

**CITY OF PENSACOLA
ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY BOARD
MEETING MINUTES**

Thursday, August 1, 2019 ~ 2:00 p.m.

Members Present: Neil Richards, Chair, Bob Bennett, Vice Chair, Michael Lynch, Dr. Gloria Horning, Calvin Avant, Blase Butts

Members Absent: Katie Fox, Kyle Kopytchak. **Steve Elliott resigned effective July 31, 2019**

1. Call to Order/Quorum: The meeting was called to order by Chair Richards. A quorum was established.
2. Approval of Meeting Minutes—June 6, 2019

Member Horning noted the correct spelling for Boulder, Colorado. **Motion made by Member Bennett to approve the minutes, seconded by Member Butts and was unanimously carried.**

NOTE FOR THE RECORD—THE ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY BOARD DID NOT MEET IN JULY

The order of the agenda was changed to allow for a presentation by Beth Bolles, Horticulture Agent with UF IFAS Escambia County Extension Services on Use of Chemicals—Item 4(b).

- 4(b) Referral from City Council—Examine Chemicals Used on Athletic Fields and Parks in the City of Pensacola

Information provide by Beth Bolles, Horticulture Agent with UF IFAS Extension Escambia County:

- Job background and years of service (23 years). As a University of Florida IFAS Extension faculty in Escambia County, Horticulture Agent provides training for pesticide safety, laws, and integrated pest management. Trains those who will be obtaining a license and those needing license recertification. Proctors pesticide examinations. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) is the regulatory agency and UF IFAS Extension is only an educational entity.
- Provided overview of the Agricultural Pesticide License (Chapter 487) which contains a category that regulates the application of restricted use pesticides to parks, cemeteries, athletic fields, and golf courses. This Ornamental and

MINUTES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY BOARD

August 1, 2019

Page 2

Turf license only applies if restricted use chemicals will be applied to the sites listed. Pesticides are labeled as Restricted use if they pose acute harm to people or have potential to harm the environment. An example would be one that can leach easily into groundwater.

- Individuals who are only using general use pesticides under Chapter 487 are not legally required to obtain a pesticide license. Organizations may require the license regardless.
- Question from board member Butts if certification test has application rate calculations on it.
Answer: The Ornamental and Turf pesticide examination does contain several questions on calculations for pesticide use.
- Comment from board member Horning that spray tanks do not have labels in the field.
Bolles comments: Mixed chemicals in spray tanks are not required to be labeled. Concentrates must have labels or appropriate labeling information on containers if not in original contains. Tip and Pour containers must have product information on labels.
Comment from board member about not seeing labels on products in field and that applicator did not know what they were spraying.
- Question from Board member Butts if records are kept of violations and if there are inspectors.
Bolles answer: FDACS inspectors work multi county area and FDACS keep records of law violations online.
- Under Chapter 487, recordkeeping is required for all restricted use products. The law does not legally require recordkeeping of general use chemicals, except special cases. Regardless of law, it is helpful for applicators to keep records for many reasons.
Referred to University of Florida Publication Importance of Keeping Pesticide Records, pages 5 and 6 in regards to question about keeping records of the amount of product used.
- During the above presentation, Councilwoman Myers made comments and Bill Kimball answered questions about pesticide use and licensed applicators of the city.

MINUTES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY BOARD

August 1, 2019

Page 3

Ms. Bolles provided the Board with the attached handout.

Councilwoman Myers requested the Board examine the chemicals currently used by the City and independent contractors on athletic fields and parks, obtaining details of their ingredients, the environmental and health consequences, to see how other communities address the use on youth athletic fields and to make recommendations back to City Council on best practices.

Member Horning suggested that possibly the City consider using more environmentally and health friendly practices in maintaining the fields.

3. Board Member Comments/Updates:

a) 12th Avenue Tree Replacement and No Parking Enforcement—Kyle Kopytchak
No update given.

b) Perdido Pensacola Bay Estuary Program—Michael Lynch
No update given.

c) Criteria for Tree Fund Grant Proposals
No update given.

d) DEP and EPA Assessments in Area—Steve Elliott
No update given.

e) Environmental Justice/Injustice—Calvin Avant
No update given

f) Water Quality of Bay/Gulf—Blaise Butts, Katie Fox
Member Butts reported that the City of Orlando will be banning use of non-biodegradable polystyrene products and single-use plastics throughout city buildings and parks starting on October 1st.

g) Sanders Beach and Bruce Beach Stormwater Drainage, Flooding/Toxin Issues in Tanyard—Gloria Horning

Member Horning reported that flooding issues in the Tanyard are getting better.

h) Environmental Impacts on Disenfranchised Communities—Gloria Horning
No update given.

i) Renewable Energy Sources—Neil Richards, Robert Bennett
No update given.

j) Stormwater Management—Katie Fox
No update given.

