bed bug evidence, let them know that to protect themselves from infestation, they should immediately report any bed bugs found in employee areas. Some

employees may be reluctant to report bed bugs, particularly if they feel that it might get another employee into trouble. Therefore, it best to set up an anonymous reporting system where an employee can inform the management of the time and location of a bed bug sighting without revealing their name. This will allow your in-house inspectors to investigate the situation and hopefully detect the problem before it begins to spread.

Important Note

It is extremely important that no hotel employee ever attempt to treat bed bugs themselves. Making pesticide applications in a hotel when you are not a certified applicator is a lawsuit waiting to happen. Also, attempting to treat bed bugs when you have no experience will interfere with your pest management company's treatment plan and potentially increase the bed bug problem. Always have bed bug infestations treated by an experienced pest management company. If your current company does not have bed bug experience, have them recommend a sub-contractor who does.

By Dini Miller, Virginia Tech, 2015

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EPA ANNOUNCES PROPOSED STANDARDS FOR CERTIFIED APPLICATORS USING RUPs

The agency is proposing stronger standards for pesticide applicators who apply "restricted-use" pesticides.

Key Points

- A nationwide **minimum age of 18** for those applying Restricted-Use Pesticides
- Mandatory certification renewal **every 3 years**.
- Additional certification required for those doing **fumigations**.
- Annual **safety training** and increased working under the supervision of a certified applicator.
- **Training records** of non-certified applicators must be kept for 2 years.
- Supervising applicator must have a means for **immediate communication** with non-certified applicator(s) in the field.

WASHINGTON – On August 6, 2015, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed stronger standards for pesticide applicators who apply "restricted-use" pesticides. These pesticides are not available for purchase by the general public, require special handling, and may only be applied by a certified applicator or someone working under his or her direct supervision.

"We are committed to keeping our communities safe, protecting our environment, and protecting workers and their families, said Jim Jones, EPA assistant administrator for the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention. "By improving training and certification, those who apply these restricted-use pesticides will have better knowledge and ability to use these pesticides safely."

The goal, EPA says, is to reduce the likelihood of harm from the misapplication of toxic pesticides and ensure a consistent level of protection among states. Pesticide use would be safer with increased supervision and oversight.

EPA is proposing stricter standards for people certified to use restricted-use pesticides and requirements for all people who apply restricted-use pesticides to be at least 18 years old. Certifications would have to be renewed every three years.

EPA is proposing additional specialized licensing for certain methods of application that can pose greater risks if not conducted properly, such as fumigation and aerial application. For further protection, those working under the supervision of certified applicators would now need training on using pesticides safely and protecting their families from take-home pesticide exposure.

State agencies issue licenses to pesticide applicators who need to demonstrate under an EPA-approved program their ability to use these products safely. The proposed revisions would reduce the burden on applicators and pest control companies that work across state lines. The proposal promotes consistency across state programs by encouraging inter-state recognition of licenses.

The proposal also updates the requirements for States, Tribes, and Federal agencies that administer their own certification programs to incorporate the strengthened standards. Many states already have in place some or many of EPA's proposed changes. The proposed changes would raise the bar nationally to a level that most states have already achieved. The estimated benefits of \$80.5 million would be due to fewer acute pesticide incidents to people.

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Support for our scholarship programs continue to come in and we owe thanks and recognition to the following:

Scott Glaze – Arab Termite and Pest Control
Stephanie Goodman – Liberty Pest Management
John Vermillion – The Bug Man
Sandy Lindsey, IPMA Secretary and Newsletter Editor



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THE STEVE DURNIL/INDIANA PEST MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION FAMILY SCHOLARSHIP APPLICATION

THIS PORTION TO BE COMPLETED BY THE LICENSED IPMA MEMBER FIRM

I do hereby nominate _____ for
(Full name)

The Steve Durnil/Indiana Pest Management Association Family Scholarship. The nominee is

_____ of _____ who has been employed by
(Relationship) (Parent, Guardian, or Spouse)

our firm for _____ years as a _____
(Job title)

Our firm, _____ has been an active IPMA member in good standing for _____ years.

