

## Idaho

IDA = Idaho Department of Agriculture

**1. August, 1997-January, 1998. Gem County and Emmett.** An unlicensed applicator applied herbicides on several school grounds [IDA Case # 98065].

**2. July 20, 1995. Meridian.** A commercial lawn service sprayed the lawn at Centennial High School while approximately one hundred students were on the site. Chemicals used were **carbaryl** and Hat Trick (**MCPA**, **MCPP**, **dicamba**). Warning signs were posted only after spraying was done. Investigators concluded that while the application may not have been good business practice, it was not in violation of any Idaho pesticide laws [IDA Case # 96026].

**3. May 1, 1995. Nampa.** One child went to a doctor, and others complained of illness following application of **2,4-D**-containing weed killer to the school yard at Montgomery Jr. High School. According to IDA, the pesticide was applied according to label directions [IDA Case # 95060].

**4. February 9, 1995. Boise.** A woman observed an Orkin applicator spraying doorways and play areas at the Broadway Park Montessori Preschool. When she complained, expressing concern for her granddaughter's safety, she was told that the applicator was not doing pest control. IDA investigators concluded that pesticides, including Dursban (**chlorpyrifos**), Tempo 20WP (**cyfluthrin**), and PT 280 (**acephate**), were applied, but that applications were made according to label instructions [IDA Case # 95027].

**5. May 27, 1994. Rexburg.** A school employee reported an aerial application of an **unknown chemical** near or over Hibbard Elementary School. Students and teachers reportedly experienced headaches [IDA Case # 94056].

**6. May 18, 1992. Castleford/Twin Falls County.** The Superintendent called to report a strong odor of pesticides present in the school and to express his concern for the health of his students and staff. An aerial application of the potent insecticide Disyston (**disulfoton**) had been made to a barley field near the school in 10 mph winds,

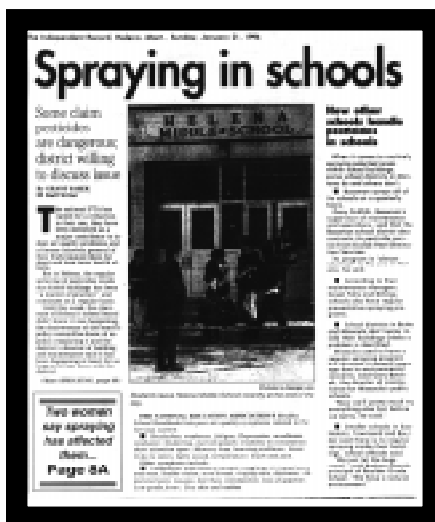
and wind direction was toward the school, according to the principal. The IDA inspector found no violations [IDA Case # 92070].

**7. September 6, 1991. Idaho Falls.** A mother called to complain of the smell from a **2,4-D** and **dicamba** application to an elementary school soccer field. She and her husband saw the application occurring in windy conditions during the afternoon, and noted that children were allowed to enter the area just an hour after the application. Their own children were exposed when they went to play soccer early that evening [IDA Case # 91221].

**8. August 26, 1991. Emmett.** A resident reported direct aerial application of **malathion** to approximately 8 children waiting for a school bus. The spraying was done by a county mosquito abatement district [IDA Case # 91202].

## Montana

**1. Fall, 1995. Helena.** A teacher and an aide, both chemically sensitive, believe that pesticides used by the school district contributed to illnesses they experienced when returning to work in the fall. The women's symptoms included exhaustion, achiness, and loss of ability to concentrate. The district maintenance officer confirmed that pesticides, including Dursban (**chlorpyrifos**), were being used monthly in the district's high schools and middle schools, and quarterly in elementary schools [1996. Women say spraying hurt health. *Independent Record* (Helena), 1/21; 1996. Spraying in schools. *Independent Record* (Helena), 1/21].