4. New Business:

a) Referral from City Council—Amendment to the Code of the City of Pensacola - Land Development Code, Section 12-6 Tree/Landscape Regulations
Councilwoman Myers addressed her referral of this item to the Board. The proposed draft ordinance changes the diameter of heritage trees, protects trees on private property, incentivizes people to plant trees. She also expressed the

MINUTES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY BOARD

August 1, 2019

Page 4

need to prevent clear-cutting of sites, increase the fines imposed, and develop a conservation plan. The City's tree ordinance is more advanced than the County's.

Member Bennett indicated that the proposed ordinance speaks mostly to development issues. Need to focus on enforcement and address exemption in the ordinance that allows developments related to healthcare to remove trees with less consequences, especially in light of Baptist and Sacred Heart developments.

Chair Richards indicated that there is a need to educate and inform the public on the importance of a healthy tree canopy. Tree appreciation starts at K-4 level. Members were encouraged to review the proposed draft ordinance and be prepared to discuss any amendments at the next meeting.

Ms. Mary Gutierrez suggested that the city and county need to work together on the proposed tree ordinance. Look at the tree ordinance for the City of Tallahassee. There are no stipulations for hospitals.

c) United Flooded States of America—Member Dr. Gloria Horning

Member Horning made a presentation on the United Flooded States of America, an initiative of Higher Ground and provided the Board with the attached document. She also indicated that Atlanta will be on renewable energy by 2030. The adopt a drain program is doing good.

5. Reports and Announcements

Member Bennett indicated the Blue-Green Algae Task Force at FAU-Florida will have an upcoming meeting on August 30. The meeting will be live-streamed via the Florida Channel.

6. Public Comments—Open Forum

Christian Wagley reported that on September 20, 2019, 350 Pensacola is sponsoring the Pensacola Climate Strike in Plaza Ferdinand. Also, on August 16, there will be another slow ride.

Councilwoman Myers indicated that the City does not have a climate adaptation strategy and could possibly educate the public with monthly mailers in sanitation bills.

MINUTES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ADVISORY BOARD

August 1, 2019

Page 5

Christian Wagley indicated that the Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Task Force report is the blue print to use.

Chair Richards inquired about the City sponsoring Earth Day and Councilwoman Myers indicated that she would speak to the Mayor about getting it in the budget for this year.

Ms. Dottie Dubuisson expressed concerns about the high fecal level in water, hepatitis A and the need for portable toilets in parks and downtown areas so that basic human needs can be met.

7. Adjourn

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was adjourned at 3:50 p.m.

City of Pensacola Environmental Advisory Board Meeting

Thursday, August 1, 2019

Whibbs Conference Room, 1st Floor

City Hall, 222 West Main Street

2 P.M.

PLEASE SIGN IN

NAME (Please Print)	Agenda Item	Telephone Number	Address
<i>DeLise</i>		850-291-3065	
<i>Mary Gutierrez</i>		850-549-7472	
<i>Bill Kimball</i>		380-9583	
<i>Dottie Dubuiss</i>		904-864-4648	
<i>Tarey Cosentino</i>		850 450 1988	<i>Pensacola</i> 10070 Baulah Rd. 32526
<i>BETH BOLLES</i>		475-5230	
<i>Betty Wilson</i>		850-380-2950	
<i>Robin Street</i>		850-324-6690	<i>on Fire.</i>
<i>Christina Nagley</i>		850-687-9918	

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services regulates pesticide licensing and applications.

UF IFAS Extension conducts pesticide training for certification and renewal of licenses, along with administering pesticide examinations.

Agricultural Pesticide Licenses (Chapter 487): Application of **restricted use pesticides** to any outdoor area in Florida not associated with buildings or public health pest control.

Restricted use pesticide licenses are not valid for:

- Residential applications
- Structural pest control
- Applications within 10 feet of any buildings
- Public health pest control (mosquito management, etc.)

