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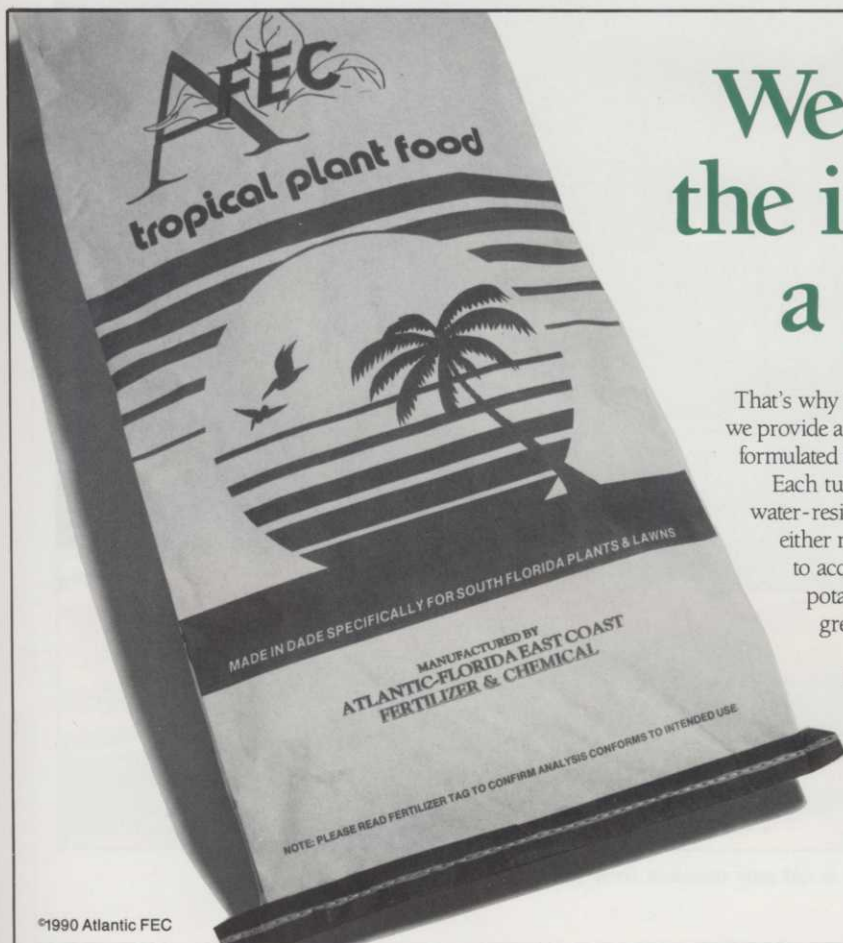
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must be properly disposed of.

### 6. Rinsate procedure

All empty pesticide containers should be triple rinsed or cleaned with a puncture nozzle to over 99% clean. The container must then be punctured so that it can no longer hold liquid and the container should be flattened.

### 7. Mix load procedure and site

It has been proven that the greatest risk for pesticide exposure is at the mixing stage.

The applicator is handling the concentrated chemical and is probably holding the container close to his or her body. This means greater risk of exposure to eyes, skin, mouth or inhalation. The applicators must be taught proper procedures while mixing.

It's up to the supervisory staff to insist that the proper equipment is used to insure worker protection. This would include long-sleeved shirt and pants or coverall, a chemical-resistant apron while mixing, chemical resistant gloves and boots, and approved eye protection.

Most of these items should also be used during spraying but to be sure, check the labels regarding worker protection. The worker-protection laws can actually help us as superintendents to protect us and our clubs so long as we abide by the laws and document that the workers have been trained.

The state has finally established and published guidelines for mix/load sites. These mix/load sites help to contain all spillage during mixing so that no excess chemicals are discharged on to your property. Here again, it has been proven that the greatest pesticide concentrations and any significant pesticide pollution has generally been in the mix/load areas.

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***It's up to the supervisory staff to insist that the proper equipment is used to ensure worker protection. . . long-sleeved shirt and pants or coverall, a chemical-resistant apron while mixing, chemical resistant gloves and boots . . . .***

inspector has the mix/load guidelines as well as a worker protection guidelines and they are free for the asking.

### 8. Restricted-use pesticide license

Every golf course superintendent should have a Restricted Use Pesticide License. Every assistant superintendent should have a RUP License and every spray tech should have a RUP License or he or she should be working toward it.

You should also know and you should be keeping records of all restricted-use pesticides that are applied to your course. This is the computer age and the state knows or it can find out when you have purchased RUPs. Respirators must be matched in accordance with chemicals applied.

