



# PEP-TALK

## OSU Pesticide Education Programs

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<http://www.ag.ohio-state.edu/~pested/>

### EPA Region V 1-800

#### 1-800 NUMBER FOR REGION 5 EPA

EPA has established a 1-800 line for ordering EPA publications. The number is: 1-800-490-9198 EPA Regions, States, or the public may telephone this number to order any quantity of EPA publications 24 hours a day. Callers who require technical assistance will be referred to the appropriate source. (U. S. EPA Region 5 E-mail, January 14, 1997.)

### More Thanks!!!

The Pesticide Applicator Training Office thanks all of the extension personnel who helped with the recertification sessions held in Cleveland, Dayton, Perrysburg and Columbus. Approximately 2,400 commercial applicators attended these four schools to obtain recertification credits. We could not do it without the help of extension volunteers who worked with registration and moderation of sessions. There are some PAT proceedings manuals available for counties to have. Copies will be given out on a first-come, first-serve basis. Call June Allen at (614)292-6441.

Thank you too to all of those who attended the PAT Agent In-Service. Hopefully the in-service provided everyone with enough information and material to get you through this year's training season. Please let us know if we can help you in any way! Good luck and thanks again!

Our final training for this season will be the Pesticide Applicator Training for New Applicators on February 25, 26, and 27. These sessions will be held at the Fawcett Center in Columbus.

### Chemical & Label Update

The following information provides registration status of particular pesticides and should not be considered as pesticide recommendations by OSU Extension.

#### BIOLOGICALS ETC.

**Able** (*Bacillus thuringiensis* kurstaki strain M-200) -- Ciba-Geigy Corp. -- Registration has been granted for controlling lepidopterous (caterpillar) pests in tree fruits, terrestrial small fruits and vegetables, tree nuts and alfalfa. (John Ward, EPA, Press Advisory E-mail, January 23, 1997)

**B-Nine** (daminozide) --Several new special of ornamentals are now included on the label of this growth regulator including use on bedding plant plugs, and updated directions for use on pot mums and poinsettias. (Chemically Speaking, January 1997)

**Blue Circle** (*Burkholderia cepacia* isolate)-- Stine Microbial Products-- Registration granted for the biological as a fungicide for controlling damping-off disease on plant roots and seedling roots of vegetables, fruits, nuts, vine crops and spices. (John Ward, EPA, Press Advisory E-mail, January 23, 1997)

**DAZA**(dihydroazadirachtin)-- Agridyne Technologies-- Registration granted for this biological, a hydrogenated form of the naturally occurring azadirachtin obtained from the seeds of the neem tree. It will be approved for ornamentals, trees, shrubs, turfgrass, fiber crops, forage and fodder crops. (John Ward, EPA, Press Advisory E-mail, January 23, 1997)

**German Cockroach Pheromone** (pheromone)-- Woodstream Corp.--New biological pesticide to control German cockroaches. It is used in boric acid bait stations as a cockroach attractant. (John Ward, EPA, Press Advisory E-mail, January 23, 1997)

**Larv X SG** (B.t.i.)--Lobel--A new formulation being introduced that is 31% higher in active ingredient for mosquito control. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

**Lepinox** (*Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki* strain EG7826)-- Ecogen Inc.--Registration granted for controlling lepidopterous (caterpillar) pests of numerous terrestrial food crops, ornamental plants, turf and nursery stock. (John Ward, EPA, Press Advisory E-mail, January 23, 1997)

**M-Press** (B.t.) --Registered to control adults and larvae of soil dwelling beetles in turfgrass, landscapes and ornamentals. (Chemical Speaking, January 1997)

**Potassium Bicarbonate/Sodium Bicarbonate** --EPA established an exemption from residue tolerance requirements on all raw agricultural commodities when applied as fungicides or post-harvest fungicides. (Federal Register, December 23 1997)

**Rotenone** --Agr Evo--Due to the high cost of re-registration they have deleted from their label the usage on domestic pets. (Federal Register, December 3, 1996)