## Oregon

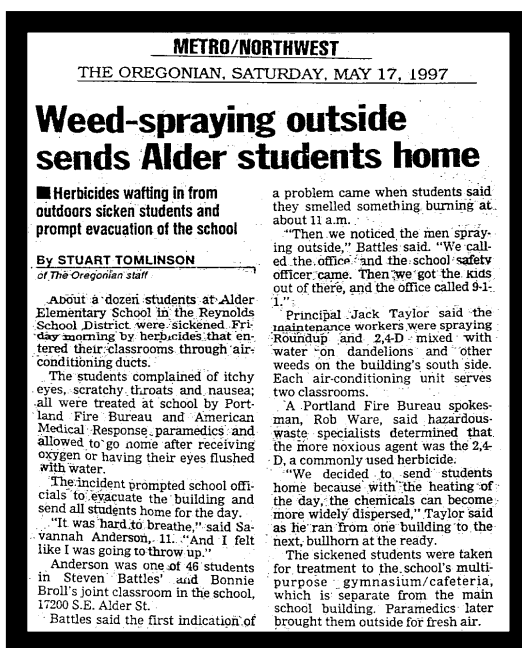
PARC = Oregon Pesticide Analytical and Response Center

ODA = Oregon Department of Agriculture

1. **September 11, 1998. Albany.** Three adults reported symptoms while working in a school near where the insecticide **malathion** was being applied by a district maintenance worker to a wall-void during school hours. The application was made to an area between a vacant classroom and an occupied day care center. There was a delay of six days before the school district reported the incident to the state. The school district and the maintenance worker were cited for applying a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its label. The product was labeled for outdoor use only, but was applied indoors in an effort to control yellowjackets [PARC Case # 98-045].

2. **July 25, 1997. Marion County.** At least one person reported symptoms after a school district maintenance worker applied the weed-killer Crossbow (**triclopyr** and **2,4-D**) to a school ground. The chemical was applied near an air intake during school operating hours. State investigators found "serious" chemical material handling, storage, and disposal problems at the school, including improper storage of 21 old, suspended, or restricted use pesticides. The school district was cited for multiple violations, including lack of recordkeeping on hazardous materials, and engaging in pesticide application without a valid applicator's license [PARC Case # 97-048].

3. **May 16, 1997. Portland.** Twelve students and staff members at Alder Elementary experienced nausea and headaches and were treated by paramedics after breathing herbicide fumes that entered classrooms via air intake vents. A mixture of the pesticides **2,4-D** and Roundup (**glyphosate**) was being applied outdoors for weed control while school was in session. The school was evacuated and all students sent home for the day [1997. Weed-spraying outside sends Alder students home. *The Oregonian* (Portland), 5/17; PARC Case # 97-020].



4. **March 25-29, 1996. Coos Bay.** A school bus driver reported symptoms after returning to work on Monday, April 1, 1996, after school district maintenance personnel had sprayed the perimeter of the bus parking area with Roundup (**glyphosate**) over spring break. Her physicians believe that she has a pre-existing condition, porphyria, that made her susceptible to chemical exposures, and that she has developed chemical sensitivity triggered by the combined exposure to the Roundup, cigarette smoke, and gasoline fumes at work. Though the employee filed a worker's compensation claim, the incident was not reported to the state pesticide incident tracking system [Johnson, Gail. Pers. comm. 5/8/97 and 10/99; Thompsen, Catherine (PARC). Pers. comm. 1/00].

5. **November 13, 1995. Lane County.** A child developed continuing health problems after returning to his elementary school in the fall, and his family suspected his symptoms were due to exposure to a **pyrethrin**-containing pesticide used at the school in an attempt to control head lice. Investigation showed that the school was applying the chemical to classroom coat racks, "cubbies" and desks of children with head lice. The child's symptoms were consistent with symptoms of exposure to pyrethrins. The case was classified as "possible" exposure and illness due to lack of information or testing needed to confirm pesticide exposure [PARC Case # 95-062; Pers. comm., Catherine Thomsen, PARC (1/00)].

