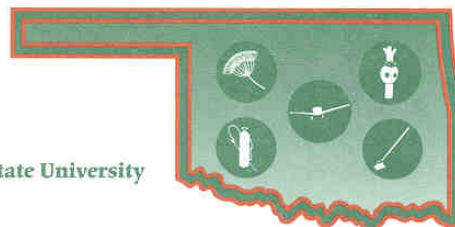


PESTICIDE REPORTS

Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources • Oklahoma State University
<http://pested.okstate.edu>



JULY, 2005

CHEM

Table of Contents

Pyrethrin Risk Assessment	1
DEET Found in Ground Water	1
Soybean Rust in Oklahoma	2
Is Roundup Harmful?	2
Africanized Bees	2
Review of National Organic Standard Pesticides	3
Container Recycling	3
Court Rejects Move to Dismiss Pesticide Suit	3
Blast From the Past	4
Testing Sessions	5
CEU's	7

PYRETHRIN RISK ASSESSMENT

Occupational handlers and several non-target aquatic and terrestrial species were found to be above EPA's level of concern in its risk assessments for human health and the environment for the insecticide class, pyrethrins.

The pyrethrin group is comprised of pyrethrin 1, pyrethrin 2, cinerin 1, cinerin 2, jasmolin 1 and jasmolin 2. The botanical insecticides are used pre-harvest and post-harvest on numerous agricultural crops, as direct or indirect treatments of livestock animals and their enclosures, as treatments of commercial and industrial facilities in which raw or processed foodstuffs are stored or processed and in mosquito abatement areas including aquatic areas.

Although EPA found no risks of concern in acute or chronic food or drinking water exposures, it did find that occupational handlers could face intermediate-term exposure risks when working with wettable powder formulations with hand wands, aerial spraying or chemigation.

The agency also noted that agricultural applications of the moderately persistent

chemicals could pose an acute risk to freshwater fish and invertebrates. Mosquito abatement applications also could pose an acute restricted use and listed species risk for estuarine/marine invertebrates. Small mammals less than 15 grams that forage on grass could face acute risks. EPA also noted that pyrethrins are generally toxic to non-target honey bees. (Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, Vol. 33, No. 29, May 9, 2005)

DEET FOUND IN GROUND WATER

The USGS has found DEET in U.S. waters due to the chemicals ability to pass untreated through water treatment facilities.

USGS conducted a nationwide study in 1999 and 2000 that showed the widespread presence of DEET and other organic wastewater compounds in U.S. streams. The 200 data also showed the presence of DEET in 41 of 56 streams, while other studies have found DDET in rivers, ground water and seawater. Little research has been conducted on the environmental fate of DEET because it is generally believed to be a low-risk pesticide, although previous research has shown that DEET enhances the activity of cholinesterase inhibitors.

USGS researchers revisited the data and found it showed a significant correlation between the presence of DEET in streams with the presence of other organic wastewater chemicals found in products used in indoor and household applications. The study also noted that the presence of DEET could be correlated with the percentage of stream flow contributed by wastewater effluent.

The authors concluded that the presence of DEET and other OWG from personal care

products, including indoor-use pesticides such as DEET, in U.S. waterways is likely the result of those chemicals passing untreated through public water treatment facilities, with the likely result being exposure of aquatic organisms to the chemicals. The researchers added that their findings point to the need to consider the toxicity of DEET and other indoor-use chemicals to aquatic biota and other non-specific organisms in the registrations of the compounds for indoor use. (Pesticide & chemical News, Vol.33, No. 11, May 23, 2005) **NOTE:** To get to a wastewater treatment plant, the chemicals must be disposed through sanitary sewer systems. That is poured down a sink, bathtub, or flushed in a toilet. It would also seem that proper disposal would take care of the potential problem rather than testing for the effect of misuse.

SOYBEAN RUST

John Damicone, State Extension Plant Pathologist, with OSU believes that the chance of soybean rust (SBR) occurring in Oklahoma is very low. The primary reason is that wind currents that carry the rust spores from infected areas do not come over Oklahoma. This could change if a hurricane hit the Galveston, TX area as the storm path usually comes over Oklahoma.