A few categories include: Aquatic, Rights of Way, Ornamentals and Turf (parks, cemeteries, athletic fields, golf courses), Natural Areas.

Commercial Structural Pest Control (Chapter 482): Pest control provided to homes or other structures.

- Licensed pest control business through FDACS
- Carry required insurance coverage
- Employ a full time Florida certified operator in the categories in which the business operates. (Lawn and Ornamental Pest Control, General Household Pest and Rodent Control, Termite and other Wood Destroying Organisms Control, Fumigation)

Limited Government or Private Certification (Chapter 482): Government employees or other individuals who make applications of general or restricted use pesticides in, on, or around structures or to the turf or ornamental areas of the property.

- Limited Lawn and Ornamental
- Limited Structural

If employee is using Ready to Use products, no license is needed. Any mixing of products, including in water, requires the Limited Pesticide license.

Restrictions of the Limited Pesticide license include:

- No supervision of applicators.
- Only valid on property owned by government or private individual (condo, apartment complex, etc.)

Limited Commercial Landscape Maintenance Certification (Chapter 482): Commercial landscape maintenance personnel to make pesticide applications to ornamental plants and plant beds only.

Restrictions include:

- No supervision of applicators
- Only use Caution labeled pesticide products
- Not able to advertise as a pest control business
- No application to turfgrass
- Carry required insurance coverage.
- Use 3 or 5 gallon sprayers that are manually powered only.

Recordkeeping

See attached UF IFAS Extension Publication 'The Importance of Keeping Pesticide Records'

Pesticide Labels:

The label is the law. All individuals, regardless of certification, are legally required to follow all information listed on a pesticide label including safety precautions and directions for use.

For more information
Beth Bolles, Horticulture Agent
UF IFAS Extension Escambia County
850-475-5230
bbolles@ufl.edu

The Importance of Keeping Pesticide Records¹

F. M. Fishel²

Introduction

Keeping accurate records of pesticide use makes good sense. In some cases, you are required by law to maintain records on pesticide use, but having records available can also help you improve your operation. For example, records can assist you with the following:

- To evaluate how well a chemical worked, particularly if you used reduced rates or alternative application techniques
- To determine how much pesticide you will need in a future year, so that you will not have to store or dispose of extra chemicals
- To prevent carryover injury and improve rotation decisions
- To possibly protect you from legal action if you are accused of improper pesticide use
- To give to food processors as required for evaluating the potential for residues
- To provide required information to lenders and land developers to evaluate potential environmental liability before lending money or buying land
- To provide data to respond to surveys conducted by federal agencies and universities that can impact the re-registration and availability of some pesticides
- To respond to the public's concern regarding pesticide use
- To save money by helping a manager determine the best pesticide management program

Records are the key to a successful integrated pest management program. Although the required contents of a pesticide application record have many similarities, there are some key differences in records, depending on federal and Florida law (Table 1). Many pesticide applicators and handlers are required to maintain multiple records, depending on the activities in which they are involved. This publication outlines who is required to keep records of pesticide use and the appropriate contents.

Public Health Pest Control (Ch. 388, F.S.)

Ground Applications

Public health pest control applicators must keep accurate records so the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) can assess monthly activity reports with information regarding pesticide applications, source reduction, water management, biological control, and surveillance activities. These records must be kept for a minimum of three years and include the following:

1. Name of applicator
2. Pesticide and amount used
3. Method of application
4. Location of application
5. Application rate

1. This document is PI246, one of a series of the Agronomy Department, UF/IFAS Extension. Original publication date May 2013. Revised March 2016 and March 2019. Visit the EDIS website at <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu> for the currently supported version of this publication.

2. F. M. Fishel, professor, Agronomy Department, and director, Pesticide Information Office; UF/IFAS Extension, Gainesville, FL 32611.

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U.S. Department of Agriculture, UF/IFAS Extension Service, University of Florida, IFAS, Florida A & M University Cooperative Extension Program, and Boards of County Commissioners Cooperating. Nick T. Place, dean for UF/IFAS Extension.