6. **September 6, 1994. Grant County.** Five adults reported headaches, upper respiratory problems, nausea, and lightheadedness after returning to classrooms in September. Sections under the school had been treated with Dursban TC (**chlorpyrifos**) in

July an effort to control termites. ODA found no violations, though the school experienced continuing indoor air quality problems into 1995 [PARC Case # 94-051].

7. **October 25, 1993. Jackson County.** A coach stopped a soccer game after noticing granules in the turf. One parent reported that a young child played with the granules and then put his fingers in his mouth. At least one child that played soccer developed symptoms that night,

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, MAY 14, 1995

## Schools aren't immune from pesticide use and its problems

1993 incident is an example of potential risks when chemicals and children meet

Ask Arlen Sheldrake about spraying pesticides in schools.

"You go out and hire an exterminator, and you make the assumption that you're hiring some expertise, and that may be wrong," said Sheldrake, a safety officer for the Multnomah Education Service District.

More than 85 students, children and staff members reported getting sick in May 1993 after spraying at North Powellhurst School, a Portland school for pregnant teenagers and toddlers enrolled in Head Start.

The district rented the building from David Douglas School District, which had a contract with Dobyns-Hart Pest Control.

A company trainee sprayed eight classrooms and the kitchen baseboards with chlorpyrifos and dichlorvos, both organophosphates that can cause persistent neurological problems, including muscle weakness and short-term memory loss.

"The pesticide had drained off the wall behind the baby cribs and other equipment and had pooled on the floor in many of the rooms," said a state Agriculture Department report, quoting a custodian.

Even after a thorough cleaning, residues remained two weeks later — including on babies' highchairs.

The school closed for the rest of the year due to continuing health complaints, ranging from nausea

and diarrhea to headaches and dizziness. But the Oregon Health Division never positively linked the illnesses to the pesticides, in part because the school was cleaned before the incident was reported to authorities and because symptoms also could have been those of the flu, Sheldrake said.

The ESD continues to negotiate for an insurance settlement.

The state found that Dobyns-Hart applied the pesticides in a "faulty, careless or negligent manner," and its records show it issued a "notice of violation." Mike Hart, Dobyns-Hart general manager, said his company never received any notice and denied wrongdoing. "It's ridiculous," Hart said.

But Sheldrake said he thinks pesticides made children sick, and he learned a lesson: "I don't think

"I don't think schools do enough thinking about this."

Arlen Sheldrake, Multnomah County Education Service District safety officer

"Schools do enough thinking about this."

Only about 20 U.S. school districts require schools to follow Integrated Pest Management, which includes using low-toxic traps and pest-prevention techniques, with synthetic pesticides as a last resort. In Oregon, the Eugene and Lincoln County

schools follow IPM.

Many others contract for traditional monthly spray programs.

This "sometimes cavalier" practice puts children "at risk to develop acute pesticide poisoning," said Dr. Sheldon L. Wagner, an Oregon State University expert. And doctors may fall to diagnose problems, he said, when the symptoms are diarrhea, nausea and headaches, which can be caused by a number of things.

Portland Public Schools are in transition from a traditional spraying program to what Steven B. Fisher, the president of Paramount Pest Control calls "innovative pest management." It uses traps and bug monitors, and sprays schools only when children are not present.

School pesticide records show this shift in many instances. Pamela Bueya, the district supervisor of environmental health and safety, said

the school system is working toward an IPM system.

But last year Lincoln High School was sprayed at least 12 times with such pesticides as Ficam, a carbamate that may cause nerve damage, especially in children. Fisher said it's safe if used correctly.

Records indicate in most cases no pests were found before spraying. Fisher defended preventive spraying for schools with ongoing bug problems: "As a parent, I quite frankly wouldn't want my children in schools where cockroaches (transmit) disease. How many cockroaches do you want your children exposed to?"

Less-toxic pest control is a two-way street between the applicator and customer, he said: "It takes a diligent, continuous effort" to make buildings inhospitable to insects. — Nancy Mayer

and six people experienced symptoms overall. It was later determined that Triamine Weed and Feed (2,4-D, 2,4-DP, MCP) had been applied to the field five days earlier. At least one other soccer game had occurred the day after the application. State investigators classified one case as "suspect" exposure, but found no label violations [PARC Case # 93-080].