Damicone has sentinel plots out across the state monitoring for SRB. He also is closely in contact with other research and extension personnel across the U.S. working with SBR.

ODAFF has several fungicides approved through the Section18 process for use on soybeans if rust should occur. These fungicides cannot be used until rust is found. Many of the fungicides require rotation between modes of actions and can only be used twice in a season.

Grower and applicators can view SBR prediction models at <http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/pp/soybeanrust/forecasts/s050610.php>. This site will also provide you with the forecast for spore deposition if you scroll to the bottom of the page and click on "Current Sources". You may want to visit <http://www.sbrusa.net/> to see where the sentinel plots and infected areas are located.

If you have questions about SBR, you can call 405.744.9962. (OSU PSEP)

IS ROUNDUP HARMFUL?

The common herbicide Roundup has been found to be almost twice as toxic to mammals than just its active ingredient, glyphosate, alone.

Researchers in France noted that farm families who routinely use Roundup on their crops have had reproduction difficulties. To determine if Roundup could be causing the pregnancy problems, the researchers studied the effects of both glyphosate and the full Roundup formulation on human placental cells.

The tests showed that Roundup killed the placental cells at concentrations much less than those used in agricultural applications.

The full Roundup formulation also was found to be more toxic than glyphosate alone. Several adjuvant chemicals, including polyethoxylated tallowamine, are added by manufacturer, Monsanto to enhance the pesticidal effects of glyphosate, which comprises about 40% of the Roundup formula. The full Roundup formula was found to disrupt the activity of the estrogen synthesis enzyme aromatase almost twice as much as glyphosate alone.

The effects on cell viability by Roundup were noted at concentrations 10 times less than recommended label rates, with effects noted after only 18 hours exposure. The viability of placental cells exposed to glyphosate was further reduced with the addition of small amounts of full-formula Roundup.

Additionally, aromatase activity was disrupted at concentrations 100 times below agricultural application rates.

The findings were reported in the June edition of *Environmental Health Perspectives*. The authors concluded that Roundup is a potential endocrine disruptor and could be toxic to placental cells at exposures well below agricultural application rates. (Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, Vol. 33, No. 33, No. 34 June 13, 2005)

AFRICANIZED BEES

Africanized bees have been officially detected in counties across the state. The bees are primarily in southwestern and south central Oklahoma. You can go to <http://www.ento.okstate.edu/ahb/index.html> to view map of counties with confirmed Africanized honey bees.

The main concern about Africanized bees is to avoid disturbing the hive. These bees are very sensitive to vibrations from things like lawn mowers, weed eaters, chain saws, etc. The

bees become very protective and "stay mad" for up to 30 minutes. The bees will follow a person for a long distance. They do not give up easily.

Any pesticide application must be made according to label directions and the insecticide must be labeled for use at the site the insecticide is being applied to kill the Africanized bees.

ODAFF has provided a listing of bee keepers who will collect bee swarms and a list of certified pesticide applicators who will kill Africanized bees. These list are at <http://www.oda.state.ok.us/index.htm>.

If you have or think you have Africanized bees, you can call Don Molnar with ODAFF at 580.614.1035. (OSU PSEP June, 2005)

REVIEW OF NATIONAL ORGANIC STANDARD PESTICIDES

USDA-AMS published in the June 17, 2005 Federal Register a notice of advanced proposed rule making. AMS is seeking comments on the allowed use of 165 synthetic and non-synthetic substances in organic production and handling. The permitted use of these substances will expire October 21, 2007.

AMS is seeking comment on whether these substances should continue to be allowed or prohibited in the production and handling of organic agricultural products.

Comments are due on or before August 16, 2005.

This information can be obtained from the June 17, 2005 Federal register or by contacting the OSU Pesticide Safety Education Office (405.744.5531). (OSU PSEP).

