

AGM Message from the President

Dear fellow Members

Once again, it is my pleasure to share the PCAM's activities 2005/2006 during our 12th AGM. Before I do that, I like to express my sincere appreciation to all members who have stuck to PCAM for the past one year or so. It has been a challenging year for all in view of the soggy economy and the rising oil prices.

However, I believe that if you have read our Pest Link – Issue 11 & 12, the voice of PCAM, articles on "Competing for tomorrow" by our Prime Minister and Mr John Ho's 2 papers "What is quality Pest Control?" & "Critical pitfalls to avoid when managing a successful PCO", one would have learnt some useful pointers how to prepare for the lean times ahead. This is always true to say "When the going gets tough, the tough gets going!"



So do not be disheartened but to focus on developing oneself based on our Pest Link articles & PCAM's efforts to monitor our Pest Control activities through our industry's best practices & standards.

Some of the PCAM 2005 activities were as follows:-

1. PAL & APAL courses were conducted.
2. Fumigation: AFAS, MAFAS & ISPM-15: Dialogue sessions with AQIS, Plant Quarantine, Shipping Association, Forwarding Agent, Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers (FMM) & other parties pertaining to AFAS & ISPM-15 rules.
3. Pest Hunt – In November, 2005: a social event [treasure hunt] for members. Details & pictures of the event were highlighted in our Pest Link March '06 issue.

Also, in the pipeline for 2006, PCAM plans to conduct more educational courses to enhance the knowledge and skills of members within a knowledge economy.

1. 2 Comprehensive Fumigation courses had just recently (in the month of May 2006) been conducted due to the increasing demand for licensed fumigators with the ISPM-15 & AFAS ruling being seriously enforced pertaining to wood processing materials especially in agricultural countries like Australia and New Zealand.

The response to the Fumigation courses by members were overwhelming.
(refer to the inside PCAM PestLink 5 & some course pictures)

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2. Other short courses in the planning in 2006/2007 are as follows:-
 - CIDB & NICOSH courses
 - PAL & APAL courses
 - Marketing & Art of Selling, Customer Service, Effective Communication, Managing people skills and other Management skill courses etc.
 3. Not to mention, the coming Pest Summit, Singapore in August, 2006 where PCAM is the joint organizer with SPMA for this great convention & exhibition.
- *****

PCAM & SPMA Organizing Committee have lined up a host of crucial & important seminars, workshops & activities for your benefit. It will equip members how to improve & increase your knowledge and awareness on various aspects of our Pest Control business as well as innovated or new products/technology in the market. One of the highlight is the speaker from Cargo Management Group, AQIS, Ms. Meredith Walton on Fumigation: Monitoring & detection of Quarantine Pests in Australia and another interesting figure is our own Director of Agriculture Data' Sofian Mohd Salleh who is going to cover Fumigation: the Malaysian & International Standard.
(refer to our March 2006 issue, the Summit brochures and the website: www.pestsummit.com)

With all the efforts put in by the PCAM Executive Committee, it is PCAM's desire that Members will continue to support PCAM activities and also to promote PCAM to non-members as a growing and caring Association in our Pest Control Industry.

At your service,

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EDITOR'S NOTE

ANDROO SUNG

Pest Control Consortium by Majlis Perbandaran Subang Jaya

Before the year 2006 finishes, there seem to be so many depressing news and events in our country & abroad, beginning with rising oil prices, rising timber prices, electricity hikes with falling stocks market worldwide, inflation and sagging economy. This is the scenario in the international and national economic arena. The only comforting anti-climax to all these economic woes is the current FIFA World Cup Football Competition.

In our Pest Control Industry too, there seem to be challenging events happening! One of which is the recent announcement by the Majlis Perbandaran Subang Jaya (MPSJ), a local council, to set up a Pest Consortium whereby all business premises must have pest control services before their premise's license is approved by MPSJ. And the business owners can only take up the pest control services from their Consortium members of MPSJ.

With this notice, most of the customers of Pest Control Operators (PCOs) are worried that if they do not comply to MPSJ's ruling i.e. to support their appointed PCOs from their Consortium, their business premise license will not be approved by MPSJ or their renewal of the premise license will be put on hold. This effectively will prevent PCOs and PCAM members (who are all PCOs) in sourcing business in Subang Jaya. Assuming that this ruling is passed, other Municipal Council may follow suit. Then, the PCOs can "jolly good" - kiss goodbye to their Pest Control business.