**8. May 6, 1993. Portland.** At least sixty-five individuals, including infants, children, pregnant teenagers, teachers and school staff reported nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, massive headaches, rashes, dizziness, itching eyes, sore throats and other symptoms upon returning to North Powellhurst School following a treatment with the pesticide Di-Tox E (chlorpyrifos, dichlorvos) for ant control. The school staff member who was the first to re-enter the building following the treatment described the odor from the pesticide application as being overpowering, and like nothing he had experienced since being exposed to tear gas in the military. Symptoms of overexposure to organophosphate pesticides such as chlorpyrifos and dichlorvos include headache, nausea, diarrhea, and tearing of the eyes. The pesticide product applied in this case also contained over 70% xylene. Symptoms of exposure to high levels of xylene include irritation of the skin, eyes, nose, and throat, difficulty breathing, stomach discomfort, headaches and dizziness.

The incident was reported to the state only weeks after it occurred. The school was closed and cleaned, but pesticide residues were still found two weeks later on a baby high chair and a classroom baseboard. The school was eventually closed early for the year when students and staff reported continuing health problems. The safety officer for the educational services district believes that pesticide exposure was the cause of the illnesses. State investigators classified one case as "probable" and 3 cases as "suspect" exposure and illness. Tests that could have de-

tected pesticide exposure in humans were not undertaken for most of the people reporting symptoms. The state Health Division noted that it was not possible to do a complete investigation because the agency was contacted so late, and the school had been cleaned prior to pesticide testing. The pest control operator was cited for applying pesticides in a negligent manner. The educational services district incurred substantial costs to clean the facility and replace furniture and carpets [Walls, Darrell. Pers. comm. 11/24/93; Multnomah County Health Dept. Notes on Initial Patient Encounter, 5/20/93-6/1/93; PARC Case # 93-035; 1995. Schools Aren't Immune from Pesticide Use and Its Problems. *The Oregonian* (Portland), 5/14; Thomsen, Catherine (PARC). Pers. comm. 1/8/00; 1993. US Public Health Service, *Toxicological Profile for Xylenes* (Oct.); 1995. US Public Health Service, *Toxicological Profile for Dichlorvos* (August); 1999. US EPA *Recognition and Management of Pesticide Poisonings*].

**9. April 24, 1992. Josephine County.** One teacher and approximately five students at Lincoln Savage Middle School complained of nausea and were sent home, and approximately 90 children were potentially exposed, following application of diesel fuel as an herbicide outside three portable classrooms the previous afternoon. PARC classified the cases as "possible" exposure and illness. The school had no licensed applicators on staff, and had been using diesel as a weed killer for many years. An ODA investigator logged the complaint, but no investigation was undertaken [PARC Case # 92-042].

**10. October 7, 1991. Noti.** A teacher and students complained of odor, headaches, dizziness and nausea when they returned two days following structural application of the insecticides Dursban (chlorpyrifos) and Tempo 20WP (cyfluthrin) to the walls and foundation of their elementary school classroom. Over 100 gallons of pesti-

## Appendix A: List of School Pesticide Exposure Incidents

cide solution had been injected into holes drilled into wooden walls, asbestos floor tile, and soil and asphalt around the perimeter of the room in an effort to control carpenter ants. Air samples showed no detectable residues of the chemicals, though the samples were collected over a week after the application, and following cleaning and ventilation of the room. The state found no violations of pesticide application laws. Three cases were classified as "suspect" exposure and illness [PARC Case # 91-055; ODA Case # 92-1012 and 1013].

**11. April 2, 1990. Unspecified school.** Teachers reported concerns following a safrotin

(propetamphos) application. One teacher who had symptoms saw a physician. PARC classified the case as "probable exposure/illness" [PARC Case #90-023].