CONTAINER RECYCLING

OSU's Pesticide Safety Education Program is sponsoring pesticide container recycling again this year. These are public events and available for all clean pesticide containers.

For information on where and when these events are scheduled, contact Charles Luper at 405.744.5531 or visit <http://pested.okstate.edu>.

At recent meetings, industry and the group that sponsors recycling discussed with state lead agencies the possibility of increasing federal or state registration fees to fund the program. The reason is not all pesticide registrants are participating in funding the

program but all pesticide containers are accepted. (OSU PSEP).

COURT REJECTS MOVE TO DISMISS PESTICIDE SUIT

A federal district court June 7 refused to dismiss a Clean Water Act suit challenging the way in which New York City currently sprays for mosquitoes (No Spray Coalition Inc. v. City of New York, S.D.N.Y., No. 00-CV-5395, 6/07/05).

Rejecting New York City's motion for summary judgment, the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York held that if the city is found to have directly sprayed insecticides related to mosquito control into navigable waters, then the city may be held liable for discharging a pollutant without a Clean Water Act permit.

In its motion, the city argued that the citizen action suit filed against it should be dismissed because its spraying complied with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and so did not amount to the discharge of a "pollutant" under the CWA.

Dismissing the city's argument, the court said that one of the argument's flaws was that, as a matter of law, the court could not find that the city had complied with FIFRA. Warning labels on all three of the insecticides used by the city warned against applying the insecticides to water. Also, the state permit under which the city was authorized to carry out its spraying program specifically barred spraying over water.

After several city residents fell ill from the West Nile Virus in the late 1990s, New York City, in coordination with state and federal regulators, began carrying out emergency mosquito control activities in its five boroughs. Using helicopters and trucks, the city sprayed the boroughs with three insecticides--malathion (Fyfanon), resmethrin (Scourge), and sumithrin (Anvil). Every summer since 1999, the city has continued its spraying program.

In 2000, the No Spray Coalition and a group of others opposed to the city's spraying program filed suit under the CWA and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act to stop the program.

While the district court subsequently dismissed the plaintiffs' claims, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit reinstated the CWA claim on the grounds that a party can still file suit under the CWA's citizen suit provision even though FIFRA does not contain a similar provision (No Spray Coalition Inc. v. New York

City, 57 ERC 1545 (2d Cir, 2003); 241 DEN A-9, 12/16/03).

The Second Circuit remanded the case back to the district court. The court then considered both sides'.

In support of its argument that the city violated Section 301(a) of the CWA by discharging a pollutant into the water without a permit, the No Spray Coalition offered testimony that on several occasions, individuals witnessed the city's helicopters and trucks spraying insecticides into the Bronx River and other bodies of water.

The city disputed the No Spray Coalition's evidence, arguing that it never directly sprayed insecticides into the water. In its motion, the city also argued that it did not need a CWA permit because its spraying complied with the requirements of FIFRA.

In support of its argument that FIFRA compliance obviated the need for a CWA permit, the city cited a document issued by the Environmental Protection Agency in June 2003 titled "Interim Statement and Guidance on Application of Pesticides to Water of the United States in Compliance with FIFRA." In the interim guidance, the agency said that "pesticides applied consistent with FIFRA are not 'chemical wastes.' "

EPA's definition of "chemical wastes" is relevant because the No Spray Coalition's argument that the city needed a CWA permit hinged on its claim that the insecticides sprayed by the city were "pollutants" under the CWA. To support its "pollutant" claim, the No Spray Coalition argued that the insecticides were "chemical wastes," a type of "pollutant" specifically mentioned in the law.

While the district court refused to grant either side's summary judgment motion, the court did rule that if the No Spray Coalition establishes that the city directly sprayed insecticides into navigable waters, then the city could be held in violation of the CWA.

While the court accepted the city's argument that FIFRA compliance would obviate the need for a discharge permit under the CWA, the court said that, in this instance, the city had not shown that it had complied with the pesticide law.