This is serious! However, all is not lost as PCAM, being the voice of our Pest Control Industry have taken pro-active measures to address the MPSJ Pest Consortium issue. To start with, PCAM have already written to the press in the Star Mail on 26 May, '06 to express PCAM dissatisfaction. PCAM also wrote to the Pesticide Board on this issue. And PCAM did not leave it to rest. Members were invited to 2 forums organized on 10 and 24 June, '06. They were a lot of views and suggestions. In the end a Consortium Dialogue Sub-Committee was formed. Also, it was tabled to engage a legal advisor and to start a legal aid fund for the purpose of monitoring the legal progress of this "unfair trade practices" of setting a consortium by the MPSJ.

At this juncture, PCAM urge members to close ranks and not to deal or negotiate with MPSJ alone. As mentioned in our Oct.'05 newsletter: **Editor's note**, an Association is a very powerful entity if properly used. Its power far exceeds that of an individual company or person when a voice is heard or actions be taken. And it is impersonal! This is the wonderful strength of the Association. And that is one of the reasons of being a member. PCAM always believe in the old adage that "**Unity is Strength**" and PCAM will endeavor to steadfastly uphold our principle of looking after the members' interest. Hence, MEMBERS, please encourage more PCOs to join us to become stronger to face challenges in our Pest Control Industry. Thank you.

PCAM EXCO 2005 - 2007

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Non-Secretary S. Gnanasambanthan	Legal Advisor Lee Swee Song & Co	Committee Members Edward Gong Francis Ho	
Non-Treasurer Christopher Lim			

Proposed Amendments in the Memorandum & Articles of Association of the Pest Control Association of Malaysia which were tabled and approved during the 12th PCAM's Annual General Meeting dated 29 April 2006

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS: M & A

(1.0) Article 12 Section 3

The fifteen committee members elected by active members shall hold office for two years and if eligible may be nominated for re-election.

Election of Committee members shall be by All Registered Post ballot of active members prior to the Annual General Meeting.

Proposed.

The fifteen committee members elected by active members shall hold office for two years and if eligible may be nominated for re-election.

Election of Committee members shall be by secret ballot of active members and shall commence within 24 hours after an Annual General Meeting.

Page 15 - Article 15 Section 1

Nomination for the office of Executive Committee Member shall be in the form as determined by the Executive Committee, and shall be signed by the nominee as accepting the office if elected.

Proposed.

To strike out the words, ~~if elected~~.

Article 15 Nomination Section 2

All Nomination is to be submitted to the Executive Committee 14 days prior to the Annual General Meeting. Ballotting is to be completed 24 hours before the Annual General Meeting.

Proposed.

All Nomination for the office of Executive Committee members is to be submitted to the Executive Committee 14 days prior to the Annual General Meeting. Ballotting is to be completed immediately within 24 hours after the Annual General Meeting.

Page 16 - Article 16 Section 4

The Annual subscription shall become due on the 1st, January of each financial year and be payable without default on or before 31st. March of that financial year.

Proposed.

To add: **The Member shall be deemed to be in default of subscription after the above stipulated date and the Member in default will be considered to have relinquished all rights and privileges in provisions under Article 5.**

Article 22 (Proxies)

Any member entitled to vote at the Annual General Meeting may appoint a proxy in writing in the common or usual form addressed to the President of the Meeting and lodged with the Association office not less than 48 hours before the time for holding of the meeting of which the person named in the instrument proposed to vote.

The proxy must be a member of the Association.

Proposed.

The proxy must be an active member of the Association.

ANNOUNCEMENT



PCAM is proud to announce that our Honorary Member Associate Professor Dr. Lee Chow-Yang has been conferred a full-fledged "Professor" with immediate effect.

Congratulation!!!

"PROFESSOR DR. LEE CHOW-YANG"

Ph. D in Entomology
-Universiti Sains Malaysia.



AGM Group Photo
29 April 2006

Comprehensive Fumigation Courses for Potential Fumigators - May, 2006

PCAM in collaboration with the Ministry Health (MOH) and the Dept. of Agriculture conducted two Comprehensive Fumigation courses in May,06 for potential fumigators based on the ISPM & AFAS requirements. Good fumigation principles & practices and Good Safety practices were also covered.