**YieldGard** (*Bacillus thuringiensis CryIA(b)* Delta-Endotoxin) --Monsanto Co.-- A final registration has been granted for a plant-pesticide for corn which is resistant to the European corn borer. Monsanto has licensed the technology to Cargill Hybrid Seeds, DeKalb Genetics, Golden Harvest Seeds and Pioneer Hi-Bred Intl. (John Ward, EPA, Press Advisory E-mail, January 23, 1997)

#### LIVESTOCK

**Boss** (permethrin) was recently introduced as a pour-on treatment for cattle to control flies, ticks, etc. (Chemically Speaking, January 1997)

#### ORNAMENTALS

**Avid** (avermectin)--Merck & Co.-- Added to their label the usages on aucuba, cotoneaster, Japanese pittosporum and juniper as a result of the IR-4 Project. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

**Azadiractin** --Thermo Thriology--As a result of the IR-4 Project uses added to their label are non bearing citrus and ornamental cabbage. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

**Bravo** (chlorothalonil)--ISK Bioscience--Due to the IR-4 Project, the usage on ferns, lilac, magnolia and maple may be added to the label. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

**Citation** (cyromazine) --Ciba--Due to the IR-4 Project the usage on snap dragons can be added to the label. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

**Conserve** (spinosad)--DowElanco--Registration is expected early 1997 to control various insects on turf and ornamentals. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

**Dacthal** (DCPA)--ISK Biosciences--Due to the IR-4 Project, the usage on ageratum, marigold, moss rose and spruce may be added to the label. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

**Diazinon**--Ciba--As a result of the IR-4 Project the following ornamentals can be applied to the label; balsam, gazania, marigold, poinsettia, Scarlet sage, vervain and wax vine. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

**Dursban** (chlorpyrifos)--DowElanco--As a result of the IR-4 Project the usage on Lobelia can be added to the label. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

**Eagle** (myclobutanil)--Rohm & Haas--Due to the IR-4 Project, the usage on hydrangea may be added to the label.

**Furadan** (carbofuran) -- As a result of the IR-4 Project usage on pines can be added to the label.

**Hexygon** (hexythiazox)--Gowan--As a result of the IR-4 Project the following ornamentals can be added to the label: arbor vitae, crabapple, forsythia, honey locust, Japanese spruce, maple, oak, purpleleaf winter creeper, spruce and yew. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

**Pennant** (metolachlor)--Ciba--due to the IR-4 Project, the usage on columbine, gaillardia and tickseed may be added to the label. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

**Resmethrin**--Agr Evo--As a result of the IR-4 Project the usage on periwinkle can be added to the label. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

**Snapshot** (isoxaben/oryzalin)--DowElanco-- Due to the IR-4 Project, the usage on creeping lilyturf and magnolia can be added to the label. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

**XL** (benefin/oxyzin)--DowElanco--Due to the IR-4 Project, the usage on Algerian ivy, liriop and pampas grass may be added to the label. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

### FIELD CROPS

**Aim**(carfentrazone-ehtyl)--FMC-- A label update for corn to control common cocklebur, morningglory, black nightshade, velvetleaf and pigweeds. (Country Journal, January 1997)

**Authority** (sulfentrazone & chlorimuron ethyl)--FMC--FMC has received clearance to market this herbicide for soybeans to control morningglory, nutsedge, nightshade, pigweeds, cocklebur, velvetleaf, lambsquarters, barnyardgrass, crabgrass and fall panicum. It will be sold premixed with other products under names such as Authority Onepass and Canopy XL and Authority Broadleaf (Country Journal, January 1997)

**Baythroid** (cyfluthrin)--Bayer--Added to their label the usage on sorghum to control chinch bugs, armyworms, headworms, midges, webworms and stinkbugs. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