6. Date and time of application
7. Surveillance method and data providing justification for any adulticide applications

Aerial Application of Adulticides

After an aerial adulticiding operation takes place (chemical treatment for adult mosquitoes), records must be maintained for a minimum of three years and at least include the following:

1. Area treated
2. Application rate and material used
3. Equipment and technique used
4. Name of the pilot in command
5. Date, time, temperature, and general wind speed and direction
6. Pretreatment and post-treatment records of mosquito and other arthropod presence, including:
 - Number and type of trapping and surveillance methods used
 - Trap and surveillance site locations
 - Pretreatment and post-treatment trap catches, landing rates, or surveillance levels by mosquito species involved
7. Apparent non-target effects

Aerial Applications during Declared Emergencies

Aerial mosquito control applicators must maintain records relating to each pesticide application during a declared emergency. The records generated during the emergency must be retained for a two-year period and be accessible to FDACS upon request. Mosquito control aircraft operating as public aircraft not regulated by the FAA are exempt from the records referencing FAA numbers. The following need to be maintained:

1. Name and FAA license number of the licensee responsible for the pesticide application
2. Date and time of treatment
3. Location of treatment area recorded using any of the following designations:

- County, range, township, and section
 - An identification system that uses maps and/or written descriptions accurately identifying the location and distinguishing the treatment area from other sites
 - Legal property description
 - Global positioning satellite (GPS) coordinates or longitude/latitude points that delineate the treated area
4. Name of the person requesting or authorizing the application
 5. Aircraft manufacturer, make, and model
 6. FAA aircraft registration number
 7. Originating airport/airstrip

The information listed above is required only when the governor or commissioner of agriculture issues an executive order declaring an emergency in the state of Florida according to the powers granted to the governor or the commissioner of agriculture.

Structural Pest Control (Ch. 482, F.S.)

Pest Control Activities

General records requirements are outlined in the law and pertain to all applications related to structural pest control. The licensee's pest control records pertaining to pest control activities involving all pesticides, including contracts, must be kept at the licensed business location or the address specified in the application for the business license. Records for routine operations contain the following:

1. Information on pesticides
2. Amounts
3. Uses
4. Dates
5. Places of application

These records are required to be kept for a period of at least two years. Those who are also licensed in the fumigation category must record this information along with the individual fumigant cylinder identification number used to fumigate the structure.

Pest control companies and limited certificate holders are also required to provide prior notification to members of the department's registry of persons who require prior notification of pesticide applications. Pesticide applicators must also provide information to the registry on the type of pesticide that will be used. The registry is updated regularly and is maintained at <http://www.flaes.org/aes-ent/memorandums.html>. Although not specifically delineated in law, the department has considered this information to include the brand name and active ingredient of the pesticide being applied. This information is part of the general records required by a pest control company and/or limited certificate holder.

Pest control companies are required upon request to provide a customer with more specific information in addition to the general requirements listed above. Companies and limited certificate holders should keep these records in the event a consumer requests them. Those specific records include the business name or limited certificate holder's name; the applicator's ID card number or limited certificate number; the common or brand name of the pesticide used and the common name of the active ingredient in that pesticide; and the appropriate safety information pertaining to the pesticide product to be used, as provided on the label for the product (such as the label and material safety data sheet). Companies are also required to maintain records of other activities in the following sections.

Preventive Treatments for Subterranean Termites

Licensed applicators are required to maintain records for three years of each treatment for the prevention of subterranean termites for new construction. These records must indicate the following:

1. Date of treatment
2. Address of property treated
3. Total square footage of structure treated
4. Pesticide used
5. Percent concentration of mixture applied
6. Total volume applied

Applicators must also have records of all termiticides purchased, obtained, or available for use, the total amount of the area treated, and the total number of sites treated

using this and any other method of treatment for the prevention of subterranean termites.

Wood-Destroying Organism Inspection Reports

A wood-destroying organism inspection report must be provided by the licensee or a representative when an inspection is completed for wood-destroying organisms involving a real estate transaction, and either a fee is charged for the inspection, or the customer requests a written report. The report must be made on FDACS form 13645 must be filled out and furnished by the licensee. The form may be obtained at <http://forms.freshfromflorida.com/13645.pdf>. The licensee must retain a copy of the inspection report for a minimum of three years. The inspection report must include the following information and statements:

1. Licensee's name
2. Date of the inspection
3. Address of the structure inspected
4. Any visible accessible areas not inspected and the reasons for not inspecting them
5. Areas of the structure that were inaccessible
6. Any visible evidence of previous treatments for, or infestations of, wood-destroying organisms
7. Identity of any wood-destroying organism present and visible damage caused
8. Statement that a notice of the inspection has been affixed to the property and a statement of the notice's location

If any pest control treatment is provided at the time of the inspection, the inspection report must also provide the name of each wood-destroying organism targeted for treatment, the name of the pesticide used, and all conditions and terms associated with the treatment. The inspection report must also include a statement certifying that neither the inspector nor the licensee who had the inspection completed has any financial interest in the property inspected or is associated in any way in the transaction or with any party to the transaction other than for inspection purposes.