The object of the course is to introduce the AQIS/ISPM standards for Methyl Bromide (MB) fumigation and our local standard (MAFAS) under the Hydrogen Cyanide Act 1953,(HCN). It also helps participants identify the treatment requirements and procedures needed to meet these exam standards by MOH & AQIS Assessment.

At the end of the course, you will know how to carry out the following activities:

- Determine what methods are needed to fumigate a commodity
- Choose the correct personal protective equipment & materials for the job
- Monitor the fumigation process to ensure safety and that the objective is met

- Set up a stack or container for fumigation
- Safely apply & release the gas, & also accurately monitor gas levels

The course also teaches you:

- To understand the actions/effects of fumigants, MB, Phosphine, HCN
- Deal with different commodities or pests
- Calculate dosage rates & exposure periods
- Ensure that correct fumigation procedures are applied
- Decide if a fumigation has been successful
- Prepare you to sit for our local Exams & AQIS assessment

The response to the courses by members and non-members were overwhelming. In fact, in our register book, many have registered for our next course - most probably after August,2006.

Have you register for our next Fumigation Course yet?



Participants in Attendance



President gives Fumigation Certificates



President, Mr Ang, - Lecturer, En. Mohd. Ridzuan & Organizing Chairman, En.Wahid Udin



Fumigation Brain - Storming Session



Need To Know

- Straight talk for professionals about pests and pest control products

Caretaker Behavior and the Domino Effect® from Premise®

Termite Behavior 101

Termites are social insects. Their highly evolved, behavioral system for communication, coordination and mutual defense operates through the interactions of individual termites [Fig. 1]. When termites meet in a darkened gallery of their subterranean world, they instinctively "check each other out" by a series of antennae touching and mutual grooming (known as "allogrooming"). This serves a defensive role, by identifying intruders, but more importantly these encounters transmit subtle messages among colony members.



Fig 1: Termites interact with each other as they work within the subterranean environment.

One "message" transmitted this way is the health of nest mates. Research at the University of Florida and Boston University found that interactions between individuals detect fungal spores or other microbes and trigger allogrooming to remove the pathogens before they kill termites. This "cooperative care" amongst individual termites is a central feature in the group's ecological success and dominance of the terrestrial landscape.

Healthy termites go out of their way to tend to or care for sick or dying termites; they will even interact with dead termites, if only to bury the carcass within the earthen walls of the termite colony.

Why is this "caretaker" behavior important to pest management professionals?

Once exposed to Premise, termites go through a progression of symptoms. It may take several minutes to

a few hours before symptoms are manifested. Poisoned termites first become listless, moving less and, over time, their movements become severely uncoordinated (known as ataxia).

Ultimately, this will progress to an outright absence of movement. Yet, throughout this progressive intoxication, the termite has not yet died! In fact, at low doses, death may not occur for days.

All the while, these intoxicated termites continue to exist in the presence of other termites, either because they moved away from the Premise Treated Zone® to enter other areas in the subterranean network of tunnels, or because other termites have moved into the area. These unexposed, normal-behaving termites will – as their behavior dictates – interact with the other termites they encounter, including termites that have been exposed to Premise. It is here that active ingredient transmission between termites – known as the Domino Effect® – occurs.

Healthy termites are responsible for spreading Premise residues by engaging in natural, instinctive behaviors. When they probe a Premise-exposed termite with their antennae, when they groom a Premise-exposed termite, when they cannibalize a moribund termite, and when they carry away and entomb the dead, all of these interactions transfer Premise from poisoned termites to the attending "caretaker" termites.

Researchers continue to investigate this phenomenon, especially the mechanisms involved in "remote kill" of termites far removed from the Premise Treated Zone. Bayer is sponsoring advanced research at North Carolina State University using radiolabeled imidacloprid and DNA genotyping to definitely prove both the destruction of termite colonies and the mechanisms by which Premise is spread through the colony.