### 9. Written respirator policy

The respirators that you buy for yourself or your employees should be professionally fit. Some of the suppliers of the respirators offer this as a service when you purchase the mask.

Remember that facial hair disrupts the seal of the respirator giving you an improper fit. Employees who use respirators are also supposed to be tested by a doctor to insure that the employee can breathe properly with the mask in place.

### 10. Aural protection program

You should be taking steps to help to protect your employees' hearing from the roar of motors that they are subjected to each day. We supply the employees with disposable ear plugs and we require that the plugs are used when any power equipment is used.

We also have the employees' hearing checked and recorded once a year. This is the law and it helps to protect the employee if any gradual hearing loss is detected. It is against the law to have people operating loud equipment without the proper hearing protection.

### 11. Lockout/tagout standards

These provisions can apply when a person is working on something that is mechanical, electrical, pneumatic or hydraulic and that person cannot be seen at the control point, switch or breaker.

For example, if an electrician is working on something in your shop, he is required to tag the breaker with a warning that the breaker must stay off while he is working on that line.

The same should be done by the irrigation tech if he/she has the power off to the field or the pumps or water off to repair a pipe. Mechanics should use lockout/tagout to keep others from turning on equipment while they are working on it.

### 12. CPR training

Your staff should be trained in CPR. Check with your first aid supply person to see if their company offers CPR training. If not call the Red Cross or the Heart Association or the Emergency Management department in your county government.

### 13. Slips and falls

All precautions should be taken to protect workers from slips and falls. Ladders

***We also have the employees' hearing checked and recorded once a year. This is the law and it helps to protect the employee if any gradual hearing loss is detected.***



should be inspected to make sure that they are in good working order and they should be replaced if they are not.

All work areas should be kept clean and any spilled oil or fluids should be dried up immediately. All tree climbing safety gear and ropes should be inspected.

#### 14. Safety & Health Programs

The Bureau of Industrial Safety and Health offer free inspections of your workplace. If problems are found you are told how to correct them and you are expected to correct them. If you pass all inspections or you make all of the necessary corrections, you could become exempt from OSHA general inspections for one year.

#### 15. IPM

IPM has become one of the major buzzwords of this decade for our industry. Some of the IPM is just smart, common-sense management. Grow healthier grass, use less chemicals. Mow with sharper reels at proper heights and have healthier

turf.

Obviously all IPM is not that easy but it is really not that hard. Use soil tests to determine fertilizer needs. Use more slow release fertilizers since the plant can only absorb so much at any given time. See if you can use less fertilizer in the summer if play is light and members are away.

Scout for dangerous pests instead of just routine spraying products for mole crickets, nematodes and sod webworms. A common industry goal is the judicious use of pesticides and fertilizers.

Education of the golfers and members is a must because they should know you are trying to improve the way that you manage your course so that if an IPM method fails they will know why.

Start small with IPM. Start on small areas to make sure that things will work as you would with any new pesticide or procedure.

There are other safety items that are not necessarily outlined by any laws but they could save you and your staff trouble in the

future.

Back injuries can be debilitating and they can injure someone for life. Try to instruct your staff, especially the younger guys, that it is all right to ask for help when lifting.

Govern your transport vehicles to avoid injuries. Teach the staff about fire safety and the volatility of gasoline. Teach them how to use fire extinguishers.

Part of your Hazcom will be spill confinement. Finally, Burt McKee tells me that it is not a good idea for staff members to transport pesticides in vehicles on public roads without first taking the DOT training course.

It is up to all of us to ensure our industry works toward compliance of the laws and regulations. After we all comply then we can tell another positive story about the golf course industry. The FGCSA will help you in any way to get into compliance with the above subjects. Please feel free to contact myself or Tim Hiers or the FGCSA office for help or information.

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# Fishing tournament, moonlight cruise added to FTGA conference & show

An ocean fishing tournament on Sunday and a moonlight cruise on Tuesday are the new events for the 42nd annual FTGA Conference and Show at the Broward County Convention Center in Fort Lauderdale Sept. 18-21.

The events underscore this year's theme — Turf 'n Surf Adventure.

The fishing tournament will be held at the same time as the traditional research golf tournament Sunday. Fishing enthusiasts will sail after billfish, tuna, dolphin, wahoo, kingfish and other game fish off the South Florida coast; golfers will scramble after birdies over the tough Jacaranda CC layout.

Both events will offer individual and team prizes and will conclude in plenty of time for the annual Sunday night corn boil sponsored by Toro and Nutri-Turf, this year set for the University of Florida's Agricultural Research and Education Center in Fort Lauderdale.