In fact, the court said, if the city did spray insecticides directly into the water, then the city would not have been compliant with FIFRA. Labels on the three insecticides used by the city specifically stated they were not to be applied to water. Also, the court found, the spraying permit issued to the city by the state's Department of Environmental Conservation barred aerial and

ground spraying within a certain number of feet of water.

Judge George B. Daniels wrote the opinion. Joel R. Kupferman with New York Environmental Law in New York, N.Y., and Karl Stephen Coplan with the Pace Environmental Litigation Clinic in White Plains, N.Y., represented the No Spray Coalition and other plaintiffs.

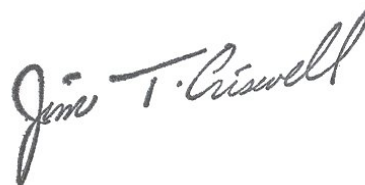
Inga Van Eysden with the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York and others represented New York City. (EPA E-mail, June 22, 2005) **Note:** The importance of this is the Ninth Circuit Court has ruled such applications are legal under CWA and FIFRA. This ruling says such applications are not legal under the CWA and FIFRA.

BLAST FROM THE PAST

June 5, 1985 Steve Schatzow, EPA OPP Director, indicated that, because many landfills are not accepting triple-rinsed pesticide containers, EPA, industry, and Congress may have to think about mandatory recycling of containers. (Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, Vol. 33, No. 33, June 6, 2005)

Note: EPA and industry took steps to implement voluntary container recycling. Today, however, we may be back to looking at a required recycling and a method to fund the program.

May 7, 1975 attendees at a conference on pesticide application sponsored by the Federal Working Group on Pest Management's Safety Panel were told that the nation could kill just as many insects with 5-10% of the insecticides being used currently. None of the 150 conference-goers directly challenged the statement by Chester Himel of the University of Georgia, although repeated requests were made for research to verify the statement. (Pesticide & Toxic Chemical News, Vol. 33, No. 29, May 9, 2005)



Jim T Criswell
Pesticide Coordinator

PESTICIDE APPLICATOR TEST SESSIONS

JULY 2005 - DECEMBER 2005

All 23 exams will be available at each session. PLEASE MAKE SURE you know in advance which specific exam(s) you need to take (e.g. Service Tech, Ornamental & Turf, Core, Right-of-way, General Pest, etc.).

RESERVATIONS ARE NOT REQUIRED FOR THESE TEST SESSIONS; they are all open to anyone wishing to test for certification. Tests are \$50.00 each; please bring check, money order or the exact amount of cash needed for testing, along with a form of photo ID.

There is no fee for government employees in the discharge of their official duties.

Unless otherwise noted, sessions are located as follows:

DURANT	BRYAN CO EXT OFFICE 1901 S. Ninth St.
ELK CITY	ELK CITY CARNIEGE LIBRARY 221 W. Broadway
ENID	GARFIELD CO. EXT OFFICE 316 E. Oxford
GOODWELL	OKLA PANHANDLE RESEARCH & EXT CENTER Rt. 1 Box 86M
HOBART	KIOWA CO. EXT CENTER Courthouse Annex 300 W. Main
LAWTON	GREAT PLAINS COLISEUM Annex Rm 920 S. Sheridan Rd.
MCALESTER	KIAMICHI TECH CENTER on Hwy. 270 W. of Hwy. 69
OKC	OKLA CO. EXT 930 N. Portland, Auditorium- <u>Park on North side & enter North door</u>
TALIHINIA	KIAMICHI TECH CENTER on Hwy. 263 A.
TULSA	NE CAMPUS OF TCC 3727 E. Apache (Apache & Harvard) Engineering Tech Rm. 127