**12. April 26, 1989. Portland.** Seven of twelve T-ball players experienced illness following a Little League game at Beach Elementary School. Bees in the outfield that had generated complaints the previous week were no longer present, leading some parents to suspect an insecticide application. The school denied that an application had occurred. State investigators concluded that they had insufficient information to make a determination [PARC Case #89-117].

**13. March 14, 1988. Chiloquin.** Over twenty students and 5-6 staff at Chiloquin High School complained of medical concerns after returning to school Monday morning following a weekend application of Dursban (chlorpyrifos) to the exterior and crawl spaces of their school for termite control. Even after a "thorough airing" of the school, samples collected by the state showed chlorpyrifos present in air in a science room, and at "significant" levels in soil. The cases were classified as "documented" pesticide exposure. State investigators concluded that the product was applied according to the label, although it was found to have "bubbled up" from sites where rodding had been done into frozen ground [PARC Case #88-432].



**14. June 13, 1987. Klamath County.** A Little League ballfield was sprayed with Naptha and pentachlorophenol for weed control while children were present. Pentachlorophenol was found in clinical samples taken from one individual, though investigators said the levels were considered "normal" background levels and could not be used to confirm exposure. Enforcement actions were taken by ODA [PARC Case #87-378].

**15. March 4, 1987. Portland.** Staff members at Wilson High School complained of illness following an application of the insecticide safrotin

(propetamphos) by a commercial pest control firm. It was over a week after the application before state officials were contacted. Safrotin residues were found in air and swab samples collected following the complaint. State investigators concluded that a misapplication had occurred, and took enforcement action against the applicator [PARC Case # 87-338].

## Washington

PIRT = Pesticide Incident Reporting and Tracking  
Review Panel

WSDA = Washington State Department of Agriculture  
DLI = Department of Labor and Industries  
DOH = Department of Health

**1. September 8, 1997. Marysville.** A school employee was warned by WSDA for applying a mixture of Roundup Ultra (**glyphosate**) and Surflan (**oryzalin**) to the running track at Liberty Elementary School, though the mixture was not labeled for that use. The pertinent product label stated that it was for application to non-crop land, but did not specify that it could be applied to recreational areas such as school grounds or tracks [WSDA Case # 16V-97].

**2. Spring, 1996. Mukilteo.** A parent arriving at Columbia Elementary School in the early afternoon noticed a strong odor as soon as she got out of her car. Upon approaching the school, she witnessed two men in gas masks and protective suits spraying shrub beds and pavement areas in a courtyard near where about twenty children were running relays. Children commented about the “stinky” odor. The parent later found out that district groundskeepers were applying the herbicides Goal (**oxyfluorfen**) and Finale (**glufosinate**). Crossbow (**2,4-D** and **triclopyr**) had also been applied to the same area just days before in an effort to control horsetail, broad-leaf weeds and grasses. The incident was not reported to any state agency at the time, and no investigation was undertaken, though it received significant TV and newspaper media coverage a year later [Morse, Margo. Pers. comm. 11/99; Mutschler, Kevin. Pers. comm. 11/99; 1997. School vows to cut pesticide use. *The Daily Herald* (Everett), 8/26; 1999. Breathing Easy: Columbia Elementary takes chemical-free approach to groundskeeping. *Tribune* (Mukilteo), 5/20].

**3. April 12, 1995. Snohomish County.** A teacher was splashed in the eye with Safer Insecticidal Soap (**potassium salts of fatty acids**) after a student dropped a bottle of semi-concentrate on the floor in a high school voca-

tional grounds maintenance class. The case was classified as “definite” exposure. Symptoms were burning eyes which continued to water [PIRT Case # 95-0077].

**4. April 3, 1995. Pierce County.** An administrator reported nausea, headache and later hoarseness after entering a school office that had been treated with a **resmethrin**-containing insect bomb 3 days earlier. The headaches reportedly continued for over 40 days. State officials classified the case as “probable” exposure and illness [PIRT Case # 95 0049].