Owner/Manager Signature _____

IN ADDITION TO THIS NOMINATION THE APPLICANT MUST SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING

1. The Steve Durnil/IPMA Family Scholarship Application
2. Letter of Application including:
 - a. Qualifications
 - b. Summary in 350 words or less as to why you should receive the scholarship. Also include any other circumstances which may have a bearing on this application
3. Two supporting letters of recommendation.
 - a. One from a high school teacher or principal
 - b. One from an acquaintance (non-family member)
4. Copy of applicant's most recent high school transcript.
5. Institute of higher learning acceptance letter (copies acceptable).
6. List of other scholarships applicant has applied for, other financial aid applicant is receiving, and an explanation of each type of aid received.

THE APPLICATION AND ALL SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS MUST BE POSTMARKED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 30TH. THE APPLICATION SHOULD BE MAILED TO:

Indiana Pest Management Association
c/o Gary Bennett
Department of Entomology
Purdue University
901 West State Street
West Lafayette, IN 47907-2054

To access the application form go to
<http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/IPMA/familyScholarship.php>



NOTES FROM SEPTEMBER INDIANA PESTICIDE REVIEW BOARD MEETING*

Below are points from meeting. To get to the point, the main thing Dave Scott would like to see is IPMA's official position on the Pollinator plan. They want it to be workable so members will be encouraged to participate (Even though he plan is still voluntary, it will be performance driven. If it doesn't show results, we may get something worse later.) I think a meeting or email discussion with voting board members would be in order to solidify a response.

Pest Control in Daycares. The Board reviewed this earlier topic and now has the position there will be no further review to expand requirements similar to school IPM into daycares at this time.

Bulk Disinfectant Rule. IPRB rule exceeds federal EPA requirements and what is considered 'best practices'. Only required if >55 gallons in a single container. IPRB rule requires secondary containment pad for offloading bulk tankers (significant economic impact). Rule not currently pursued for enforcement through OISC. Plan to analyze various regulatory agency requirements and their impact before deciding to amend rule. May invite an affected industry to speak later.

EPA Certification and Training Rule revision-proposed 3 year certification cycle consisting of Core and category specific requirements. Half of points acquired in last year. 12 points in every certification category (6 general and 6 specific). Yearly training requirement for non-certified applicators working under private applicator (farms), 18 year old minimum age requirement. Public comment period open until November 20.

Aerial application using Drones – cat 11 currently deemed sufficient. Only one drone approved by EPA for such use. Seen as a very limited scope application method. Drone must stay in line of sight of operator. Cannot use for pest ID.

IDEM Ground Water Review – great reading for insomniacs. Too many details to summarize.

Pollinator Protection Plan – voluntary participation and communication by beekeepers and applicators. Adjacent property recommended zone for structural and turf. Not applicable to pesticides not identified as toxic to bees (label language). EPA language currently based on Managed Pollinators vs Hobbyists. NPMA comments were based on concerns about notification requirements. There was some language concerning ground nesting bees and other native pollinators.

My ideas concerning known sites would be to operate on a set schedule for advance notification (let beekeepers know you will treat the neighbor's every month on the 2nd Tuesday for instance). The Bee Check site will alert you to any new registrants via email alert. I would say conducting a once-per-month check would also suffice (as most service would not exceed that service interval).

Next meeting Thursday, January 14th, at Turf Center (STAY ANOTHER DAY AFTER THE CONFERENCE).

*By Scott Robbins, Action Pest Control

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BEE DECLINE AND POLLINATOR STRATEGY*

Pollinator health has remained a hot topic across the pest management industry for nearly a decade. It all started back in 2006, when beekeepers across the nation started reporting higher-than-usual colony losses. These elevated losses have been described as Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD).

