



Texas
Cooperative
Extension
The Texas A&M
University System

CHEMOGRAM

Agricultural & Environmental Safety unit — <http://www-aes.tamu.edu>

March 2003

Budget Rescission Impacts PSEP Manual Prices By Don L. Renchie, Ph.D.

As we position ourselves to comply with the budget cutbacks, a few price changes are being implemented. Effective 3/1/03, the Structural Pest Control Board Termite manual (B-5075) and the Texas Department of Agriculture Laws and Regulations manual (B-5056) will be increasing by \$5.00 per book. The Termite manual will now be priced at \$20.00 per book, and the Laws and Regulations manual will be \$10.00 per book.

In order to ensure that all PSEP customers receive the most current order information, we have attached the **new order form** in PDF format for your distribution and use. We will also be mailing to all CEA-Ag agents a hard copy of this form for the purpose of photocopying for your constituents. This form will be kept in its most updated form on our website at www-aes.tamu.edu. **Please replace all old order forms immediately and use only those forms with the update 3/03.**

If you have any questions regarding these procedures, please contact me or the AES support staff at (979) 845-1099. We appreciate your continued support.

CHEMOGRAM NOTES from Mary Ketchersid, Ph.D.

Know and Follow the LAW: When a private applicator fails to get the required 15 CEUs to renew his license after a five year period, that applicator can NOT retest and reapply for a new license until one full year (12 months) has elapsed. If the licensee tries to take the test early intentionally, he could receive an administrative penalty. If this applicator comes to a training, he can obtain the D-1411 which validates that he has had the training but he can not retest until the full year has past. The D-1411 is good for five years from the date of the training which is on the form. Similarly, if a person attends a training but does not pass the exam, he should be reminded that he can take the D-1411 to the nearest TDA regional office on their

regularly scheduled test date and retake the exam any time during that five year period. A person who has allowed his license to expire can not buy or use restricted-use, state-limited-use pesticides or regulated herbicides until he obtains a new license. Review this section in the Laws and Regulations Manual B-5056:

§7.24 Applicator Recertification (excerpt)

(w) Failure to comply with the continuing education requirements for commercial, noncommercial and private applicators will:

- (1) result in nonrenewal of an applicator's license or certification until the necessary credits for continuing education are attained;
- (2) **prohibit applicators from retesting** for a new license in lieu of meeting recertification requirements **until one year after the expiration of their license;**
- (3) require the applicator to take and pass comprehensive department examinations for general knowledge and for each category in which the applicator seeks to be licensed if the applicator does not recertify and renew in one year following the expiration of the license;
- (4) require retraining of commercial, noncommercial and private applicators for categories or subcategories requiring special training if the applicator does not recertify and renew in one year following the expiration of the license; and
- (5) subject a noncompliant applicator to administrative, civil or criminal penalties and/or license or certificate revocation, suspension, modification or probation for failure to comply with continuing education requirements if the applicator operates under a license that has not been renewed.

§7.25 Expiration and Renewal of Licenses (excerpt)

- (a) A licensee who fails to file a complete application for renewal on or before the license expiration date must pay a late fee as prescribed by the Code, Chapter 12.
- (b) The license of a person who fails to timely file a complete application for renewal is invalid until a completed application and any required late fee has been received by the department. A person who applies a restricted-use or state-limited-use pesticide or regulated herbicide during a period when the person's license is invalid may be assessed administrative penalties in addition to any required late fee.

(c) If a complete application for renewal of a commercial, noncommercial or private applicator's license is not submitted within one year after the expiration of the license, the license will be deemed to be terminated voluntarily and a renewal application will not be accepted. Before being licensed again, the applicator must meet the requirements for a new license.

A recent question to the A & E S office

Q: Is it possible for someone to convert a non-commercial license to a Private Applicators license? Is this something TDA will do?

A: You can't convert from noncommercial to private. Becoming a private applicator will require attending the required three hour training program. The law does not prevent them from holding both, as the noncommercial license is related to the persons employment, such as CEAs and specialists in TCE. When a non-commercial applicator wants to make applications on their own property, they must hold a private applicators license. Using a noncommercial license on property other than your employers, or a cooperator as a part of your job, is illegal.

A Non-Commercial Applicator can convert to a Commercial Applicator if he took the TDA exams and if his CEUs are current (he has to show proof of financial responsibility and pay the required fees as well). A Non-Commercial license can not be converted to a Private Applicator license because a 3 hour training is required for a Private Applicator before he can be tested and a Private Applicator License actually covers more categories than most people have on their non-commercial license. A Private Applicator License includes categories 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G, 2, 3A, 3B, 4, 6A, and 10 (if a person had all these categories on their non-commercial license they may want to talk to TDA to see if they would consider it). Also, a Private Applicator can not convert to a commercial or non-commercial license because the testing for commercial/non-commercial is much more in-depth and there is a fee for each category exam. The following comes from the Texas Pesticide Regulations.