**5. February 28, 1995. Cowlitz County.** Seven employees reported various symptoms after entering a community college office on Monday morning following a treatment with the insecticide **diazinon** on the previous Friday night [PIRT Case # 95-0030].



**6. January 7, 1994. King County.** A teacher reported throat irritation, and students and teacher noticed odor entering classroom via air intakes as grounds crews applied Casoron (**diclobenil**) and Rout (**oxyfluorfen**) to control weeds in school shrub beds. Maintenance staff were cited for failing to keep adequate records and for applying the chemicals above the

maximum label-specified rate [PIRT Case # 94-0009].

**7. August 24, 1993. King County.** A school custodian was exposed to an **esfenvalerate**-containing pesticide, and began choking and coughing. The state classified the case as a probable exposure and illness [DLI Case # 93-0315].

**8. July 7, 1993. Spokane County.** An adult suffered respiratory and dermal symptoms after entering a school building that had been treated with the insecticide **malathion**. Her symptoms reappeared each time she reentered the building. A week following the initial exposure and symptoms, she developed a persistent respiratory infection. The case was classified as probable exposure and illness by the investigating state agency [DLI/PIRT Case # 93-0166].

**9. January 3, 1991. Longview.** Four employees of St. Helens Elementary School complained of ongoing health

problems, odors, and indoor air problems in the kindergarten annex. Bronchitis, pneumonia, upper respiratory problems, difficulty breathing, nausea, and headaches were among the symptoms that employees reported over a five year period. An investigator from the Department of Labor and Industries noted that exposure to residues of **pyrethrum**, **pyrethroids (d-phenothrin)** and **piperonyl butoxide** in the school carpets may have been responsible for triggering allergic reactions. The kindergarten rooms had been fogged or sprayed on a regular basis in an attempt to control continuing head lice problems. The DLI investigator said "residues from these products would be expected to fall to the floor and be present in the carpet, and activities such as vacuuming would reintroduce fine particles into the air." However, no violations of worker protection regulations were found [DLI Case # 111508156].

**“Mommy, I’m Dying”: Learning from A School Pesticide Tragedy**

*By Becky Riley*

When first grader Michael Storey got home on the afternoon of February 27, 1989, he sat down on his bed and began telling his mom about his day at school. He started to read her a notice sent home by the school but found he had to squint to make out the words. He moved the paper back and forth trying to decipher the blurry letters. “What’s the matter with me, Mom? Am I going blind?” Kathi Storey remembers him asking. A few minutes later, Michael said he wasn’t feeling well, and Kathi suggested that he lie down on the couch and watch TV. Within five minutes, he was vomiting uncontrollably, dehydrating heavily and unable to walk. He screamed, “Mommy, I’m dying,” and passed out in his mother’s arms.

Physician Robert Fukura suspected poisoning and administered atropine as soon as he saw Michael’s unrelenting pupils and other classic organophosphate poisoning symptoms. Michael was rushed to the local hospital’s intensive care unit where, according to Kathi Storey, he spent the next two days “fighting for his life.” Luckily for Michael, Dr. Fukura’s hunch had been correct, and the treatment administered was the correct one after more than a week in the hospital. Michael was well enough to go home. Nearly two years after the incident, Michael told his mother that he remembers about dying and shows no external signs of impairment. However, a toxicologist consulted by the family indicated in a recent report that Michael could experience recurrence of symptoms after even a slight re-exposure to an organophosphate pesticide. He recommended that the family move from the agricultural Yakima valley to reduce this risk.

How did Michael become exposed to the poison that nearly killed him and that has left him sensitized to minute pesticide exposures? As he describes it, he and some of his first grade schoolmates were playing under a tree on their school grounds and found something that looked like “sand.” They picked it up and played with it. Michael tasted it and says that at least two other kids did, too. In fact, the “sand” was the extremely toxic organophosphate insecticide disulfoton (DHSyston). It had been applied nine days earlier to maple trees at seventeen different sites around the school district’s control points.