Fishing is \$165 per person; golf is \$105 per person. Entry fee for both events includes the corn boil. Tickets for the corn boil only are \$35. All proceeds from these events go to the FTGA's research programs.

Following Sunday's get-reacquainted social events, the conference gets down to business Monday with concurrent education sessions in three categories: golf/sports turf, general turf, and governmental regulation/environmental policy.

The trade show — the largest warm-season turf show in the Southeast — opens at 1:30 p.m. Monday, immediately following the annual business meeting and awards luncheon. The trade show remains open until 6 p.m. Monday and exhibitors may remain in the hall for a reception that runs until 7 p.m.

The Bill Wagner Memorial Prayer Breakfast begins Tuesday's events at 7 a.m. The prayer breakfast is open to everyone at no charge, but advance reservations are required.

Research Reports — the payoff for all

Conference and Show Schedule	
<b>Sunday, Sept. 18</b>	
7am-4pm	Exhibitor set-up
9am-11am	FTGA Board of Directors Meeting — Marina Marriott
10am-2pm	Pre-Registration Packet pick-up — Convention Center
10:30am-12:30pm	Golf Tournament Brunch — Jacaranda Country Club
1pm-6pm	Research Golf Tournament — Jacaranda Country Club
6pm-9pm	Toro Corn Boil — AREC, University of Florida IFAS
<b>Monday, Sept. 19</b>	
7am-6pm	Registration Open — Convention Center
8am-12noon	Concurrent Educational Session — Convention Center Rooms 301, 302, 304 & 305
12noon-1pm	Annual Meeting/Awards Lunch — Convention Center — Ballroom "A"
1:30pm-	TRADE SHOW GRAND OPENING
1:30pm-6pm	Show Open
6pm-7pm	Exhibitor Reception inside hall
<b>Tuesday, Sept. 20</b>	
7am-5pm	Registration open, Convention Center
7am-8am	Bill Wagner Memorial Prayer Breakfast — Convention Center
8am-10am	Workshops — Convention Center Rooms 203-218
10am-12noon	Research Reports (CEUs pending) — Convention Center Room 304
12noon-5pm	Show Open
12noon-1pm	Lunch in hall (concessions)
1pm-3pm	Workshops — Convention Center Rooms 203-218
3:15-5:15	Workshops — Convention Center Rooms 203-218
7:30pm-12:30am	President's Reception — SEASCAPE
<b>Wednesday, Sept. 21</b>	
7am-8am	Past President's Breakfast — Convention Center
8am-10am	Workshops — Convention Center Rooms 203-218
1:00pm	FTGA Board of Directors — Marina Marriott

the FTGA research fund-raising activities throughout the year — fill Tuesday morning's schedule. Highlights are expected to be updates on the Envirotron and the Turf Survey and Economic Impact Study.

The ever-popular hands-on work-

shops also begin Tuesday morning. A total of 33 two-hour sessions will be conducted through Wednesday afternoon.

The trade show opens for another five hours at noon Tuesday, giving attendees lots of time to get ready for the 7:30 p.m. Presidents' Reception aboard the cruise



**Prior to Aug. 19, registration for the conference and show is \$175 for members and \$200 for non-members.**

**Registration fee includes the show, conference sessions, awards luncheon and president's reception.**

ship Seascope. The cruise, featuring full buffet dinner, entertainment and gambling, will last until shortly after midnight. Jackets are required for the cruise.

Workshops and business meetings fill Wednesday's agenda. The presidents might cruise until after midnight, but they'll be up before 7 a.m. if they want to attend the annual past presidents' breakfast. The FTGA board of directors meets at 1 p.m. and workshops run from 8 a.m. until 12:15 p.m.

Prior to Aug. 19, registration for the conference and show is \$175 for members and \$200 for non-members (\$335 including membership). Registration fee includes the show, conference sessions, awards luncheon and president's reception. Prices are higher after Aug. 19. Additional meal tickets are \$15 for the awards luncheon and \$35 for the president's reception.

Workshops are \$35 per session and are limited to full-paying registrants only. They are not included in the basic fee. Golf, fishing and the corn boil also are not included in the registration fee.

Daily tickets for the trade show only will be available at the convention center for \$10 each.

The Fort Lauderdale Marina Marriott is the official convention hotel. The special rate of \$85 per night, single or double, is good Sept. 16-23. Marriott telephone number is 305-463-4000.

