

Pesticides, Homeland Security & Safety

Pesticide Misuse

- The Label Is the Law

How AMDRO Fire Ant Bait Works:

1. AMDRO is a bait. Worker ants carry it into the mound as food for the colony.
2. They eat it and feed it to the queen. AMDRO starts to kill ants immediately.
3. In about a week the queen is dead, which destroys the mound.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

This product is not for use on vegetable or other food crops, timber or plants grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

Application Restrictions: Do not apply this product in a way that will contact any person or pet, either directly or through drift. Keep people and pets out of the area during application.

Outdoor Use:

For large, infested areas: Using a hand-held granular spreader, broadcast AMDRO at 2 to 4 ounces per 5,000 square feet (1 to 2 pounds per acre).

For individual mounds: Sprinkle 2 to 5 level tablespoons of AMDRO around the mound. Do not disturb the mound. Use a disposable scoop (do not use a kitchen utensil).

For best results, apply AMDRO when ants are active. Repeat application as needed.

AMDRO fire ant bait controls imported and native fire ants and other ants, such as harvester ants, bigheaded ants and Argentine ants. AMDRO fire ant bait is for use **ONLY** on lawns, landscaped areas, golf courses, commercial grounds, parks and other noncropland areas, as well as on grounds surrounding poultry houses (excluding runs and ranges) or corrals and other animal holding areas. AMDRO may be applied to pastures and rangeland if used **ONLY** for **COMPANION ANIMALS** (horses, llamas, etc.). Companion animals grazed on treated areas **cannot** be used for food or feed. Do not graze or feed treated lawn or sod clippings to livestock. Avoid direct exposure of animals to AMDRO granules.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in cool, dry, secure place and keep container closed. Store container away from pets. When properly stored, this product will retain its effectiveness for up to three months after the package has been opened.

Container Disposal: If empty – Do not reuse this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available. If partially filled – Call your local solid waste agency or 1-800-CLEANUP for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

FIRST AID

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact (800) 265-0761 for emergency medical treatment information.

If on skin or clothing

Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes

Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks and shoes, and chemical resistant gloves (such as rubber or waterproof gloves). Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

Ambrands makes no express or implied warranty, including any other express or implied warranty, of FITNESS or of MERCHANTABILITY.

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night, Area Code (800)-265-0761

EPA Reg. No. 73342-1 EPA Est. No. 5905-AR-1
Manufactured for AMBRANDS Atlanta, GA 30339

FOR LARGE, INFESTED AREAS

May be applied to Pastures and Rangelands
If used only for Companion Animals



YARD

PASTURE

- Use hand-held granular spreader
- Broadcast 2 to 4 ounces per 5000 square feet (1 to 2 pounds per acre)

(See Label Above For Complete Directions For Use)

FOR INDIVIDUAL MOUNDS



- Sprinkle 2 to 5 tablespoons around the mound
- Do not disturb the mound
- Use a disposable scoop (do not use a kitchen utensil)

(See Label Above For Complete Directions For Use)

AMBRANDS[®]
Atlanta, GA 30339

Pesticide Misuse

- **William C. Murphy of Glencoe, Ala., pled guilty on Jan. 5 to 17 counts of violating the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and 11 counts of trafficking in counterfeit goods.** Under the company name of Sierra Chemical, the defendant sold counterfeit, misbranded, adulterated and/or mislabeled pesticides to numerous municipalities in Alabama and Georgia. The municipalities used them to control mosquitoes and the spread of the West Nile Virus. Selling altered, counterfeit or improperly branded or labeled pesticides to cities to control mosquitoes and other insects can present a significant public health and environmental risk, either through contamination due to the unregulated application of potentially harmful chemicals, or by failing to protect the public from the diseases carried by the insects, such as West Nile Virus. In addition to the criminal charges, Murphy will probably be sued by many of the cities and towns he duped. (EPA Pesticide Program Update, 1-09-04) (Ga Pest Mgt Newsletter)