Roosevelt Elementary school in Yakima, Washington, like other schools across the country, routinely applies (or hires others to apply) dozens of pesticides to control insect, plant, or fungus pests.

**A Worst Case Scenario.** In one sense, the Michael Storey incident is a worst case scenario because disulfoton is one of the most acutely toxic pesticides registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). According to the agency, disulfoton is very highly toxic to mammals and is assigned to Toxicity Category I. Pesticides in this classification are required to follow EPA’s most stringent labeling precautions and use restrictions.

An EPA-funded national hospital survey estimated that there were 170 hospitalizations related to disulfoton exposure and illness between 1977 and 1986.<sup>1</sup> Further, as in the case with many pesticides, EPA’s most recently published disulfoton fact sheet states that a full hazard assessment of this chemical cannot be completed because of incomplete toxicological studies.<sup>2</sup>

A Washington Department of Agriculture (WDA) investigation of the incident determined that the company hired to apply the insecticide violated the Washington Pesticide Application Act.<sup>3</sup> The Willoughby Spray Company’s records showed that 24 to 48 ounces of disulfoton granules were applied to each tree, but the product label calls for 2.5 to 27 ounces per tree, depending on the tree’s size. Further, the chemical was applied when five inches of snow lay over frozen ground. The applicators, although they believed they were heaving the chemical granules, were barely scraping the frozen surface and leaving mounds of (white) pesticide in clumps that snow cover. The snow periodically did melt, leaving the mounds of pesticide granules completely exposed.

The WDA found the company in violation of state laws and regulations requiring that pesticides be applied in a manner consistent with the product label, as well as in a manner that is not careless or negligent and that does not cause damage to humans. The company was fined the maximum penalty of \$1,000 for each of the three violations, and pesticide applicators’ license was suspended for 14 days.<sup>4</sup> No enforcement action was taken against the school since it had contracted as good faith with a licensed applicator to do the treatments.

**—Or a Predictable Nightmare?**

In another sense, the Michael Storey incident was just one more in a predictable series of pesticide mishaps, misapplications, misuse, and oversights in schools. Other reported school pesticide incidents show that children and school staff have been made sick from exposure to a variety of pesticides, and from misapplications as well as from applications made in accordance with directions on the pesticide label.

Some of these incidents have included students and staff at Waiānae Elementary School in Hawaii who developed hives, stomachaches, breathing difficulties, nausea, and other symptoms after their school was treated with chlorpyrifos (Dursban 4E)<sup>5</sup> students and teachers at Lomax Park Elementary School in Tucson, Arizona, who became nauseous and were evacuated to hospitals after malathion, being sprayed by a neighbor was sucked into building ventilation ducts;<sup>6</sup> students and staff who suffered

Becky Riley is NCAP’s fundraiser.

JOURNAL OF PESTICIDE REFORM / WINTER 1990/51

**10. March 14, 1990. Pasco.** Eight people reported to a hospital for treatment after experiencing symptoms over a week-long period while in the reading room of Captain Gray Elementary. The room had been treated with Squad (**pyrethrum/pyrethrins**) and Dead End (**resmethrin**) for ants and roaches a week earlier. One product was applied around furniture and cracks and crevices, and the second was applied as an aerosol fog. Burning eyes, irritated nasal passages, headaches, nausea, dizziness, diarrhea, shortness of breath, sore throats, and hives were among the symptoms reported by staff beginning the day after the application, and recurring when they re-entered the room. The district was cited for failing to train all employees in hazard communication [DOH Case # 90-2008; DLI Case # 111501631].

**11. February 27, 1989. Yakima.** Seven-year old Michael Storey ingested granules of the highly toxic insecticide **disulfoton** that had been applied on the schoolground at Roosevelt Elementary School. He spent three days in intensive care "fighting for his life" and another week in the hospital following the incident. The school had applied the chemical in an effort to control aphids in some trees. The company hired to do the application was fined for using the chemical in amounts that were above the application rates specified on the label, and applying it in a careless and negligent manner [WSDA Case # 10-89].