**Command** (clomazone) --FMC-- A new formulation cleared for tobacco and soybeans in all regions but CA. Major grasses are controlled including barnyardgrass, crabgrass, foxtails, panicums, common ragweed, velvetleaf, smartweeds, purslane and lambsquarters. (Country Journal, January 1997)

**Flexstar** (fomesafen)--Zeneca--EPA has approved this new formulation to be used as a post emergence herbicide on soybeans. It has twice the active ingredient as the old formulation. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

**Fultime** (acetochlor & atrazine)--Zeneca Agricultural Products--Registration has been received for this corn herbicide that controls grass and broadleaf weed problems. This product can be used as a preemergence or early postemergence herbicide. (Country Journal, January 1997)

**Hornet** (flumetsulam/clopyralid)--DowElanco--This new combination product received EPA approval for usage on corn. It can be applied to the soil until the corn is 24 inches tall. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

**Headline**--BASF--A new post emergence product being released in 1997 as a broad-spectrum corn herbicide for control of problem grasses and broadleaf weeds. (Country Journal, January 1997)

### FRUIT

**Brigade** (bifenthrin)--FMC--Strawberry growers have an updated label for this product. The insecticide-miticide has been cleared for all strawberry growing regions to control aphids, armyworms, fleabeetles, leafhoppers, spittlebugs and strawberry clipper. (Country Journal, January 1997)

**Ferbam** --UCB Chemicals--Due to the IR-4 Project, the usage on Betal palm and non bearing cherries may be added to the label. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

**Provado** (imidacloprid) --Bayer-- Added to their label the usage on apples, crabapples, loquat, mayhaws, pears and quince. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

### VEGETABLES

**Bayleton** (triadimefon)--Bayer--EPA established time limited residue tolerances on chili peppers at .5 ppm. Expires on 11-8-97. (FR vol. 61, 12-2-96).

**Confirm** (tebufenazide) --Rohm & Haas--EPA established time limited residue tolerances on peppers at .5 ppm. Expires 11-30-97. (FR Vol. 61, 11-29-96).

**Dual** (metolachlor)--Ciba--EPA established time limited residue tolerances on spinach at .3 ppm. Expires 11-15-98. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

**Provado** (imidacloprid) --Bayer--EPA established time limited residue tolerances on beet and turnip roots at .3 ppm and their tops at 3.5 ppm. Expires 11-29-97. (FR Vol. 61, 11-29-96).

### MISCELLANEOUS

**Buctril** (bromoxynil)--Rhône Poulenc--Added to their label the usage on mint and also the application by chemigation. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

**Butralin**--Uniroyal--Added to the label for this growth regulator the usage on flue cured tobacco for sucker control. Also added the usage in a tank mix with MH. (Ag. Chem. News, January 15, 1997)

## Recordkeeping Software

### FREE PESTICIDE RECORDKEEPING SOFTWARE

A good recordkeeping system should allow you to meet the legal requirements for recordkeeping under the appropriate regulations AND include management information important to you. You may want to check the following Internet site and see if this software may be useful to you or your clients.

Here is a new web site which allows you to download free software to manage your record-keeping for WPS and RUPs. Point your browser to [www.OfficeWizard.com](http://www.OfficeWizard.com), and download the AMS system. Copy the file (AMS\_566.EXE) to a temporary directory, and type AMS\_566 and it will automatically run the install program. The system will then run a short demo.

You may copy the AMS\_566.EXE file, and give it to whomever has a need for it. Contact for the software: Marc Donovan Commercial Computer Systems, AMS - Pesticide Tracking System, (813)579-0000. (Robert G. Bellinger, Clemson University Ext. Pesticide Coordinator, e-mail, January 9, 1997)

## New Use For Sales Info

### NEW USE FOR PESTICIDE SALES INFORMATION

ALBANY, N.Y., Jan. 1 (UPI) - Researchers studying possible links between pesticide exposure and breast cancer are getting a valuable new tool.

Under a new law taking effect with the new year in New York state, a computer database will track the sale and use of restricted pesticides by commercial and private applicators.