RULE §7.21 Applicator Certification

(a) The department may certify applicators in the following license use categories and subcategories:

- (1) agricultural pest control:
 - (A) field crop pest control;
 - (B) fruit, nut and vegetable pest control;
 - (C) weed and brush control in pasture and rangeland;
 - (D) predatory animal control;
 - (E) farm storage pest control and fumigation;
 - (F) animal pest control;
 - (G) citrus pest control;
 - (H) livestock protection collar application; and
- (1) M —44 (Sodium Cyanide application in accordance with §7.40 of this title (relating to M—44 Sodium Cyanide - State-Limited-Use Requirements)).
- (2) forest pest control;
- (3) ornamental plant and turf pest control (except as provided in subsection (c)(2) of this section);
 - (A) plant pest and weed control; and
 - (B) greenhouse pest control;
- (4) seed treatments;
- (5) right-of-way pest control;
- (6) aquatic pest control:
 - (A) aquatic plant and animal pest control; and
 - (B) anti-fouling paint;
- (7) demonstration and research;
- (8) regulatory pest control;
- (9) aerial application;
- (10) chemigation; and
- (11) chlorine gas.

(b) Private Applicators.

(1) Producers of agricultural commodities who complete an Extension or other department approved training program for private applicators and obtain a passing score on the private applicator test may be certified in each of the categories and subcategories listed in subsection (a)(1)(A)-(G), (2), (3), (4), (6)(A), and (10) of this section. A private applicator may be certified as an aerial applicator by obtaining a passing score on the aerial applicator category test. Private applicators will not be charged a test fee.

LAST CHANCE VIDEOS RECEIVE NEW 2003 APPROVAL NUMBERS

The Last Chance Videos have been renewed by TDA for 2003. TDA must assign new course numbers each year. Old 2002 TDA course numbers will NOT be accepted in 2003. If you are using the TDA approval number when you use a Last Chance Video tape, please be sure to use the 2003 TDA course number. Each tape is listed below with the Extension A-V Catalog number and the new TDA course number.

These videos can be checked out by Extension educators only for use in County programs or in the

office in a monitored setting. **These videos may NOT be sent home with individuals for independent study.** There are two ways to reach the AV-Library on the web. Find the new Texas Cooperative Extension Bookstore at < <http://tcebookstore.org/> > and go to Faculty Log-in. Each Extension Unit was issued a "passcode" by Judy Winn (J-winn2@tamu.edu) at Ag Communications. Once you log in to the Faculty Resource Center you have a link to the Educational Resources Library (this is the AV-library) on the left-hand navigation bar. Because the Educational Resources Library is only available to faculty and not the public, you have to be logged in to get the link. You can also access the library directly by going to the "Audio-Visual Library" at < <http://av-library.tamu.edu/> > or contact Edna Eisfeldt at (e-eisfeldt@tamu.edu) to place an order.

T A P E I - L A W S & R E G U L A T I O N S
CEUs in L & R 1.5, General 0.5
TCE A-V Catalog number - **VHS-2541**
2003 TDA Course Number - **5521**

T A P E II - I N T E G R A T E D P E S T M A N A G E M E N T
CEUs in IPM 2.0
TCE A-V Catalog number - **VHS-2542**
2003 TDA Course Number - **5522**

T A P E III - D R I F T M I N I M I Z A T I O N
CEUs in Drift 1.5, General 0.5
TCE A-V Catalog number - **VHS-2543**
2003 TDA Course Number - **5523**

T A P E IV - S A F E T Y
CEUs in General 2.0
TCE A-V Catalog number - **VHS-2544**
2003 TDA Course Number - **5524**

CD - All About Pesticide Applicator Certification
CEUs in Laws & Regs 1.0
TCE A-V Catalog number - **CD-5**
2003 TDA Course Number - **5525**

Agricultural Waste Pesticide Collection Program

The Texas Commission for Environmental Quality (TCEQ), in cooperation with Texas Cooperative Extension and the Texas Department of Agriculture, organizes regional waste pesticide collections to be held statewide as part of the Agricultural Waste Pesticide Collection Program.

The collections, which are free and conducted rain or shine, provide agricultural producers who apply pesticides in Texas with an opportunity to dispose of

unwanted products that may pose a hazard to them, their families, and their surrounding farming and ranching community, at no expense and with no questions asked.