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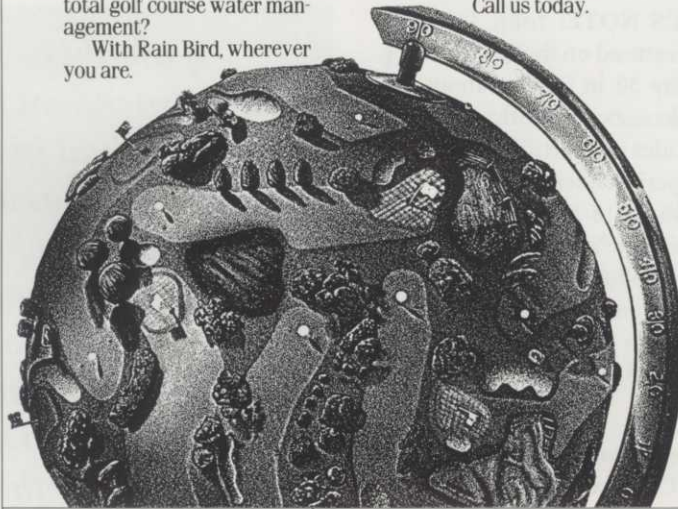
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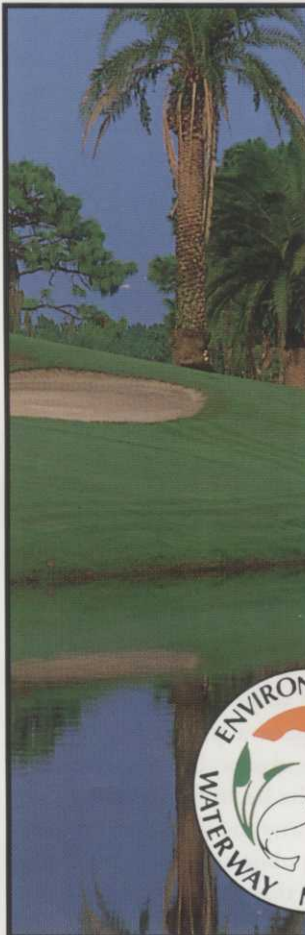
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# Superintendent discusses pesticides on network TV... and lives to tell about it!

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** John Carlone, CGCS, was featured on the CBS Evening News on May 30 in a story about the perceived risks associated with golf course use of pesticides and fertilizers. Carlone has been superintendent at Middle Bay Country Club, an 18-hole private course in Oceanside, New York, for almost nine years. In the following interview with GCSAA *Government Relations Briefing*, Carlone explains why he agreed to appear in the CBS segment and how he prepared for it.

**Q: How were you approached to appear on the CBS broadcast?**

**A:** The article that appeared in the May 2 issue of *The Wall Street Journal* in which golf courses were denounced as health hazards disturbed me, and I faxed a copy of it to the GCSAA headquarters.

Evidently one of the CBS executives, who happens to be an avid golfer, also saw the article and suggested to a CBS producer that she do a story on it. She called GCSAA and was given my name, since I originally responded to the article with some interest. So she called me, and I agreed to do the interview.

**Q: Why did you agree to do it?**

**A:** The number-one reason was because I feel that golf courses are continually and wrongly accused of endangering the environment with misuse and over-application of pesticides and fertilizers, when — in fact — I think we are the most judicious users of those products in the world. I thought we should get some positive publicity out of it.

**Q: What did you do to prepare yourself for the interview?**

**A:** I only had 24 hours. The producer called me the day before, and we basically talked about everything that she would ask me about in the interview. I responded with the knowledge that I had acquired through my own research and reading. A lot of that material had come from GCSAA, as well as other golf- and agri-

*If another superintendent or any individual in this field ever has a chance to go before the media to make our profession look better, he or she should go for it. Don't be scared of the media...*

culture-related periodicals, particularly the *USGA Green Section Record*. I also have learned a great deal from university research, which is often presented at local and regional educational seminars.

**Q: Explain your position on pesticide and chemical use on the golf course.**

**A:** I believe that most — if not all — superintendents apply pesticides only when they have to.

We're just waiting and watching and making applications when we need to, instead of making blanket scheduled applications. The benefits of this are twofold: 1) we save our employer money; and 2) it's safer for the environment.

**Q: Why is it important for superintendents to do what you did?**

**A:** We are the ones who are using pesticides and fertilizers, and we are trying very hard to be professional about our jobs. The general public does not see us preparing and educating ourselves. All they see are the beautiful results of our work. That's why the more we put ourselves in the public arena, the more the public will see that turf management is a

sophisticated science and that golf course superintendents are professional about what they do.

**Q: Were you nervous about the interview?**

**A:** No. I would have been had they walked in with their cameras and immediately started taping, but they were here from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., and they didn't start to interview me until after 5 p.m. So by that time I was very comfortable with these people. They knew nothing about golf. The producer wouldn't have known a green from a bunker, so they relied on me to guide them. The only thing they knew for sure when they arrived was that they wanted a picture of my spray equipment applying pesticides to the course.