If periodic re-inspections or retreatments are specified in wood-destroying organisms preventive or control contracts, the licensee must furnish the property owner

or the property owner's authorized agent a signed report after each re-inspection or retreatment. This report must include information indicating the presence or absence of wood-destroying organisms covered by the contract, whether retreatment was made, and the common or brand name of the pesticide used. There is no prescribed FDACS form to meet this requirement. Only those people who have an FDACS identification card may perform periodic re-inspections or retreatments.

When a wood-destroying organism inspection is provided, the licensee is required to post a notice of the inspection immediately adjacent to the access to the attic or crawl area or other readily accessible area of the property inspected. This notice must be at least 3 inches by 5 inches and must consist of a material that will last at least three years. This notice must include the licensee's name and address and the date of inspection.

Wood-Destroying Organism Treatment Contracts

Pest control operators providing services for control of termites or other wood-destroying organisms are required to enter into a written contract with the property owner or an authorized agent for each treatment to control or prevent wood-destroying organisms. The operator must give the contract to the property owner or an authorized agent to accept or reject before any work is done and before payment in part or in full is received by the operator. The contract must clearly set forth the following information:

1. Complete name and address of the property owner or authorized agent and the complete address of the property to be treated
2. All buildings or structures on the property to be included for treatment
3. Complete name and business address of the licensed pest control operator
4. Date when the contract is entered, the period of time covered by the contract, and renewal option, if any
5. Complete common name(s) of the wood-destroying organism(s) to be controlled or for which preventive treatment is intended under the contract. Any contract issued after the effective date of this amendment for the treatment or prevention of termites must clearly state on the first page if the contract covers subterranean termites, dry wood termites, or both. If Formosan termites

(*Coptotermes formosanus*) are to be excluded from coverage, this species must be named as excluded.

6. Whether the treatment is for control of an existing infestation or prevention of an infestation
7. Whether or not re-inspections are to be made under the contract and, if so, approximate time intervals between re-inspections, and fees other than renewal fees for same, if any
8. Conditions under which retreatments (for re-infestation) will be made; and conditions under which repairs will be made, if any
9. Total maximum price to be charged for the treatment, the exact annual renewal fees to be charged under the contract, if any; and the total maximum price to be charged for structural repairs, if any, shown separately
10. If the performance of the work is guaranteed by any type or form of bond, the obligations of the bond must be set forth specifically (i.e., necessary retreatments, repairs, etc., in wording identical to that in the bond itself)
11. Signature of the licensed operator or an authorized representative and the signature of the property owner or authorized agent

In contracts covering spot treatments for wood-destroying organism(s), the provisions listed above also apply. In addition to these, specific areas in, on, or under the structure to be treated must be listed in the written contract, and a statement that a spot treatment only was performed must be made on the posted treatment notice. The posted notice must be placed immediately adjacent to the access to the attic or crawl area or other readily accessible area of the property treated. This notice must be at least 3 inches by 5 inches and consist of a material that will last at least three years.

If the certified operator will not assume responsibility for retreatment of the specific area(s) of a structure where spot treatment is made, the operator must furnish the property holder or an authorized agent with a signed statement to this effect prior to treatment.

When periodic re-inspections are specified in a wood-destroying organism preventive or control contract, the certified operator must furnish a signed report to the property owner or authorized agent after each re-inspection. This signed report must contain information on the

property's condition with respect to the presence or absence of wood-destroying organisms covered by the contract and whether retreatment was made. The certified operator must retain a copy of the inspection report for at least three years.

Identification Card Training Verification

Non-certified employees who perform pest control or solicit pest control for a licensed company must have an employee identification card. Each identification cardholder must be an employee of the licensed company and work under the direct supervision of the certified operator in charge and may not be an independent contractor. Cardholders must obtain four hours of classroom training in pesticide safety, integrated pest management, and applicable federal and state laws and rules within six months after issuance of the card, or they must have received such training within two years before issuance of the card. Each cardholder must receive at least two hours of continuing training in pesticide safety, integrated pest management, and applicable federal and state laws and rules by the renewal date of the card. Certified operators and special identification cardholders for fumigation who maintain their certificates in good standing are exempt from this requirement.