Researchers and the public are able to access that information by zip code, allowing them to study whether high levels of pesticides play a role in breast cancer. A panel of 11 scientists will monitor the data.

Activists on Long Island think the high incidence of breast cancer there is the result of chemicals from pesticides in the water.

The law calls for the state to set up a monitoring program for water quality. In addition, tax forms will now have a check-off box enabling taxpayers to make a gift to breast cancer research and education programs.

(John Ward, EPA, E-mail, January 10, 1997)

## Dyfonate

### DYFONATE NO LONGER PRODUCED BY ZENECA

Zeneca is no longer producing Dyfonate (fonofos). Dyfonate is a Restricted Use (RUP) insecticide. Dyfonate is used at planting on peanuts, sweet potatoes, corn and other crops for controlling wireworms, rootworms, billbugs, and other soil pests.

Production has stopped and all existing manufacturer stocks have been moved into the hands of dealers and distributors. Zeneca plans to maintain the registration for 2-3 years to allow use of product in market channels.

Dyfonate II is ethylphosphorodithioate and there has been nothing to indicate that this product is similarly affected.

Growers who normally use Dyfonate, and especially those who have Dyfonate products in storage, should be encouraged to use up this product. Once the registration is discontinued it will be impossible to legally use the product.

If a grower has unopened containers of Dyfonate encourage them to contact their dealer. Dealers may be able to take back product, or at least assist in redistributing the product so it can be used.

Anyone receiving this message is encouraged not to accept a product from anyone for redistribution unless you have confirmed that you actually have an individual(s) who will accept and use the product. Even then you are better off serving only as a point of information transfer. In just two or three years unused Dyfonate will become a storage liability. (Robert G. Bellinger, Pesticide Coordinator Clemson Univ, E-mail, January 23, 1997)

## Methyl Parathion

### EPA AGREEMENT WITH REGISTRANTS REGARDING METHYL PARATHION

EPA has reached agreement with Cheminova (basic producer) and other registrants on a risk reduction program concerning the illegal indoor use of methyl parathion. Changes to be made include voluntary cancellation of all existing registrations of emulsifiable concentrate followed immediately by reregistration, recall and exchange program, packaging and formulation changes, inclusion of a stenching agent in the formulation and an educational campaign by Cheminova that will include public service announcements about the proper use of the pesticide. The document was signed late on Dec 30. (John Ward, EPA, January 3, 1997)

### METHYL PARATHION UPDATE FOR MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA

#### Incidents in Mississippi

In Jackson County, Jackson and Hattiesburg Mississippi two men, age 62 and 61, have been arrested on state charges of operating without a license and federal charges of misuse. The men operated separate unlicensed structural pest control businesses. They were certified as private applicators thus enabling them to use restricted use pesticides only on their own or leased property. Another Jackson City resident, has been arrested on state charges for operating without a license. And five others have been arrested on state charges for operating a business without a license.

A 67 year old man was arrested on state charges for selling methyl parathion in 1 qt. plastic oil containers. The product was mixed in a 30 gallon garbage can with a boat oar.

Command Centers and a hot line have been established. 2,446 calls have been received in the area and 1153 samples have been collected and 308 sites / 1242 individuals have been temporary relocated. There have been 120 pesticide returns. No deaths linked to applications have been reported so far although residents of sprayed locations have reported extreme nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea.

The State has suspended private applicator new and renewal

certifications pending a program review. A public meeting was held in Pascagoula and recorded by NPR. The meeting included members of the general public. The audience was very positive about EPA's efforts.

#### **Incidents in Louisiana**

Misuse incidents have also occurred in Louisiana. Other individuals have been notifying Louisiana of self applications of Methyl Parathion purchased at flea markets.

