

APPLICATOR USE LAWS (from page 11)

the law governing sale, use and transportation of herbicides where it relates to custom applicators.

UTAH

The Economic Poison Application Act of 1951 is still applicable. It requires applicators to be licensed unless a custom applicator is compensated less than \$50 per year. The application form must also list the equipment or devices used in custom application. The board of agriculture may issue a license without examination to a nonresident licensed in a state having substantially the same provisions as the Utah Act. The Utah Pesticide Control Act, a new legislation approved March 22, 1971 authorizes the commissioner of agriculture to license dealers selling restricted use pesticides.

VERMONT

This is another state where there are no exemptions from the licensing law. Vermont has three classes of pesticides. Class C pesticides (low concentration, less hazardous pesticides commonly sold at retail) are now subject to be sold only by licensed persons. The law currently states that all classes of pesticides may now be sold only by licensed dealers.

VIRGINIA

Currently there is no pesticide use and application law on the books. However, the Virginia Pesticide Law, an economic poison act, incorporates sections authorizing the commissioner to restrict or prohibit the sale or use of economic poisons, and makes it unlawful to use a pesticide contrary to label directions, or to the regulations of the board of agriculture and commerce.

WASHINGTON

A pesticide applicator's license is required. Under the Washington Pesticide Application Act the director is authorized to classify licenses as pest control operators, ornamental sprayers, agricultural crop sprayers and right-of-way sprayers, with separate classifications of ground, aerial, or manual application, House Bill No. 636-X, approved May 20, 1971 amends this Act. One change is provision of authority to re-examine pesticide applicators when new categories or new knowledge make such retesting advisable.

WEST VIRGINIA

No pesticide use and application law is in effect.

Service Training Program Announced By Jacobson

A new series of service training courses for golf and park maintenance personnel has been announced by Jacobsen Manufacturing Company for its newly expanded Product Training Center in Racine, Wis.

The schedule is a part of a new curriculum disclosed by Ron Wiltsey, product training supervisor, which also includes sessions for service

men from both turf and consumer distributors as well as service station and dealer service personnel.

Courses for golf course and park maintenance people will begin January 15th, with the final class starting April 9. These three-day sessions include engine tear-down and theory, reel mower grinding, transmission, clutches, hydraulics and practical work involving turf equipment.

Three classes will be held for turf distributor service personnel starting

However the Pesticide Act of 1961 (Economic Poison Law) and the Interagency Pesticide Committee Act are currently applicable. The latter is an advisory committee, without administrative or operation authorities or responsibilities. It's duties are to review current use of pesticides, review state pesticide programs, consider problems arising from pesticide use, recommend pesticide control legislation to the governor, and advise on and approve all programs involving use of pesticides on state property.

WISCONSIN

No pesticide use and application law, currently. Relevant laws include the Pesticide Law (Economic poison law) and the Pesticide Review Board. The latter creates a board and defines authority. The department of natural resources may also adopt rules pertaining to the use of pesticides, but such rules are not effective until approved by the board. Likewise, the department of agriculture may adopt rules to govern the use of pesticides and to determine the times and methods of application and other conditions of use. These rules are not effective until approved by the board.

WYOMING

No pesticide use and application law is in effect. But, an Aerial Spraying statute requires annual registration of all aerial applicators, keeping of certain records of each application, specific safety devices on aircraft, etc. Also, provisions of the Wyoming Pesticide Law are applicable to applicators.

PUERTO RICO

It is unlawful to engage in the application of pesticides for profit unless licensed by the secretary of health. Nonresidents must be licensed under "An Act to regulate the commercial application of insecticides and/or economic poisons in Puerto Rico." Licenses are issued after written exam is passed. Renewal must be accompanied by a certification that pesticides to be used will be only those registered by the department of agriculture, proof that all supervising employees have experience, ability, and skill in applying pesticides, proof of insurance and payment of the fee for renewal (\$10).

VIRGIN ISLANDS

No pesticide use and application law at presstime. Regulations have been issued under authority of the Virgin Islands Code relating to insect and pest control. Permits are issued when the commissioner is satisfied that the applicant is qualified.

in mid-October. In addition to service, these classes also include instruction on conducting similar service training programs in the field.

The recently-expanded Jacobsen Product Training Center includes a workbench classroom, a well-equipped audio-visual lecture room and a modern kitchen for convenience lunches.

For detailed brochure write: Product Training Center, Jacobsen Manufacturing Company, 1721 Packard Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin 53403.