A licensee or certified operator may not assign or use an employee to perform any category of pest control without providing trained supervision unless the employee is trained and qualified in that category of pest control. An employee may not perform, solicit, inspect, or apply pest control without first having been provided at least five days (40 hours) of field training in the appropriate category of pest control under the direct supervision, direction, and control of a certified operator. The training programs do not have to be pre-approved by FDACS, but are subject to audit and verification of both content and attendance.

The certified operator in charge must maintain written training records for both the initial five-day (40 hours) training and the continuing training requirements on all cardholders they employ. The records must be made available during routine inspections or upon the request of FDACS. Licensees must maintain the training record for at least a two-year period. The training must be conducted by a certified operator or a person under the supervision of the certified operator in charge who has been designated in writing as responsible for training. The 40-hour initial training must be verified by one of the following:

1. Completion of FDACS form 13655, Verification Record of Initial Employee Training. The form may be obtained at <http://forms.freshfromflorida.com/13665.pdf>.

2. A written record of 40 hours of attendance in a training course with a written course syllabus and copies of all training materials used in the course available for FDACS inspection.

FDACS will accept either of the following as documentation of continuing education training:

1. Written record of attendance on FDACS form 13662 and furnished by the licensee or trainer. The form may be obtained at <http://forms.freshfromflorida.com/13662.pdf>. The form must accompany a complete copy of all training materials used during the training session that covers the training topics required.
2. Written record of attendance at an FDACS-approved certified operator continuing education course on form 13325 and furnished by the trainer (the form is available at <http://forms.freshfromflorida.com/13325.pdf>).

Agricultural Pest Control (Ch. 487, F.S.)

Under the authority of the Florida Pesticide Law, FDACS requires certified pesticide applicators to maintain records relating to the application of all restricted-use pesticides. There are three classifications of applicators licensed under Ch. 487, F.S.:

- Private applicator
- Public applicator
- Commercial applicator

These requirements are unrelated to the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) requirements, which provide specific information to agricultural workers and pesticide handlers about applications made to agricultural plants on farms, forests, greenhouses, and nurseries.

Recordkeeping regulations in Florida require the following data be recorded by these groups of agricultural applicators for each restricted-use pesticide application:

1. Name and pesticide applicator license number of the licensee responsible for the pesticide application
2. Name of the person who actually applied the pesticide
3. Date, start time, and end time of treatment
4. Location of the treatment site, which may be recorded using any of the following designations:

- County, range, township, and section
 - An identification system that uses maps and/or written descriptions accurately identifying the location of the treatment and distinguishing the treatment site from other sites
 - The identification system established by the USDA found in 7 CFR 110, which uses maps and numbering systems to identify field locations
 - Legal property description
5. Crop, commodity, or type of target site treated
 6. Total size (in acres, square feet, acre-feet, number of animals treated, or other appropriate units) of the treatment site
 7. Brand name and EPA registration number of the pesticide product applied
 8. Total amount (lb., gal., etc.) of formulated product applied
 9. Application method
 10. Name of the person requesting or authorizing the application, or a statement of authority to make such application (if the application was made to property not owned or leased by the licensee)

Commercial applicators must provide a copy of the application record to the person for whom the application was made within 30 days of the restricted-use pesticide application.

Recording repetitive information that applies to all records is not necessary, as long as the information is recorded one time, and there is a written record indicating that this information applies to other applications as well.

The required information must be recorded no later than two working days after the date of application, and may be incorporated into other business transaction records. All records must be retained for a two-year period, and must be maintained in a manner accessible to authorized representatives. A suggested, but not required, form for recording applications of restricted-use pesticides may be obtained from FDACS at http://www.freshfromflorida.com/content/download/36788/842581/Suggested_Pesticide_RecordKeeping_Form.pdf.

Worker Protection Standard

Agricultural establishment employers, such as those producing agricultural plants on farms, forests, greenhouses, and nurseries, are required to display pesticide-specific application information at a central location. The purpose of the information is to ensure that employees will be informed about exposure to pesticides. If workers or handler employees are on the establishment at the start of an application, the information must be displayed before the application takes place. If worker or handler employees are not on the establishment at the start of an application, the information is to be displayed no later than the beginning of their first work period. The following information for all pesticides used must be displayed:

1. Location and description of the area to be treated
2. Product name
3. EPA registration number
4. Active ingredient(s) of the pesticide
5. Time and date the pesticide is scheduled to be applied
6. Restricted-entry interval for the pesticide

The information must be displayed whenever any worker or pesticide handler employee is on the agricultural establishment and a pesticide has been applied or a restricted-entry interval has been in effect in the past 30 days. The information may be displayed continuously.