(John Ward, EPA, E-mail, January 23, 1997)

## **Dursban (Chlorpyrifos)**

#### **Indoor / Household Labeling / Reregistration Changes**

The following information was excerpted from a letter from Lynn Goldman, Assistant Administrator for Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances to DowElanco CEO John Hagaman. Lynn Goldman outlines the EPA review of chlorpyrifos and household pesticides in general. She emphasizes the importance of changing registrations and labeling, and highlights the measures that EPA believes constitute a framework for a voluntary agreement between DowElanco and EPA to address the situation.

"Although the focus of the EPA's immediate concern is chlorpyrifos, the Agency will seek similar measures for other indoor/household and termiticide products during the reregistration process. The Agency believes these risk mitigation measures for chlorpyrifos could serve as a model for the future reregistration of other indoor/household and termiticide products of concern," Lynn Goldman wrote.

DowElanco will:

1. Withdraw chlorpyrifos from the indoor broadcast flea control market.
2. Withdraw chlorpyrifos from the indoor total release fogger market.
3. Withdraw chlorpyrifos from the paint additive market.
4. Withdraw chlorpyrifos from the direct application pet care product market (shampoos, dips, sprays).
5. Take steps to increase protections for high-volume household uses.
6. Revise chlorpyrifos labels to include appropriate re-treatment intervals.
7. Make label changes as soon as possible for safer termiticide and pet care products
8. Accelerate education and training for PCO's on these measures
9. Undertake epidemiological research and establish a panel to provide scientific direction for study design for chlorpyrifos.
10. Continue the Poison Control Center Stewardship Project (University of Minnesota) for chlorpyrifos to monitor incident reporting related to chlorpyrifos.

Lynn Goldman stated that "the EPA strongly supports the notion of the public's right-to-know. In this regard, as I explained, it is EPA's desire to find ways to better educate the public on the use of and exposure to pesticides, particularly indoor/household products. We understand that DowElanco currently distributes a pamphlet through pest control operators. EPA will review the existing document and identify ways to improve communication of important information to consumers with you."

On January 15, DowElanco stated its intention to withdraw Dursban products from the indoor flea control, pet care and paint additives markets. (P&T Chem News, Special Report)

"Lastly, August 3, 1996, President Clinton signed the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996. Among other provisions, the law requires EPA to review all existing tolerances to ensure they meet the requirements of the new health-based safety standard. Moreover, FQPA requires EPA to consider all non-occupational sources of exposure, including drinking water, and exposure to other pesticides with a common mechanism of toxicity when setting tolerances. Obviously, when EPA completes this process under the new law, along with the ongoing reregistration review, the Agency may identify further risk issues. In this event, or if we are unable to reach agreement with you and other registrants on the above issues, we will seek further risk reduction measures either voluntarily or using available regulatory authorities."

(John Impson, USDA, Letter forwarded via E-mail, January 23, 1997)

## **San Francisco Pesticide Law**

#### **SAN FRANCISCO BANS PESTICIDE USE IN CITY PARKS AND OFFICES**

On January 1, 1997 a new ordinance will take effect in the city of San Francisco that "bans or limits the use of toxic pesticides by all city departments and mandates IPM as the preferred method of pest control." (P&T Chem. News, Dec. 25, 1996.) A handful of activist groups supported a campaign for this ordinance, the first one of its kind in major American cities.

Specifics of the law state that "all city departments must stop using Toxicity Category I pesticides...and any pesticide classified as a human carcinogen, probable or possible." (P&T Chem. News, Dec. 25, 1996.) Other pesticides used by city departments must be reduced by half the volume by 1998. And "by Jan. 1, 2000, city departments are required to reduce pesticide use by 100%." (P&T Chem. News, Dec. 25, 1996.) Wastewater treatment plants and public swimming pools are excluded from this law.

Another ordinance requirement is that a qualified pest management consultant be hired to aid in training employees to use and develop IPM strategies. The San Francisco government defines IPM as: "a pest management method that combines biological, cultural, physical and chemical tools to minimize health, environmental and financial risks. The method uses the least toxic synthetic pesticides only as a last resort." (P&T Chem. News, Dec. 25, 1996.)