Pesticide Misuse

- **Seven quail plantations in south Georgia were fined more than \$300,000 for misusing pesticides.** Under the terms of the settlement, KP, LLC (Kolomoki Plantation) and John Ray Stout will pay \$100,000; Albemarle Plantation and Richard Roger Thomas will pay \$40,000. The remaining \$195,000 of the \$335,000 penalty will be paid collectively by Nochaway Plantation and John L. Simms, Pinebloom Plantation, Ecila Plantation, and Wiley Jordan, J.W. Willis Property, and Pineland Plantation. A separate CAFO was filed against Nonami Enterprises (Nonami Plantation) on November 3, 2003, and assessed a penalty of \$24,750.
- Allegedly, the plantations injected the insecticide carbofuran into chicken eggs. The eggs were placed to kill quail predators. They reportedly killed hawks, songbirds, vultures, alligators, opossums, raccoons, skunks, coyotes, butterflies, and other insects, among others. The plantations certified that they would no longer use carbofuran to control predators.
- (Ga Pest Mgt Newsletter)

Pesticide Misuse

- Initial Health Care, Inc., a subsidiary of Rent-to-Kill was fined more than \$14,000 for allegedly producing an unregistered, misbranded pesticide and other violations. The company made a product called the Sanitact Disposal Unit by mixing a registered antimicrobial with water and a deodorant. The mixture was poured into plastic trashcans and placed in restrooms in business facilities. (So that's what that smell is). The company agreed to pay the fine and discontinue the product. (EPA Region IV Alphabet Soup)
- (Ga Pest Mgt Newsletter)

Pesticide Misuse

- An administrative law judge ruled that Allatoona Exterminating Company and its owner committed 96 violations of the Georgia Structural Control Act and imposed a \$1,000 fine for each violation. That's nearly \$100,000 for those of you who slept through math class. The judge also revoked the structural pest control license. (PCT Online, 11-14-03) (Ga Pest Mgt Newsletter)

Pesticide Misuse

- In response to the methyl parathion disaster in Mississippi, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has announced that it is taking steps to stop future use of restricted-use pesticides in urban areas. Over 1,500 homes and businesses in Mississippi were sprayed with methyl parathion by unlicensed pest control operators over a two year period ending in November 1996. The only legal uses of methyl parathion are for agricultural crops under restricted conditions; all indoor uses are prohibited.

Pesticide Misuse

- The spraying has resulted in the temporary relocation of over 1,100 people. In addition, local veterinarians reported deaths of household animals due to methyl parathion exposure. Eight day care centers, one restaurant and two hotels that were sprayed have been closed, and extensive cleanup operations are underway as part of EPA's Superfund program. Cleanup costs may reach more than US\$50 million. Nine individuals have been arrested and criminally charged with misuse and/or illegal sale of the pesticide.

Pesticide Misuse

- Never deliberately misuse pesticides, even if it seems like a good idea at the time. You put yourself and the environment at greater risk, and you jeopardize the continued registration of the product.



HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY SYSTEM

SEVERE
SEVERE RISK OF
TERRORIST ATTACKS

HIGH
HIGH RISK OF
TERRORIST ATTACKS

ELEVATED
SIGNIFICANT RISK OF
TERRORIST ATTACKS

GUARDED
GENERAL RISK OF
TERRORIST ATTACKS

LOW
LOW RISK OF
TERRORIST ATTACKS

EPA Pesticide Security Advisory

March 27th, 2003

- The Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security and the Attorney General announced today that the Homeland Security Advisory System level for terrorist attack has been elevated to "orange" or "high risk of terrorist attacks." In light of this announcement, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suggests that those who manufacture, distribute, transport or store pesticides should be especially vigilant regarding physical security of those chemicals
- http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/updates/2-03securityadvis.htm

EPA Pesticide Security Advisory

- EPA recommends that you review EPA's Pesticide Consumer Alert entitled: Pesticide Alert: Pesticide Security and Site Security published by EPA on September 2001 and available on the EPA website at:

http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/pest_secu_alert.htm

EPA Pesticide Security Advisory

- The FBI requests that you expeditiously report any threats or suspicious behavior to your local FBI field office. A listing of FBI field offices can be found on the FBI website at:

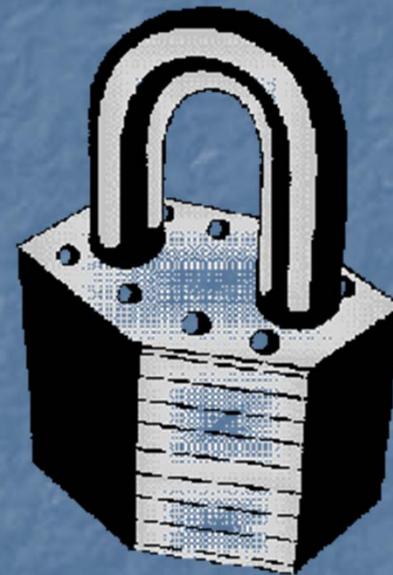
www.fbi.gov/contact/fo/info.htm

Knowing and Understanding Potential Security Threats

- Businesses that manufacture, reformulate, sell, distribute, transport, store, or apply pesticides have long known the importance of **risk mitigation** steps for the safety of their workers, their customers, and their communities.
- *Reduction in liability*

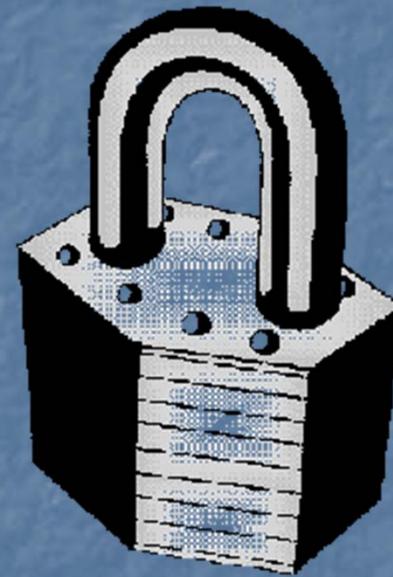
Knowing and Understanding Potential Security Threats

- For **manufacturers and reformulators**, efforts focus on ensuring that the facility is operated safely on a day-to-day basis. Manufacturers must use well-designed equipment, conduct preventive maintenance, implement up-to-date operating procedures, and employ well-trained staff.



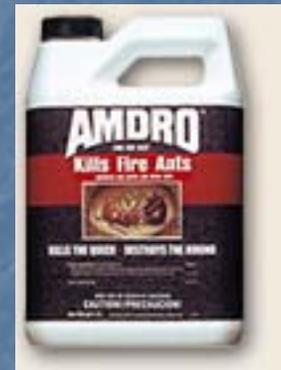
Knowing and Understanding Potential Security Threats

- Those who **distribute** pesticides have focused on safe storage and accurate labeling of their products.



Knowing and Understanding Potential Security Threats

- For the pesticide user community, safety efforts have focused on strictly reading and following all label directions. Today, these efforts aren't necessarily enough



Knowing and Understanding Potential Security Threats

- While many of the steps to ensure an effective security program seem routine, they are *critical* to the health and safety of your business, facility, and community. Without effective security procedures, your business may be vulnerable to both internal and external threats, posing **risks** to **yourself** and **employees**, **your building** and **machinery**, **stored pesticides**, and even **sensitive business information**. **If you have mobile pest application equipment, particularly aerial application equipment, special precautions should be taken to protect both your equipment and the surrounding community.**

Securing Buildings, Manufacturing Facilities, Storage Areas, and Surrounding Property

- One of the most fundamental security needs is the prevention of intrusion to areas used to manufacture or store pesticides and other toxic chemicals. Elements of an effective security plan can range from basic fencing, lighting, and locks, to intrusion detection systems, cameras, and trained guards.



Securing Pesticide Application Equipment and Vehicles

- Facilities and pesticide businesses should ensure that they have appropriate security protections to prevent intruder access to equipment used in mixing, loading, and applying pesticides. Before operating pesticide application tools and vehicles, handlers must have proper authorization and identification.



Aerial Application Equipment

- Security awareness is particularly important for large-scale pesticide application equipment like aircraft and large trucks. The FBI has requested that aerial applicators be vigilant to any suspicious activity relative to the use, training in, or acquisition of dangerous chemicals or airborne application of same, including threats, unusual purchases, suspicious behavior by employees or customers, and unusual contacts with the public. Any suspicious circumstances or information should be reported to the FBI.