**Q: Do you think the producer was fair?**

**A:** She was very fair. She wasn't negative at all. I was unhappy however, that the other two women who were interviewed didn't have any data to support their claims. I cited several studies that proved that pesticides are not a danger, including the Cape Cod water study and a Cornell University study in which 36 miniature greens are bombarded with pesticides and fertilizers and then irrigated to encourage leaching. Both of these studies show that the danger to the groundwater or the environment is minimal.

The media tends to blow these things out of proportion. Our studies are backed up with sound scientific evidence.

**Q: What type of reaction have you received from the segment?**

**A:** Superintendents from all over the country saw it and called me. All of them have been favorable, even though the overall segment was somewhat negative. It had to be negative to make the news. Still, the small amount that I was shown and also the light in which other superintendents were mentioned was somewhat positive.



**Q: Would you advise other superintendents to take a stand as you did?**

**A:** If another superintendent or any individual in this field ever has a chance to go before the media to make our profession look better, he or she should go for it. Don't be scared of the media; be careful what you say, but don't be scared. When I read something, I don't think of it as coming from an individual, I think of it as more of a profession-wide position.

**Q: Was your club supportive of your decision to do the interview?**

**A:** The club was very supportive. They wanted me to do it. They wanted me to look as good as possible. But, they didn't want their name mentioned. I even asked the president of my club before I agreed to do it. With all the lawsuits that are being filed against private clubs these days, they just didn't think it was a good idea to have the club's name mentioned. I agree with them.

*Interview conducted by Laura Schaffer for the July 1994 issue of GCSAA Government Relations Briefing. Reprinted with permission.*

## Groups sue EPA over inert ingredient list

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two private groups filed suit against the Environmental Protection Agency on May 18, accusing the agency of breaking the law

by refusing to release the names of all ingredients in pesticides.

The EPA allows pesticide manufacturers to keep some inert ingredients off pesticide labels by claiming they are trade secrets, said the Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides and the National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides.

Inert ingredients can be any of more than 2,300 substances, including chemicals that are active and, possibly, toxic, the groups said.

A substance qualifies as "inert" if it plays no role in killing the pest the product was designed to eliminate, they said.

The suit asks the court to declare the policy illegal and order the agency to give the groups a list of all ingredients six pesticides: Roundup, Aatrax 80W, Tordon 101, Weedone LV4, Velpar and Garlon 3A.

"This is one of few laws that precludes access to basic information about toxic ingredients," said Jay Feldman, NCAMP executive director. GCSAA members who attended the 1992 New Orleans Conference and Show may remember Feldman from his presentation at the first-ever Environmental General Session.

"People have a right to know when it comes to exposure to toxic substances," Feldman said.

EPA Administrator Carol Browner was named as a defendant in the suit, which was filed in U.S. District Court in Washington.

The groups asked the EPA for a list of ingredients in the six pesticides in April

1991, under the Freedom of Information Act.

The EPA initially denied the request, saying the ingredients were "confidential business information" and exempt from disclosure rules, according to the suit. But the agency said it would issue a final decision after consulting manufacturers of the chemicals.

The EPA gave the groups a list of the ingredients in three of the pesticides the following December, but all inert chemicals were blacked out. Makers of the remaining three pesticides claimed blanket confidentiality for all ingredients, the agency said.

The groups were able to get some ingredients by making direct requests to the manufacturers.

Pesticide companies should not be allowed to keep any ingredients secret, Feldman said.

"Business interests are not what's being protected. The actual ingredients can be determined by reverse engineering," he said. "The only people who don't know is the public."

The Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides, based in Eugene, Ore., has about 1,600 members. The Washington-based National Coalition Against the Misuse of Pesticides comprises 200 community groups across the nation.

*This Associated Press story was printed in the June 1994 issue of GCSAA Government Relations Briefing. Reprinted from that publication with permission.*

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Head-to-head equipment competition is standard fare at the Expo.

PHOTOS BY ALMAR CHEMICAL CO

## Seventh annual South Florida GCSA Expo raises nearly \$25,000 for research green

The South Florida chapter hosted its biggest fund raiser ever, and it wasn't even a golf tournament! For the seventh year in a row, the chapter has put together a

winning combination of equipment demonstrations, workshops, research reports and a mini turfgrass show that rivals any in the country for content and funds raised.

Total income for this year's event broke all records, just short of \$25,000. Most of the profits go to support the research green at the University of Florida



The cool shade of the tent was the perfect place to enjoy the barbecue lunch.



No one should have got lost, although Benefield can't explain why he was late.