“CCD refers to the sudden loss of a honey bee colony’s adult population leading to death of the colony,” explains Richard D. Fell, Professor Emeritus with Virginia Tech’s Department of Entomology and a consultant to NPMA. “We have no known cause for CCD, and it is best referred to as a set of symptoms used to describe this type of loss. Bee decline refers to a much bigger problem related to a decline in not only honey bee populations but also other bee species. We have over 3500 bee species in North America, and there is evidence that some of these other bee species have declined in numbers.”

According to the Bee Informed Partnership, which monitors bee colony losses across the nation, the average total loss was 29.6% between 2006 and 2014. Preliminary results reveal a total of 23.1% of the colonies managed in the

United States were lost over the 2014/2015 winter.

“Colony losses are not new, but what is new is the sustained high losses that we have seen on a yearly basis, starting about the turn of the century,” Fell says. “In Virginia we have been keeping record of annual losses since 2001 and they have averaged about 30%. We may have had high losses occasionally in the past, but not this sort of high loss year after year.”

Keep reading to learn more about bee decline and how the recently released White House pollinator protection plan could impact the pest management industry.

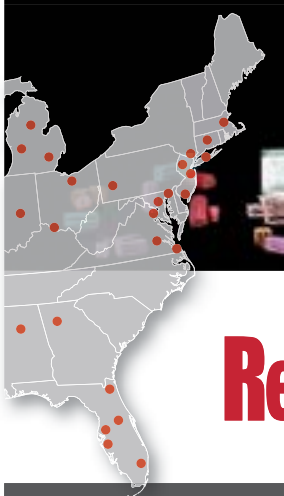
Feeling the Sting from Bee Decline

Because pollinators play a vital role in the nation’s food supply, the U.S. Government is not taking bee losses lightly. In fact, honey bees contribute billions of dollars in added revenue to our nation’s agriculture industry each year. However, the impact of bee losses expands far beyond the economic impact

[continued on next page](#)



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BEE DECLINE AND POLLINATOR STRATEGY

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on beekeepers and reduced honey production. Because honey bees also play a key role in the pollination of many agricultural crops, hive losses are also negatively affecting U.S. growers.

“Current estimates indicate that honey bees contribute over \$15 billion in pollination value to American agriculture each year,” Fell explains. “Many of the fruits and vegetables we consume require bee pollinators to set fruit.”

The Blame Game

The majority of honey bee colony losses take place during the winter when stress on colonies is the greatest. While there are a number of factors contributing to bee decline, Fell says scientists have not singled out a primary cause. “However, we do know that a number of factors affect colony health,” he points out. “Varroa mites are a major problem but certainly not the only factor contributing to colony loss. Other factors include pathogens (viruses, fungi, bacteria), queen failure problems, nutrition and inadequate foraging sites, beekeeping practices, environmental factors and pesticides. Our current thinking is that several factors interact to cause decline in colony health, leading to colony loss.”

Yet many people still place the full blame on pesticides, particularly the neonicotinoid insecticides. This group of insecticides is used extensively both in agriculture and structural pest control. However, Fell believes there is simply not enough evidence to prove these pesticides are the primary cause for bee loss.

“In my opinion, the issue of neonicotinoids and honey bees has been overplayed,” he says. “We simply do not have the data showing that neonics are a major cause of honey bee losses. There is no question that they are toxic to bees and have caused some bee kills, however, there is no good evidence that they are a major factor in honey bee colony decline.” He points to a recent publication from Australia on neonicotinoids and the health of honey bees, which states that these chemicals are not a significant issue to honey bee decline.

“If neonics were such a problem, why don’t we see high losses in Australia?” he poses. “Also if we look at the data from pesticide residue analyses of hives, neonics have only been found at very low levels in less than 3% of the hives. Hardly numbers that would explain the high losses we see across the U.S.” While Fell says it is possible that neonics could be a contributing factor, he says other pesticides are likely having a greater impact—particularly miticides, which have been used by beekeepers to control varroa mites. “We tend to find these in almost every hive examined for pesticide residues,” he adds.