**If you have any questions, please call (405) 522-5950 or e-mail
elandero@oda.state.ok.us**

Testing will begin at 9 am. unless otherwise noted

2005 Test Sessions

July

11 OKC
14 Tulsa
25 OKC
28 Tulsa
28 Enid

August

3 Lawton
8 OKC
11 Tulsa
25 Tulsa
29 OKC

September

7 Elk City
8 Tulsa
12 OKC
22 Tulsa
26 OKC

October

5 Hobart
10 OKC
13 Tulsa
24 OKC
26 Durant
27 Tulsa

November

1 Goodwell
2 Elk City
3 Tulsa
14 OKC
16 Talihina
17 Tulsa
28 OKC

December

1 Enid
7 Durant
7 Hobart
8 Tulsa
14 OKC
29 Tulsa

OPPORTUNITIES TO EARN CEU'S

JULY 6, 2005
CATEGORY: 1a – AGRICULTURE PLANT
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: PENDING
SPONSOR: OSU EXTENSION
TOPIC: COTTON SCOUT TRAINING WORKSHOP
PLACE: WOUTHWEST RESEARCH & EXTENSION CENTER
SOUTH OF ALTUS
ALTUS, OK
CONTACT: KAREN COGGESHALL
580.482.2120
FEE: NO

JULY 12, 2005
CATEGORY: 1a – AGRICULTURE PLANT
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: PENDING
SPONSOR: OSU EXTENSION
TOPIC: COTTON SCOUT TRAINING WORKSHOP
PLACE: MANCHESTER, OK/ANTHONY, KS
CONTACT: KAREN COGGESHALL
580.482.2120
FEE: NO

AUGUST 24, 2005
CATEGORY: 1a – AGRICULTURE PLANT
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: 3
CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: 7b – STRUCTURAL
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: ALL
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: CTN
TOPIC: PEST CONTROL WORKSHOP
PLACE: FOUR POINTS SHERATON
6300 EAST TERMINAL DRIVE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK
CONTACT: MICHELLE CURRY
512.288.8288
FEE: YES

OPPORTUNITIES TO EARN CEU'S

SEPTEMBER 15-16, 2005

CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: 3
CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: 4
CATEGORY: 7b – STRUCTURAL
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: 10 - DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 7
CATEGORY: ALL CATEGORIES
CEU'S: 2
SPONSOR: OKLAHOMA PEST CONTROL ASSOCIATION
TOPIC: ANNUAL CONFERENCE
PLACE: DOUBLETREE DOWNTOWN
616 W. 7TH ST
TULSA, OK
CONTACT: ROSA FISK
405.357.5741
FEE: YES

SEPTEMBER 27-29, 2005

CATEGORY: 3a, ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 6 – RIGHT-OF-WAY
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: PENDING
SPONSOR: OKVMA
TOPIC: FALL OKVMA CONFERENCE
PLACE: WESTERN HILLS STATE LODGE
WAGONER, OK
CONTACT: KATHY MARKHAM
918.256.9302
FEE: YES

OCTOBER 4, 2005

CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: 4
CATEGORY: 6 – RIGHT-OF-WAY
CEU'S: 2
CATEGORY: 10 - DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 4
SPONSOR: ESTES
TOPIC: PEST MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP
PLACE: OKLAHOMA CITY, OK
CLARION CONVENTION CENTER
I-40 & MERIDIAN
CONTACT: SANDRA MEEKER
469.916.4020
FEE: YES

OPPORTUNITIES TO EARN CEU'S

OCTOBER 5, 2005

CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: 3
CATEGORY: 6 – RIGHT-OF-WAY
CEU'S: 2
CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: 3
CATEGORY: 7b – STRUCTURAL
CEU'S: 2
CATEGORY: 10 - DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 7
SPONSOR: ESTES
TOPIC: PEST MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP
PLACE: TULSA
RADISSON INN
2201 N 77TH E AVENUE
CONTACT: SANDRA MEEKER
469.916.4020
FEE: YES

OCTOBER 6, 2005

CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 7b – STRUCTURAL
CEU'S: PENDING
CATEGORY: 10 - DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: PENDING
SPONSOR: ESTES
TOPIC: PEST MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP
PLACE: SPINGDALE, AR
HOLIDAY INN
1500 SOUTH 48TH ST
CONTACT: SANDRA MEEKER
469.916.4020
FEE: YES

