

7A General Pest

What can you treat with this category certification, and what do you need to study?

Diagnosis is of primary importance and an applicant should:

- a. be able to identify all common structural insects found in the region to include:

Cockroaches:

- German
- American
- Brown Banded
- Oriental

Stored Product Pests

- Saw-tooth grain beetle
- Indian meal moth
- Drugstore Beetles (including Cigarette Beetles)
- Confused flour beetle
- Yellow mealworm
- Grain weevils
- Mediterranean flour moth
- Spider beetles
- Larder beetles
- Mites

Fabric Insects

- Clothes Moths
- Carpet Beetles
- Black carpet beetle
- Common carpet beetle
- Silverfish
- Firebrats

Ants and other Hymenopterous Pests

- Carpenter Ants

- Pavement Ants and other common household infesting ants
- Yellow-jackets
- Mud Dauber Wasps
- Bald-faced Hornet
- Giant European Hornet
- Polistes Wasp
- Bees (honey and bumble)

Parasites

- Bedbugs
- Fleas
- Lice (body and crab)
- American Ticks
- Brown Dog Ticks

Flies

- House Flies
- Blow Flies
- Cluster Flies
- Drain Flies
- Vinegar (Fruit) Flies

Occasional Invaders

- Box elder bug
- Dust mites
- Clover mites
- Centipedes
- Millipedes
- Pillbugs and Sowbugs
- Earwigs
- Spiders
- Booklice (Psocids)

- b. know the biology and habits of the species listed;

- c. recognize evidence of infestation, such as damage, tracks, droppings, cast skins and trails;
- d. be aware of conditions such as moisture, heat or light which favor infestation; and
- e. recognize harborage which favor infestation, such as improperly stored materials, loose fitting wood, metal trim, and baseboards.

Treatment

Having determined the needs of a given situation, the applicant should be able to prescribe and apply the proper treatment. This requires a knowledge of:

1. whether or not pesticides are to be applied; and
2. the pesticides used, their properties, such as effectiveness against certain pests and their toxicity to man and other warm blooded animals. Knowledge of these pesticides should include, but not be limited to:
 - f. the dosage and timing involved;
 - g. how the pesticides are to be mixed;
 - h. the calibration of equipment;
 - i. methods of application and the various types of equipment;
 - j. the proper storage and transportation of the pesticides; and
 - k. state and federal pesticide laws and regulations.

Familiarity with Commonly Used Products:

Commonly Used Products

Baits

- Abamectin - (Avert PT), (Advanced Carpenter Ant Bait)
- Fipronil - (Maxforce Ant Bait), (Maxforce Roach Bait)
- Hydramethylnon - (Siege gel Insecticide), (Maxforce Ant Killer Bait gel)
- Imidacloprid - (Pre-Empt Roach Bait gel)

Boric Acid - (Borid), (Drax Ant gel), (Advance Liquid Ant Bait)

Chlorfenapyr - (Phantom)

Dichlorvos - (DDVP)

Fipronil - (Maxforce, Termidor)

Growth Regulators

- Hydroprene - (Precor)
- Methoprene - (Gencor)

Imidacloprid - (Premise)

Linalool - (Demize)

Propet amphos - (Catalyst)

Pyrethrins - (Drione), (Tri-Die), (Uld products)

Pyrethroids

- Bifenthrin - (Talstar)
- Cyfluthrin - (Tempo)
- Cypermethrin - (Demon, Cynoff)

- Deltamethrin - (Suspend SC)
- Lambda cyhalothrin - (Demand CS)
- Permethrin
- Sumithrin

Silica Aerogels

- (Drione)
- (Tri-Die)

Operational Practice

The applicant should know:

3. basic safety and handling rules for pesticide use;
4. how and when to use common types of protective equipment;
5. early signs and symptoms of pesticide poisonings;
6. first aid which can be used in the event of pesticide poisonings;
7. precautions to be taken to protect workers, the public and the environment; and
8. the proper disposal of pesticide containers and surplus pesticides.