Despite the lack of evidence, the European commission voted in December 2013 to enforce a two-year continent-wide ban on some uses of neonicotinoid pesticides. Since the ban, farmers have experienced widespread infestations (of what?), leading to an estimated 15 percent drop in this year’s European harvest of rapeseed—the region’s primary source of vegetable oil used to make food ingredients and biodiesel.

Understanding the White House Pollinator Plan

In recent years, the NPMA has become deeply involved in the pollinator issue. The association has worked tirelessly to educate lawmakers and regulators and defend the tools used by structural pest management professionals. After many months of anticipation, in May 2015, the White House Pollinator Task Force finally released their 58-page plan entitled “National Strategy to Promote the Health of Honey Bees and Other Pollinators.”

“The plan is a very well thought out and responsible approach to positively deal with complex issue,” remarks Steven E. Dwinell, Assistant Director with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services’ Division of Agricultural Environmental Services. “The emphasis on improvement of habitat and bee foraging is correct and the best option for improving honeybee health and native pollinator populations. The approach is exactly what the state agencies have been advocating as a way to deal with this issue.”

Overall there were no major surprises in the White House plan. In fact, EPA highlighted the importance of pesticides for the protection of food supplies and human health. The plan also underscored the importance of balancing these benefits with risks by separating beneficial pollinators and pesticides in time and space.

Here are the five most important factors pest management professionals need to know about the White House plan:

- (1) The strategy focuses on pollinator research – The plan, which is being led by the USDA and EPA, focuses primarily on increasing pollinator health research and improving and expanding pollinator habitats. The strategy also includes plans for expanding education and outreach as well as opportunities for public-private partnerships.
- (2) The EPA will prohibit foliar application during contracted pollinator services by December 2015—According to the strategy, the EPA will propose a prohibition on foliar applications of acutely toxic products during bloom when they are used at sites where bee colonies are present and under contract for pollinator services. For sites that do not have managed bees on premises and under contract, EPA says Managed Pollinator Protection Plans developed by individual states will effectively protect managed pollinators.
- (3) The strategy outlines three major objectives – The overarching objects or benchmarks of the strategy are as follows: 1. Reduce honey bee colony losses during winter to no more than 15% within ten years. 2. Increase Eastern population of the monarch butterfly to 225 million butterflies. 3. Restore and enhance seven million acres of land for pollinators over the next five years through federal, state, and public/private partnerships.
- (4) The EPA will take a comprehensive approach to assessing pesticide risk. The EPA will reevaluate the neonicotinoid family of pesticides in 2015-2017,

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according to a schedule included in the plan. The assessment approach will include new pesticide exposure and effect study protocols as well as additional chronic and acute toxicity screening. Preliminary risk assessments for 58 active ingredients will be made available for comment in 2015.

(5) The EPA will work with states to issue pollinator protection plans. — Each state will develop customized mitigation plans, focusing on communication between beekeepers and applicators to reduce the likelihood of exposure. A number of states already have pollinator protection plans in place and many others are in the process of creating plans. This is why it is important for structural pest management professionals to stay involved during their state's plan development process.

For additional resources, including your state's contact information, visit our industry page at: www.pollinatorfacts.org.

The PMP Impact

Based on the current White House strategy, the anticipated EPA restrictions should not have an immediate direct impact on structural pesticide applications. Even so, the NPMA policy staff will stay engaged at both the federal and state level to protect the structural pest management industry and defend PMP product uses.

"We are obviously pleased to see the White House plan promoting the health of bees and other pollinators," says Chris Gorecki, Vice President-Government Relations & Environmental Stewardship with Rollins. "Focusing on science-based research to boost pollinator populations and find potential solutions is critical. It is encouraging to see that the plan acknowledges the many diverse factors identified as potential problems for this situation, such as bee-killing pathogens and mites, bee health and management practices, pesticide use and reviewing its safety to bees, degraded pollinator habitats, and encouraging planting more flowering plants and other pollinator-friendly vegetation, instead of targeting pesticides alone."

