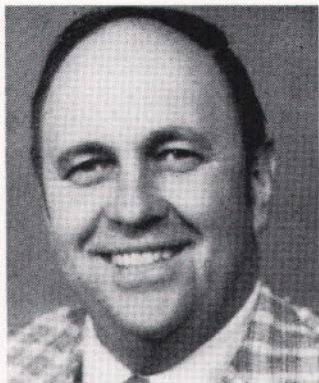


their profession. They left us with a heritage we can take pride in and they set the kind of examples we need to follow.

What about the 1940's, the 1950's and the 1960's? Other stories for other times in future issues of the GRASSROOTS.

Pesticide Legislation THE WISCONSIN WORKER "RIGHT TO KNOW" LAW

By Russel R. Weisensel
Executive Director
Wisconsin Agri-Business Council



The original law providing Wisconsin workers the right to know way passed in May of 1982. At that time the record keeping and penalty sections were vetoed. This law, state statute 101.58 to 101.599, was changed in the most recent session of the legislature with the final version passing on May 2, 1984. Because of this legislation, there is no longer an agricultural exemption, and the record keeping and the penalty provisions are now part of the law. It is interesting to note that the legislature changed the law even before anyone had a chance to see how last year's was working.

Management is required by this law to post notices informing employees that they have the right to request data regarding any toxic substances, infectious agents or pesticides in the work place. Sealed packages of any such materials are exempt as long as the seal is intact.

Management must have material safety data sheets available for employees that might request such information. Fortunately, the information on pesticide labels will suffice in fulfilling this requirement.

Training, which may take the form of printed information, must

be provided if employees are routinely exposed for 30 days or more per year to 50 percent of the OSHA permissible exposure level, or if exposure any time exceeds 100 percent of permissible exposure level. Training must include the following:

1. Trade and generic name.
2. Location of the material.
3. Symptoms for chronic effects of over exposure.
4. Potential for flammability, explosion, etc.
5. Proper conditions for use.
6. Special precautions when handling.
7. Procedures for spills and/or leaks.

The law provides that employees may refuse to handle toxic substances if information is not provided. Penalties up to \$1,000.00 for each violation with penalties up to \$10,000.00 for willful or continuous violations are also part of the legislation. Record keeping for 30 years of material safety data sheets and lists of toxic substances are required by this law if the employer has over ten employees or if a firm has over \$750,000 in sales. If the company goes out of business, the required records must be sent to the State of Wisconsin.

The law is administered by the Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

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THANKS, CHARLIE!



Charles F. Shiley started golf course work in 1932 in the Chicago district and became superintendent of grounds at Windsor Country Club in 1935. In 1938 he transferred to Illinois Country Club, Glencoe, Ill. After the war, in 1945 he went to Tam O'Shanter Country Club as assistant superintendent. In 1951 he went to North Hills Country Club, Milwaukee, Wis., as superintendent. He joined the Midwest AGCS in 1938 and transferred to the Wis. GCSA in 1951 where he has served two terms as a director, two terms as president and three terms as secretary-treasurer. He has been a member of GCSAA since 1942.

Without Charlie's help and generous sharing of historical material, this issue of the GRASSROOTS would have fallen far short of the mark. Thanks from all WGCSA members to Charlie Shiley.

Our best to the
"GREENEST
THUMBS"
in the State...
enjoy a
bountiful 1984!



**WISCONSIN SECTION
PGA OF AMERICA**