The program is strictly voluntary and no one is required to participate. Participants, however, are asked to answer several survey questions concerning the types of chemicals they brought in order to gauge the effectiveness of the program.

Get full details at: < <http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/exec/oppr/agwaste/agwaste.html> >. Scheduled collection sites for April are as follows

April 2, 2003 - Brownfield - Time: 8:00am to 1:00pm
Birdsong Peanuts
3.2 miles South of Brownfield on County Road 474, located on the west side.

April 4, 2003 - Snyder - Time: 8:00am to 1:00pm
Scurry County Coliseum and Annex
2 miles east of Highway 350/Highway 180, located on Coliseum Drive

April 7, 2003 - Stamford - Time: 8:00am to 1:00pm
Farmer's Co-Op of Stamford
From downtown go south on New Hope Road (FM 1226) turn west on West Gould Street, located on the south side.

April 9, 2003 - Wall - Time: 8:00am to 1:00pm
Wall CO-OP Fertilizer Facility
From San Angelo go 7 miles east, located on FM 5769.

April 11, 2003 - Mason - Time: 8:00am to 1:00pm
City of Mason Recycling and Electric Center
From Highway 87 turn east on Cockville Road then turn south on Avenue F, located on the west side.

April 14, 2003 - Giddings - Time: 8:00am to 1:00pm
Sons of Hermann Hall
From Highway 290 go 2.5 miles south on Highway 77, located on the east side.

For more information about this program, please contact your local county agricultural extension agent or send an e-mail to cleantx@TCEQ.state.tx.us at the TCEQ.

Renovate® Aquatic Herbicide

It has been a long time since a herbicide has received EPA registration for use as an aquatic herbicide but

SePRO has introduced a new tool for aquatic plant management. Renovate® Aquatic Herbicide is a water soluble triethylamine salt formulation containing three pounds of triclopyr acid equivalent per gallon. Renovate® has specific activity on a number of woody plants and certain annual or perennial aquatic plants. Its intended use is for selective control of target nuisance aquatic and terrestrial plants in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes and wetlands and the banks and shores of these sites.

Deformed Frogs - Result From Parasite - Not Pesticides!

Reports of deformities in frogs have been published over the past 20 years (you'll get 4,000 hits when you search for *deformed frogs* using *Google*). While looking for a cause, some early reports hypothesized that the cause was pesticides in run-off water. Scientists with USDA-ARS do not think that pesticides are the root cause of deformities observed in frogs. Since 1995, scientists have been investigating malformations, including missing limbs, extra limbs, and missing eyes. Initially, agricultural chemicals were thought to be causing the problems. According to USDA-ARS research, naturally occurring estrogenic compounds and mineral shortages may be the culprits instead. Estradiol and testosterone readily affect the endocrine system, and large quantities of both compounds occur in animal wastes. Water samples from sites with deformed frogs exhibited estrogenic activity, but current technology could not identify the specific estrogens present. Additionally, many of the sites were deficient in key minerals such as sodium and potassium. The low mineral levels could delay frog maturity and make them more susceptible to developmental deformities. The mineral fluctuations could be the result of a record drought followed by a record wet period. Others reported fluctuations in ultra-violet light in various ponds to be at fault. Finally, some research linked the deformities with infection by flatworm parasites called trematodes.

Trematodes go through three different hosts in their life cycle. When their eggs hatch, the larvae infest aquatic snails. As they mature, they move on to frogs, where they burrow in, forming cysts at the bud where legs sprout when a frog transforms from a tadpole. When the frog is eaten by a bird, the trematodes lay their eggs, which are turned loose in the bird's droppings

The reason the deformities are becoming more common appears to be a chain reaction related to human changes to ecosystems, including fertilizer and

cow manure washing into the ponds. Researchers think the fertilizer is causing more algae and more algae means more snails to eat the algae. More snails means more parasites (because they live in the snails). More parasites means more malformed frogs. The researchers think the trematode is increasing its chances for survival by attacking tadpoles and destroying their hind limbs, so they are more easily eaten by birds which are the primary hosts.

These deformities in frogs resemble the deformities in humans caused decades ago by the drug thalidomide. Both the general public and scientists suspect that whatever is causing these problems in frogs may also cause harm to humans. The only tadpoles that developed limb deformities were those exposed to the trematode larvae, while tadpoles protected from the trematode larvae were not deformed. The field experiments showed that only the tadpoles that were infected with trematodes developed limb deformities and that these deformities occurred with more frequency in the groups of tadpoles that also were exposed to pesticides.

