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A Clinton, Massachusetts firm turned over \$10,000 to EPA in the largest civil settlement ever reached under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. EPA filed a 12-count complaint against the Van Brode Milling Co. of Clinton on May 14 charging that the firm had made three shipments of an unregistered and misbranded pesticide product. EPA claimed the product was not registered under federal law and the front label did not contain required cautionary statements; did not contain a list of ingredients nor concentration of ingredients; did not list the volume or weight of the product. The shipments were of a product called "Water Purification Tablets."

Alleged antitrust violation charges were dismissed against Monsanto Co. recently. The jury trial centered around allegations that Monsanto's marketing practices in the distribution and sale of its agricultural herbicides to distributors were in violation of federal antitrust laws. The case was brought against Monsanto by Reed Brothers, Inc., Winterset, Iowa. Reed claimed conspiracy relating to alleged territorial and customer restrictions.

EPA's August 2, 1974 intention to suspend label registrations of aldrin and dieldrin will not effect its manufacture or use in the commercial pest control industry, according to a Shell Chemical Co., spokesman. "Although the EPA proposal is to suspend other label registrations of aldrin and dieldrin, it is the intent of Administrator Train to permit the sale and use of labelled, formulated stocks of aldrin and dieldrin on hand as of the effective date of the suspension order proposal," he said. "Thus the sale and application of properly labelled formulations of aldrin and dieldrin for other pest control applications such as soil insect control on turf and nurseries,....will be permitted until existing formulated stocks are depleted."

A Standards Advisory Committee on Hazardous Materials Labeling was named by The Department of Labor. OSHA boss, John H. Stender, said the committee will develop and recommend to OSHA standards for categorizing and ranking hazards of industrial materials. They will also recommend required warnings and safe handling procedures, to protect employees from toxic substances. The 15-member panel includes four representatives each from employees, employers and the federal government, one representative of state government and two from general public.

OSHA is preparing an environmental impact statement of a proposed standard for worker exposure to carbon monoxide. They are particularly interested in receiving public comments and information regarding the substance.

Section Four of the revised Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act dealing with certification standards for commercial pesticide applicators becomes final October 1974. Deadline for public comment was March 1974.