OPPORTUNITIES TO EARN CEU'S

ONGOING
CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: 10
CATEGORY: 7b – STRUCTURAL
CEU'S: 6
CATEGORY: 7c - FUMIGATION
CEU'S: 4
CATEGORY: 7d – FOOD PROCESSING
CEU'S: 10
CATEGORY: 10 - DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 10
SPONSOR: PURDUE UNIVERSITY
TOPIC: PEST MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGY COURSE
PLACE: CORRESPONDANCE COURSE
CONTACT: JENNY TOWLER, 765.494.2960
FEE: YES

ONGOING
CATEGORY: 7c - FUMIGATION
CEU'S: 3
CATEGORY: 7d – FOOD PROCESSING
CEU'S: 10
CATEGORY: 10 - DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 10
CATEGORY: 11 – BIRD & PREDATORY ANIMAL
CEU'S: 2
SPONSOR: PURDUE UNIVERSITY
TOPIC: FOOD PLANT PEST MANAGEMENT COURSE
PLACE: CORRESPONDANCE COURSE
CONTACT: JENNY TOWLER, 765.494.2960
FEE: YES

ONGOING
CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: 2
CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: 7b - STRUCTURAL
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: 10 - DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 6
CATEGORY: ALL CATEGORIES
CEU'S: 2
SPONSOR: CHRYSALIS EDUCATION & CONSULTING
TOPIC: O&T, GENERAL PEST & STRUCTURAL
PLACE: HOLLIDAY INN
CONTACT: 3101 N. DALLAS PKW
PLANO, TX
DENNIS MALONEY
806.468.8583
FEE: YES

OPPORTUNITIES TO EARN CEU'S

ONGOING
CATEGORY: 3a – ORNAMENTAL & TURF
CEU'S: 4
CATEGORY: 10 - DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 4
SPONSOR: UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
TOPIC: PRINCIPLES OF TURFGRASS MANAGEMENT
PLACE: CORRESPONDANCE COURSE
CONTACT: PHYLISS BREWER
706.542.6692
FEE: YES

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: VARIOUS
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: UNIVAR
TOPIC: VARIOUS
PLACE: INTERNET – WWW.PESTWEB.COM
CONTACT: JEFF SMITH
916.371.7602
FEE: NO

ELECTRONIC PROGRAM

CATEGORY: 7a – GENERAL PEST
CEU'S: 3
CATEGORY: 7b - STRUCTURAL
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: WHITMIRE MICRO-GEN
TOPIC: PRESCRIPTION TREATMENT UNIVERSITY
PLACE: WHITMIRE WEB SITE
CONTACT: JODI WILSON
880.777.8570
FEE: YES

ELECTRONIC PROGRAM

CATEGORY: 1a – AGRICULTURAL PLANT
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: 10 - DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: Pest Network
TOPIC: GREENBUG MANAGEMENT
PLACE: www.pestnetwork.com
CONTACT: CHARLES COLE
979.732.0501
FEE: YES

OPPORTUNITIES TO EARN CEU'S

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: 1a – AGRICLTURAL PLANT
CEU'S: 1
CATEGORY: 10 – DEMONSTRATION & RESEARCH
CEU'S: 1
SPONSOR: SOUTHWEST FARM PRESS
TOPIC: SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT
PLACE: WWW.SOUTHWESTFARMPRESS.COM
CONTACT: HARRY CLINE
512.288.8288
FEE: YES

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: VARIOUS
CEU'S: VARIOUS
SPONSOR: PEST NETWORK
TOPIC: VARIOUS
PLACE: PESTNETWORK.COM
CONTACT: MEL YELL
512.626.1645 CELL
FEE: YES

ELECTRONIC PROGRAMS

CATEGORY: VARIOUS
CEU'S: VARIOUS
SPONSOR: UNIVAR
TOPIC: VARIOUS – GENERAL PEST CONTROL
PLACE: HTTP://WWW.PESTWEB.COM
CONTACT: VIC PRRALEZ
888.755.5566
FEE: YES