Aerial Applicators

In addition to records of restricted-use pesticides, during times of a declared emergency issued by the Florida governor or commissioner of agriculture, aerial applicators must keep records relating to the aerial application of all pesticides, fertilizers, and seed. This is required by Florida law and regulations. Records must contain the following information:

1. Name, FDACS pesticide applicator license number, and FAA license number of the licensee responsible for the application
2. Date, start time, and end time of treatment
3. Location of treatment site, which may be recorded using any of the following:

- County, range, township, and section
 - An identification system that uses maps and/or written descriptions accurately identifying the location and distinguishing the treatment site from other sites
 - Legal property description
 - Global positioning satellite (GPS) coordinates or longitude/latitude points that delineate the treated area
4. Name of the person requesting or authorizing the application
 5. Aircraft manufacturer, make, and model
 6. FAA aircraft registration number
 7. Originating airport or airstrip

The above information must be maintained for two years following application in a manner accessible by FDACS upon request.

Organo-Auxin Herbicide Rule

In addition to records of restricted-use pesticides, people making spray applications of organo-auxin herbicides to cumulative land or water surface areas exceeding 5 acres per 24-hour period are required to maintain the following records for two years:

1. Name and address of the owner, lessee, or tenant in control of the land, and the name and address of the applicator
2. Location of the site to be treated, location of the herbicide mixing and loading area, and description of application equipment used
3. Date and time of application
4. Trade name, manufacturer, formulation, total amount of product to be applied per acre, and the amount of active ingredient of the product applied per acre
5. Total acreage and crop or site treated
6. Average hourly wind speed and direction
7. Nozzle type, including gallons per minute rating at specified pressure (usually 40 psi) and angle of spray emission if applicable

A suggested form for recording applications of Organo-auxin herbicides to meet the FDACS requirements may be

obtained from FDACS at <http://forms.freshfromflorida.com/13328.pdf>.

Pesticide Dealers

Licensed pesticide dealers must maintain the following records related to the sale or exchange of restricted-use pesticides:

1. Date of sale
2. Name and license number of licensed applicator making or authorizing the purchase
3. Name of authorized purchase agent purchasing the pesticide product, if applicable
4. Brand name and EPA registration number of each product sold or exchanged
5. Size and number of containers of each product sold or exchanged
6. Date and location where delivery was made if the pesticide dealer delivered the product to a location not on the premises of the dealership

The information listed in (1) through (5) should be recorded immediately at the time of sale or exchange and may be incorporated into billing invoices or other business transaction records. The information required in (6) should be recorded immediately after product delivery, when applicable, and may be incorporated into billing invoices or other business transaction records.

Pesticide dealers are required to retain all of the recorded information for two years following the date of sale or exchange in a manner accessible by authorized FDACS representatives. If an authorized FDACS representative submits a written request, a licensed dealer must provide the records required to be maintained under this rule and permit the authorized representative to copy or photograph any of the records. The original records shall be maintained by the licensed dealer.

Pesticide Secondary Containment

The following requirements are applicable to both dry pesticide containment and pesticide dispensing areas. Facility owner/operators must maintain the following records and must furnish these records for inspection and copying upon request by an EPA representative. Records of inspection and maintenance for each containment structure and for

each stationary pesticide container and its appurtenances must be kept for three years and include the following information:

1. Name of the person conducting the inspection or maintenance
2. Date the inspection or maintenance was conducted
3. Conditions noted
4. Specific maintenance performed
5. Records for any non-stationary pesticide container that holds undivided quantities of agricultural pesticides equal to or greater than 4,000 lb of dry pesticide, but is not protected by a secondary containment unit meeting these regulations, must be kept for three years. Records on these non-stationary containers must include the time period that the container remains at the same location.

Records of the construction date of the containment structure must be kept for as long as the pesticide containment structure is in use and for three years afterwards.