Gorecki goes on to explain that while consumers are concerned about pollinators, they are bombarded with misinformation. "Much of this misinformation focuses on pesticide use by misguided groups who seem to want to eliminate all pesticides," he adds. "It is important to find a research-supported, science-based solution and then publicize it to consumers so we can all work together to address the issue."

A State-By-State Issue

According to the White House strategy, each state will develop customized pollinator protection plans, and some states already have plans in place. "State plans have to be created by stakeholders within each state," explains Dwinell. "They are not mandatory and some states may choose not to create a plan. In some states, the state lead pesticide agency (SLA) will take

the lead in plan development, in others organizations such as Farm Bureau may be the initiators. Implementation will also be the responsibility of the stakeholders."

According to Dwinell, the biggest challenge with creating state plans will be identifying and engaging stakeholders. "This takes time. It is also necessary to have face to face meetings and honest, open discussions about the issues in the particular crop/pollinator scenario. These can be uncomfortable at first, but are necessary if an effective plan is to be developed."

Gorecki says the Georgia Pest Control Association members and its leadership were very involved in public comment meetings, reviewing proposed information and providing input to ensure the plan included structural pest control components. "The process provided the opportunity for input from all stakeholders and the association endorsed the plan," he says. "The Georgia state plan is a common sense approach to protecting pollinators, and it incorporates many of the components of the National Pest Management Association (NPMA), Pollinator Best Management Practices, which we endorse."

Donnie Blake, President of OPC Services (OPC Pest Control) based in Kentucky, says his state has not engaged on any state pollinator plans yet. However, he's prepared for the possibility. "We have had some discussions with the Kentucky Department of Agriculture about the pollinator issue, but there has not been any regulatory action proposed," he says. "If so we will work closely with KDA to draft any such regulation," Blake also points out that OPC has trained their service personnel to handle any customer inquiries on pollinators. "We have reviewed the NPMA Pollinator Protection Best Management Practices with our service technicians and we have updated our treatment and inspection protocols to reflect the NPMA BMB for pollinators."

According to Dwinell, most of the state plans that have been developed so far focus on agricultural scenarios. "If PMPs step in as stakeholders, they can get their concerns addressed," he adds. He says the most effective way to impact the development of state plans is to get involved in the process. Visit www.aapco.org/documents for information on existing state plans and plans being developed.

Additionally, the NPMA has developed Pollinator Best Management Practices and a model state engagement strategy. Pest management professionals should tap into these valuable resources when speaking proactively with state regulators. Visit npmapestworld.org/pollinator to learn more.

*By Amy Bell, Pestworld, August 2015



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Pest Vulnerability Jay Bruesch
(1 CCH in 7a)
Pollinators and OHA..... Dale Hodgson
(1 CCH in 7a)
Bed Bug IPM Dini Miller
(1 CCH in 7a, 7d)
Rodents Bobby Corrigan
(1 CCH in 7a, 7d)
NPMA Update Bennett Jordan
(0.5 CCH in 7a, 7b)
Controlling Bed Bugs and Cockroaches Dini Miller
(1 CCH in 7a, 7d)
Unusual Situations in Food IPM Dan Collins
(1 CCH in 7a, 7d)
Termiticides Guy Shelton
(1 CCH in 7b, 12)
Carpenter Ants Gene White
(1 CCH in 7a)
Latest Research – Food IPM Linda Mason
(1 CCH in 7a, 7b)
Ticks Mike Dryden
(1 CCH in 7a)
Fumigation Update Ed Hosoda
(2 CCH in 7d)
Bed Bug Movement Mark “Shep” Sheperdigian
(1 CCH in 7a, 7d)