The bottom line seems to be that there is no simple answer for the frog deformities, and pesticides may still be a factor. Some pesticides are thought to have estrogenic activity. Even if we cannot easily explain these frog deformities, we ignore them at our own peril. After all, frogs may be like the canaries used to warn coal miners. If the canaries died, the miners took quick action. (Agricultural Research/Georgia Pest Management Newsletter, January 2003/ - in part)

RINSATE CONTAINER ISSUE

There was a discussion on the AAPSE list serve concerning legal and illegal uses of empty pesticide containers. This is something we need to be aware of and a question we need to be ready to answer but what is the correct answer? There does not seem to be complete agreement.

The issue came from Robert E. Wolf - Kansas State University - He wrote: It has been brought to my attention that an aerial applicator in Kansas is being pursued for a civil fine by our D of A. Apparently, this applicator has made it a practice to recycle rinsate by placing the leftover tank mix back into the 2 1/2 gallon jugs (draining from the tank and boom) and then adding it back into the appropriate tank mix as rinse water for a later application. According to my information the D of A is saying this is a 'label violation' because the container is not being punctured and properly disposed. Does anyone have any knowledge of this (using

containers in this manner and/or being fined for doing so) being done elsewhere or if there is any written material supporting or not supporting this as a practice? I have not been aware of this practice before.

Answers:

From: Murray Walton - Structural Pest Control Board - Texas: Most instructions (if not all) for pesticide containers other than refillables do not allow reuse. If an applicator wants to store rinsate for reuse, a container other than the original pesticide container should be purchased. The Texas Structural Pest Control Board has taken enforcement action for reuse of containers when the label prohibited reuse. Also, while encouraging use of rinsate for use in future applications has advantages in reduction of waste, the rinsate must only be used for appropriate mixes and percentage of active ingredient added adjusted for the material in the rinsate. We have encountered violations of labeled rates and application sites due to continuing to use rinsate for mix water without proper precautions.

From: Myron Shenk - Oregon State University: . . . if this is illegal, call the Sheriff and tell him to bring his handcuffs because this is what I have been telling our applicators to do for years! In fact, I have a publication dated 6/91, produced by the Waste Reduction Section of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality "Managing Waste Pesticides and Empty Pesticide Containers: for Agricultural and Silvicultural Pest-Control Operators," in which they recommend this. There is a note saying this information is adapted from Oregon State University Extension Service circular 1159. I am sure that if I took the time I will find this recommendation in our Oregon Pesticide Applicators Manual, which we adapted from a similar Cornell University Publication in 1992.

From Robert Mazalewski - Cuyamaca College - California: . . . there is a documented case that took place in southern California with the similar impact. A landscape management company had two workers applying glyphosate with all the appropriate PPE (and beyond) in a high-income residential area of Orange County. The County agricultural inspector observed two 2.5 gallon containers of what was thought to be glyphosate in the containers unlocked on the back of a "pick-up" while the properly "clad" applicators (instructed under the regulations of California (PSIS N-Series, Product and MSDS Sheets)) were applying glyphosate at a distance away from the vehicle; the two containers, that were thought to be glyphosate, were not "secured" in the tool box of the truck. The

County inspector cited the owner of the company for the improper storage of pesticide containers and the case made its way to an administrative hearing. The owner of the landscape maintenance company explained that the containers were only for the storage of water for the next application of herbicide (glyphosate) and that the containers were triple-rinsed and by storing water for the next herbicide application, the workers did not need to find a source of water to fill their back-pack sprayers for the subsequent application. The administrative judge reduced the fine for the improper storage of pesticides, but issued a fine for the improper use of "used" pesticide containers, even though the containers were only used for the diluent for the next herbicide application.

From Mary Ketchersid - Texas Cooperative Extension: I was once told by an EPA lawyer that reuse of a pesticide container was illegal even as a teaching aid on how to read a label. They said if you need a labeled container it was necessary to contact the company and request a container that had never been used.

The bottom line is this:

- 1) Do not generate excess rinsate - use the container rinsate immediately to fill the tank.
- 2) Properly calibrate for the job to be done so that all of the mix is used up in the application.
- 3) Do NOT store rinsate in the empty pesticide containers.