However, already published research makes one thing clear ... **The Domino Effect of Premise is a powerful force in killing termites.**



Independent Research

Scientists at Bayer were the first to discover the movement of soil-applied active ingredient between termites. Trials conducted in 1995 demonstrated the Domino Effect® operates over a wide concentration range, and that exposure to treated soil for as little as 1 hour can induce the effect [Fig. 2].

More recently, a number of publications by independent researchers have confirmed this earlier work.

Drs. Barbara Thome and Nancy Briesch of the University of Maryland, while studying the effects of Premise exposure on tunneling behavior in subterranean termites, found "... evidence that termites that are indirectly exposed to imidacloprid through contact with exposed nestmates also may have their health and behavior affected by imidacloprid. Onset of symptoms and, in some cases, death among naive termites ... suggests that residues of imidacloprid are being transferred between termites..."

Drs. Guy Shelton, with USDA Forest Service, and Ken Grace (University of Hawaii) published a study that confirms the Domino Effect of Premise in Formosan termites, concluding

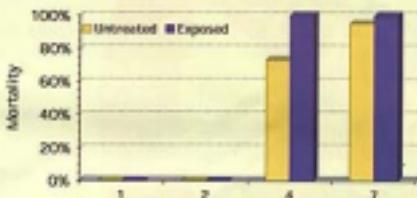
The Domino Effect helps Premise to work fast and give immediate structural protection. It's a combination that's been working for Pest Management Professionals for 8 seasons now, and with an unrivaled, documented success rate of greater than 99%.

To learn more about Premise and the Domino Effect in termites, consult the following publications:

B. L. Thome and N. L. Briesch. 2001. Effects of sublethal exposure to imidacloprid on subsequent behavior of subterranean termite *Reticulitermes virginicus* (Isoptera: Rhinotermitidae). *J. Econ. Entomol.* 94: 492 - 498.

W. L. A. Osbrink and A. R. Lax. 2003. Effect of imidacloprid free treatments on the occurrence of Formosan subterranean termites, *Coptotermes formosanus* Shiraki (Isoptera: Rhinotermitidae), in independent monitors. *J. Econ. Entomol.* 96: 117 - 125.

Premise® 100 ppm in soil



Premise® 1 ppm in soil

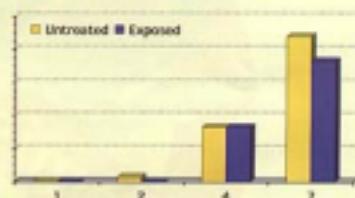


Fig 2: Termites were exposed to PREMISE treated soil for 1 hour, then five exposed termites were placed on untreated soil with 100 termites (marked blue) that were not exposed to Premise. Mortality in both groups monitored over time. [Bayer Corporation, Vero Beach Labs, 1995]

"...our results document lethal transfer of toxicants from exposed to unexposed C. formosanus workers when donors were exposed to 100 ppm imidacloprid ... for 1 h."

Finally, Drs. Osbrink and Lax (USDA) found that for months after injecting Premise foam into infested trees, Premise-intoxicated termites were collected from monitors dispersed throughout the study areas. Termites collected from monitors "... showed latent mortality attributed to imidacloprid intoxication..." and they report "The occurrence of imidacloprid-intoxicated termites 46 m (ca. 150 ft.) from the treatment site ... is remarkable." Their observations – made in the field, with no laboratory manipulations – offer proof of the Domino Effect.

T. G. Shelton and J. K. Grace. 2003. Effects of exposure duration on transfer of non-repellent termiticides among workers of *Coptotermes formosanus* Shiraki. *J. Econ. Entomol.* 96: 456 - 460.

D. G. Boucias et al. 1996. The effect of imidacloprid on the termite *Reticulitermes flavipes* and its interaction with the mycopathogen *Beauveria bassiana*. *Pflanzenschutz Nachrichten Bayer* 49: 103 - 145.

J. F. A. Traniello, et al. 2002. The development of immunocompetence in a social insect: evidence for the group facilitation of disease resistance. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 99: 6838 - 6842.



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Premise 200SC is a non-repellent insecticide, termites cannot detect the presence of Premise 200SC in the treated zone. This allows them to pass through and once in contact, they cease feeding, grooming and become disoriented.

The active ingredient of Premise 200 SC - imidacloprid, binds to the nicotinic acetylcholine receptors at the nervous systems of termites which leads to paralysis and eventual death.



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