Licensing of Organotin Antifouling Paint Pest Control Applicators in Florida

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This document explains the licensing and regulation of persons who apply restricted use organotin antifouling paints in Florida, as regulated by the Florida Pesticide Law (Chapter 487), and administered by the Florida Department of Consumer Services.

Organotin Antifouling Paint Pest Control

All persons who apply or supervise the application of organotin antifouling paints must have a pesticide applicator license issued by the Bureau of Compliance Monitoring/Pesticide Certification Section. The Organotin Antifouling Paint category is regulated by the Florida Pesticide Law (Florida Statutes, Chapter 487).

Category Certification Standards

Applicators seeking a license in this category must demonstrate practical knowledge of:

• The principles and practices of using antifouling paints, including toxicity to humans and non-target organisms via common exposure routes;

• Proper cleaning, disposal, and containment techniques;

• Climatic factors that may influence environmental hazards;

• Common types and features of target and non-target aquatic/marine organisms;

• Proper handling, mixing and application procedures; and

• The laws and regulations governing pesticides and antifouling paints.

License classification

Certified organotin antifouling paint pest control applicators may be licensed as either public applicators or commercial applicators. These are the major differences:

Archival copy: for current recommendations see http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu or your local extension office.
• **A public applicator** is a licensed applicator employed by a public or governmental agency. The license is only valid when performing work for the public or governmental agency. The public applicator fee for a four-year license is $60.

• **A commercial applicator** is a licensed applicator who is licensed to apply restricted-use pesticides on any property provided they are certified in the category for which the applications are made. A commercial applicator is usually a contract applicator. The commercial applicator fee for a four-year license is $160.

### Examinations

Persons must successfully pass the Organotin Antifouling Paint Pest Control examination before they can apply to the Department for a license. The examination may be taken at a University of Florida IFAS County Extension Office that offers category examinations. No special qualifications must be met to take the examination. There is no fee to take the examination.

### Study Materials

A study manual for Organotin Antifouling Paint Pest Control applicators who will be taking the exam may be obtained from the UF/IFAS Extension Bookstore by calling 1-800-226-1764 or on-line at http://www.ifasbooks.ufl.edu/merchant2/. The content of the Organotin Antifouling Paint Pest Control exam is based upon the content of Antifouling Paint Pest Control Training Manual (Figure 1).

### Recertification

Applicators must recertify every four years. To recertify, applicators may take the examination again or attend training and obtain 4 continuing education units (CEUs) approved for the Organotin Antifouling Paint Pest Control category. Opportunities to earn CEUs may be found at http://www.flaes.org/.

### Restricted use pesticides applied in the Organotin Antifouling Paint Pest Control category

Table 1 lists Florida's registered restricted use pesticides at the time of this writing that are applied in the Organotin Antifouling Paint Pest Control category and the reason for the restricted classification. A complete listing of all restricted use pesticides in Florida may be viewed at: http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/PI073.

### Additional Information


University of Florida/IFAS Pesticide Information
Office, P.O. Box 110710, Bldg. 164, Gainesville, FL
32611-0710, Phone: 352-392-4721,
http://pested.ifas.ufl.edu/ (accessed September 14, 2006).
### Table 1. Restricted use organotin antifouling paints in Florida.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pesticide common name</th>
<th>Criteria for RUP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bis (tributyltin) oxide</td>
<td>Toxicity to aquatic organisms including shellfish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tributyltin methacrylate</td>
<td>Toxicity to aquatic organisms including shellfish</td>
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