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Texas Department of Agriculture
Private Pesticide Applicator Training Verification and Exam

PA-404
 D-1411

SUSAN COMBS, COMMISSIONER

SECTION A	1 APPLICANT INFORMATION			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs.	First Name	M. I.	Last Name
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ms. <input type="checkbox"/> _____			
	Social Security No. - - -			
	2 PHYSICAL ADDRESS			
	Address 1		Address 2	
	City	State	Zip	
	3 MAILING ADDRESS <input type="checkbox"/> Same as Physical Address			
	Address 1		Address 2	
	City	State	Zip	
4 CONTACT INFORMATION				
Primary Phone () -		Secondary Phone (optional) () -		
Cell Phone (optional) () -		Fax (optional) () -		
E-Mail		Would you prefer to be contacted by E-mail? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Do you have a private applicator certificate (issued prior to 1/10/89)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Certificate No. _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No				

SECTION B	1 TRAINING VERIFICATION		
	City	County	Date / / month day year
	2 TO BE COMPLETED BY COURSE PROVIDER		
Printed Name		Signature	
Affiliation: <input type="checkbox"/> Texas Cooperative Extension <input type="checkbox"/> Other TDA Course Provider		Test Score	

This document becomes public record and is subject to disclosure. With few exceptions, you have the right to request and be informed about the information that the State of Texas collects about you. You are entitled to receive and review the information upon request. You also have the right to ask the state agency to correct any information that is determined to be incorrect. (Reference: Government Code, Sections 552.021, 552.023, and 559.004.)

As an education agency, the Cooperative Extension may have programs that meet your certification training and continuing education needs, particularly for agricultural applicators. Check your county government telephone listings to find the local Extension county office. To learn of other approved training organizations, contact the agency through which you are licensed.

Order Form: Study Materials for Pesticide Applicator License Exams

Texas Department of Agriculture License Exams	Order No.	Quantity	x Price =	Cost
Private applicator	B-1648	_____	x \$20 = \$	_____
Commercial / Noncommercial applicator-General	B-5060	_____	x \$20 = \$	_____
Laws and regulations	B-5056	_____	x \$10 = \$	_____
Commercial / Noncommercial License Categories:				
Agricultural Pest Control				
Field crop / Fruit, nut and vegetable pest control	B-5061	_____	x \$10 = \$	_____
Weed and brush control in pasture and rangeland	B-6034	_____	x \$10 = \$	_____
Predatory animal control	B-5062	_____	x \$10 = \$	_____
Farm storage pest control and fumigation	B-5064	_____	x \$40 = \$	_____
Animal health pest control	B-5069	_____	x \$10 = \$	_____
Citrus pest control	E-8620	_____	x \$10 = \$	_____
Livestock protection collar application	B-1509	_____	x \$10 = \$	_____
Forest pest control	B-5065	_____	x \$10 = \$	_____
Ornamental and turf	B-5066	_____	x \$20 = \$	_____
Greenhouse pest control	B-5063	_____	x \$50 = \$	_____
“Weeds of the Southern US”		_____	x \$5 = \$	_____
Seed treatments	B-5067	_____	x \$10 = \$	_____
Right-of-way pest control	B-5068	_____	x \$10 = \$	_____
Aquatic pest control (plant; animal)	B-5070	_____	x \$10 = \$	_____
Aquatic pest control-Antifouling paint	B-5072	_____	x \$10 = \$	_____
Aerial application (also for private applicators)	B-5055	_____	x \$15 = \$	_____
Chemigation	B-1652	_____	x \$10 = \$	_____

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Order Form: Study Materials for Pesticide Applicator License Exams (SPCB & TDH)

Structural Pest Control Board (SPCB) License Exams	Order No.	Quantity	x	Price	=	Cost
General: commercial / noncommercial / technician	B-5073	_____	x	\$20	=	\$ _____
Categories:						
Termite control	B-5075	_____	x	\$20	=	\$ _____
Pest control	B-5074	_____	x	\$20	=	\$ _____
Lawn and ornamental / Weed control	B-5066	_____	x	\$20	=	\$ _____
Fumigation (structural and commodity)	B-5064	_____	x	\$40	=	\$ _____
Wood preservation	B-5076	_____	x	\$10	=	\$ _____

For SPCB laws and regulations books, contact the SPCB at 512-305-8250.

For public school IPM coordinator certification (no exam required):

"Pest Control in Texas Schools - Adopting IPM"	B-6015	_____	x	\$10	=	\$ _____
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Texas Department of Health (TDH) License Exams

General: noncommercial	B-5060	_____	x	\$20	=	\$ _____
Laws and regulations	B-5056	_____	x	\$10	=	\$ _____
Health-related pests: vector and rodent control	B-5071	_____	x	\$40	=	\$ _____

(SPCB pest control licensees also may perform vector and rodent control.)

Shipping & Handling (standard UPS 3-5 day delivery) \$6.00

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