Additional Information

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Fishel, F. M. 2012. *Worker Protection Standard: Information at a Central Location*. PI-112. Gainesville: University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences. <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pi149>

Fishel, F. M., J. A. Ferrell, G. E. MacDonald, and B. J. Brecke. 2015. *Florida's Organo-Auxin Herbicide Rule—2015*. SS-AGR-12. Gainesville: University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences. <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/wg051>

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Wells, B. C., and F. M. Fishel. 2012. *Refillable Containers and Secondary Containment Requirements for Agricultural Pesticides in Florida*. PI-240. Gainesville: University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences. <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pi240>

Table 1. Applicator groups according to the law and regulating agency.

Applicator group	Florida law	Florida agency
Public health pest control	Ch. 388—Florida Statutes	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) Bureau of Licensing and Enforcement
Structural pest control	Ch. 482—Florida Statutes	
Agricultural pest control	Ch. 487—Florida Statutes	

HOME (/)
VISION
ABOUT (/ABOUT-US)
WHAT WE DO (/WHAT-WE-DO)
ART (/ART)
BOARD + STAFF (/BOARD-AND-STAFF)
FUNDERS (/COLLABORATE)
ACTION
HIGHER GROUND (/HIGHERGROUND)
OUR STORIES (/OUR-STORIES)
SIGN UP
SIGN UP (/SIGNUP)
MERCH (/MERCHANDISE)
VOLUNTEER (/VOLUNTEER)
NEWS
NEWS (/NEWS)
PRESS (/PRESS-ROOM)
COMMENTARY (/COMMENTARY)
CONTACT
CONTACT US (/CONTACT-US)

HIGHER

DONATE (/DONATE)

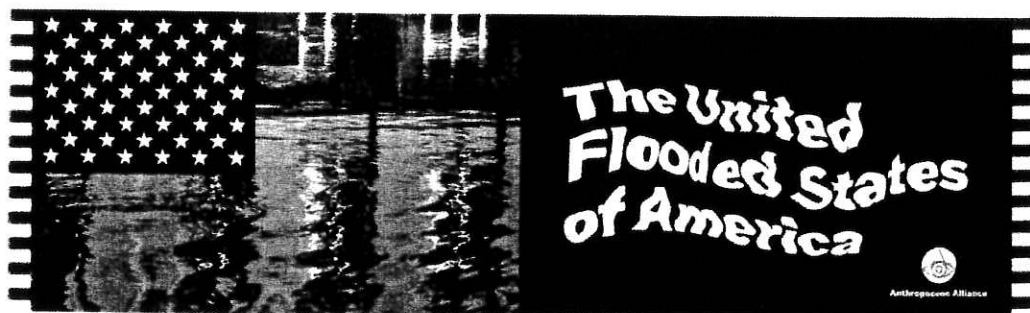
Action

HIGHER GROUND
(/HIGHERGROUND)

OUR STORIES (/OUR-
STORIES)

Record Floods Prompt Nationwide Campaign

Alliance of flood survivors launch *United Flooded States of America*



More than 30 local and regional leaders across 16 states are joining together to start a national campaign to combat flooding. The *United Flooded States of America*, an initiative of Higher Ground, represent hundreds of thousands of people in cities, suburbs, towns and villages from across the U.S., who have been harmed by irresponsible building and climate

change. They want action now to stop development in wetlands and floodplains, reform flood insurance laws, and reduce human-caused greenhouse gases that cause global warming. Their flag shows 50 stars, representing the 50 states, above a scene of flooded streets.

> *See our press release* (/news)

> *For a list of participating leaders, please contact us Harriet at AnthropoceneAlliance.org*

> *Our stories* (/our-stories)

Our Eight Demands

1. Stop paving wetlands and building in flood-prone areas
2. Prevent excessive runoff into rivers, creeks, streams and bayous
3. Secure federal funds to elevate or buy out vulnerable homes
4. Install rain gardens and bioswales to locally manage stormwater
5. Protect and expand natural buffers against floods: wetlands, forests and barrier islands
6. Ensure that the National Flood Insurance Program puts communities & science first
7. Use climate predictions in every local government zoning, building regulation and finance decision
8. Reduce global warming by using only clean, renewable energy sources

> Join the Higher Ground Facebook group

(<https://www.facebook.com/groups/AaHigherGround/>).

> *Want to join the campaign? email Harriet at AnthropoceneAlliance.org.*

Flood survivors in Charleston, SC, take dramatic action.

Flood survivors take dramatic action