Notification signs are also a large part of the new law. They are to be posted at all entry points to enclosed areas and in visible locations in open areas four days before and after all applications. Public recordkeeping is also being implemented.

The next step for the activist groups is to include San Francisco schools and public housing in the ban. (P&T Chem. News, Dec. 25, 1996.)

## Organophosphates

### NO NERVOUS SYSTEM IMPAIRMENT WITH ORGANOPHOSPHATES SEEN

Chronic exposure to low levels of organophosphate (OP) pesticides did not impair peripheral neurological function in Washington state farmworkers, according to a study by several University of Washington-Seattle researchers. The study, performed by Lawrence Engel, Matthew Keifer, Harvey Checkoway and Thomas Vaughan of the University and Lawrence Robinson of the Harborview Medical Center, Seattle looked at agricultural workers exposed to foliar OP residues. Sixty-seven farmworkers in Washington state exposed primarily to OP's on the job during the course of a single season, and 68 not exposed reference subjects matched in age, gender, ethnicity and education for their cross-section investigation were in the study.

Results showed that no statistically significant neurological differences between exposed and reference groups were observed. No relationship between duration of exposure and electro-physiological measures of nerve function was found in the study. Researchers did find that hemoglobin-adjusted erythrocyte cholinesterase activity was significantly lower in the farmworker group, but this effect was not associated with differences in neurological function. (The Label, Univ. Of Nebraska-Lincoln, December 1996)

## Advisory Group

### NEW PESTICIDE APPLICATOR ADVISORY GROUP

In December, the EPA's Office of Pesticides Programming (OPP) announced that a pesticide applicator certification and training advisory group was being formed. "OPP and the U.S. Department of Agriculture are co-chairing the panel, which is charged with developing recommendations on funding, content, infrastructure, delivery and evaluation."

The advisory group is to "bring to management a consensus on value of the long-standing program" in that "it is the first line of risk mitigation." One of the first things the group will need to do is decide the direction of the certification and training program "in the future and whether it is effecting changes in attitude and behavior for applicators."

(P & T Chem. News, December 11, 1996)

## Cut Roses And WPS

### CUT ROSES EXEMPTION TO WPS

EPA has granted a two-year exception with specific restrictions which will allow workers to hand harvest pesticide-treated roses grown in greenhouses before REIs have expired. The exception is subject to conditions designed to mitigate risk to early-entry workers. The conditions include:

- 1) The time in treated areas may not exceed a maximum of 3 hours in any 24-hour period.
- 2) Workers must receive pesticide safety training before engaging in harvesting tasks.
- 3) The agricultural employer must notify workers before entering a treated area that the establishment is relying on this exception to allow workers to enter treated areas.

The Agency requires agricultural employers using this exception to notify EPA in writing. This exception is effective after receipt of a letter and upon EPA's receipt of the certification statement. Agricultural employers will also be required to report known pesticide incidents to the Agency. (Sara Ager, EPA December 13, 1996)

## Grants for Growers

### NEW GRANTS FOR GROWERS

A new source of funds is available now for growers to encourage farm practices that will reduce pesticide exposure for migrant labor. W.S.O.S. Community Action Commission will fund farm equipment/practices that deal with pollution prevention of pesticides. This is probably a one-time program and is funded by U.S.EPA, Region V. There is a total of \$50,000 in the fund. The deadline for submitting an application is February 20.

Cost-share items eligible for funding:

1. Pesticide or Fertilizer containment facilities
2. Portable mix/load pad
3. Pesticide injection systems
4. Back-siphoning prevention devices or Fill-dispensing equipment
5. Pest monitoring devices / reports
6. Purchase of low volume spray equipment or tillage equipment that will reduce the overall pesticide used
7. Purchase of alternative products or biologicals replacing previously used pesticides

For information about this funding opportunity, call WSOS Environmental Department at (419)334-5112 or 800-775-9767.

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