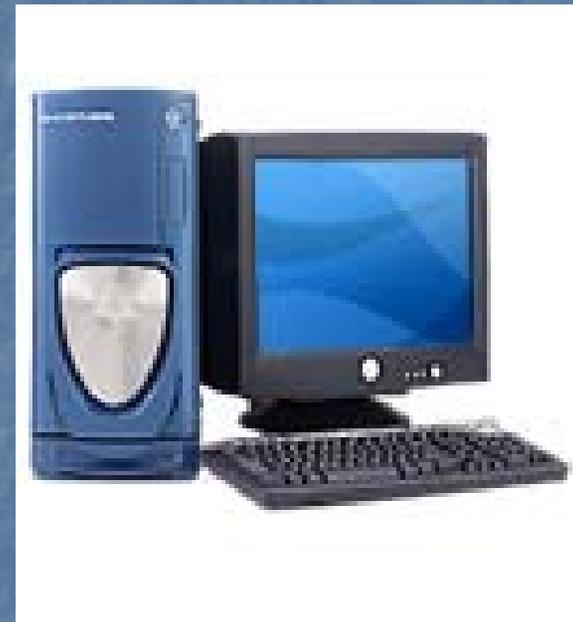
Transport Vehicles

- Satellite Security Systems (S3), a global provider of asset security and logistics control, in cooperation with the California Highway Patrol (CHP) and InterState Oil Company, dramatically demonstrated **the first wireless remote shutdown of a fully loaded moving petrochemical tanker truck**. From S3's headquarters in San Diego -- 530 miles from the demonstration site -- satellite communications were used to disable the truck in seconds, proving S3's GlobalGuard and FleetGuard a viable solution to the challenge of controlling rogue hazardous waste vehicles that could pose a threat to homeland security.



Protecting Confidential Information

- As business, safety, and security systems become more reliant on computer and communications technology, the need to secure these systems has grown. Such efforts include contingency planning for power losses, effective monitoring of access ports, adherence to password and backup procedures, and other mechanisms to maintain access for authorized personnel only.



Designing Facilities and Equipment to Minimize Risk of Damage

- Whether an intrusion to a computer by a hacker or a physical intrusion of your facility by a vandal or saboteur, it is important to take steps to minimize the extent of damage. For example, in order to prevent damage, the use of sturdy, reliable, and potentially blast-proof materials is essential in the construction of equipment used to transport and apply pesticides.

Developing Procedures and Policies that Support Security Needs

- Even the best hardware and staffing budgets are only as effective as the procedures and policies that control their use.

Developing Procedures and Policies that Support Security Needs

- Effective hiring and labor relations policies are important to obtain and retain good employees who will support and follow safety precautions. For example, the hiring process should ensure that pesticide handlers have all requisite training necessary to handle pesticides safely. Background checks of staff who have access to secure areas, particularly those areas where pesticides may be stored, are also necessary.



Developing Procedures and Policies that Support Security Needs

- Inventory management policies can help limit the amount of potentially hazardous pesticides stored on site, reducing the risks of accidental or intentional release or theft.

Developing Procedures and Policies that Support Security Needs

- Effective advance emergency response procedures can be critical, helping ensure that business officials and employees understand how to respond and whom to contact in the case of an emergency.



Developing Procedures and Policies that Support Security Needs

- Aside from accidents, such plans must also consider vandalism, bomb threats, and potential terrorist activity.

Timely Coordination With Authorities

- If a breach of security or suspicious activity does occur, timely cooperation authorities is crucial. In addition to cooperation with your local police department, the FBI requests that you expeditiously report any threats or suspicious behavior to your local FBI field office. These agencies also must be informed if, as a registrant, you are made aware of any reports of adverse exposure under circumstances that are incongruous with your pesticide product's normal use pattern. Information on the location of the appropriate FBI office is available at www.fbi.gov.

Additional Concerns

- Ammonium Nitrate
- Anhydrous Ammonia