New Technologies FlyBy..... Jeff McGovern
(1 CCH 3a, 3b, 7a, 7b, 8)
Safety Programs Fred Whitford & Bob Avenius
(1.5 CCH in 3a, 3b,5,6,7a, 7b,8)
Wildlife Dan Young
(1 CCH in 3a, 3b,7a, 7b)
Sensitive Accounts Jeff McGovern
(1 CCH in 7a)
Insect Identification Bennett Jordan & Adam Salyer
(1 CCH 3a, 3b, 7a, 7b, 8, 12)
Carpenter Bees Dale Hodgson
(1 CCH in 3a,7b,7a)
Spiders Mark “Shep” Sheperdigian
(1 CCH in 7a)
Training Jay Bruesch
(1 CCH in 7a)
Global Food Safety Judy Black
(1 CCH in 7a, 7d)
Fleas Mike Dryden
(1 CCH in 7a)
**Regulatory Update: Pollinators, Pyrethroids
and Pesticide Misuse** Jay Kelley
(1 CCH in 3a, 3b, 7a, 7b)



EPA PROPOSAL TO REVISE THE CERTIFICATION OF PESTICIDE APPLICATORS RULE

On August 5, 2015 EPA issued a proposal to revise the certification of Pesticide Applicators rule. The proposed revisions will be available on www.regulations.gov, under docket ID#EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0183.

Stricter standards for those applying restricted use pesticides will help keep our communities safe, protect the environment and reduce risk to those applying pesticides. Pesticide use will be safer with more consistency in the knowledge and competency of pesticide applicators across the nation.

EPA's Proposal:

- Enhances applicator competency standards to ensure that restricted use pesticides are used safely.
- Establishes a first time-ever nation-wide minimum age of 18 for certified applicators and persons working under their direct supervision.
- Requires all applicators to renew certifications every 3 years.
- Requires additional specialized certifications for people using high-risk application methods (fumigation and aerial).
- Requires first time annual safety training and increased oversight for persons working under the direct supervision of a certified applicator. Training includes reducing take-home pesticide exposure to protect families.

- Promotes interstate recognition of applicator licenses to reduce the administrative burden for businesses that operate in multiple states.
- Provides expanded options for establishing certification programs in Indian Country that acknowledge tribal sovereignty.
- Clarifies and streamlines requirements for States, Tribes, and Federal agencies to administer their own certification programs.

Quick Facts on Restricted Use Pesticides & Certified Applicators

- Restricted use pesticides equal ~5% of the total pesticide products registered by EPA
- There are 1 million certified applicators nationwide.
- The proposed rule could prevent up to 800 acute illnesses/year.
- Estimated \$80.5 million in benefits, \$47.2 million in costs.

For additional information on the rulemaking:

For technical questions: Michelle Arling, arling.michelle@epa.gov
For media inquiries: Cathy Milbourn, milbourn.cathy@epa.gov

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LUNCHEON RESERVATION FORM

WHAT: Indiana Pest Management Association Luncheon

WHEN: Tuesday, January 12, 2016, 11:30 a.m.

WHERE: West Faculty Lounge, 2nd Floor, Purdue Memorial Union

DEADLINE FOR RESERVATION: Friday, January 8, 2016

COST: \$20.00/person

Advanced reservations required for guaranteed seating.

Make your check payable to the Indiana Pest Management Association and mail to:

Gary Bennett
Indiana Pest Management Association
Department of Entomology
901 West State Street
Purdue University
West Lafayette, IN 47907-2089

LUNCHEON RESERVATION FORM – JANUARY 12, 2016, 11:30 A.M.

DEADLINE FOR RESERVATIONS IS FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 2016

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ADDRESS: _____

COMPANY NAME: _____

Number in Party (\$20.00/person) NUMBER _____

Download IPMA Luncheon Reservation Form at:

<http://www.extension.entm.purdue.edu/IPMA/includes/pdfs/IPMALunchRes.pdf>