



The University of Georgia

College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences  
*Department of Entomology*

# THE GEORGIA PEST MANAGEMENT NEWSLETTER

Your source for pest management and pesticide news

March 2006

Volume 29, no. 3

## GEORGIA CLEAN DAY PESTICIDE COLLECTION

**APRIL 19, 2006      HAZELHURST, GEORGIA**

**You will find Clean Day details and a registration form at the end of this newsletter. Here is your opportunity to get rid of unwanted pesticides for free. Since its inception, this collaboration between UGA Cooperative Extension and the Georgia Department of Agriculture has safely disposed of more than 1,000,000 pounds of waste pesticides!**

**Fire ants get busy in the spring, and it is a good time to control them.** First, we will dispense with all of the mythical and ill-conceived controls, even if some people will swear by them. Grits, instant or regular, do not kill fire ants. Applying oil, gasoline, kerosene, etc. to the soil is a mistake. These substances pollute the environment for a long time, and they do not control fire ants better than more conventional methods. Very hot water will get rid of most fire ant nests if applied properly. However, it is difficult and dangerous to transport and apply several gallons of boiling water.

Banding together with your neighbors is an efficient, effective way to battle fire ants if you can work together. In areas with a strong neighborhood association or covenant, an area-wide program can provide outstanding control of fire ants. If you manage fire ants in your own yard, ants from your neighbors can quickly recolonize the area. An area-wide plan avoids this problem.

This web site has all of the latest information about fire ant management, whether you are part of a neighborhood gang or an army of one. <http://pubs.caes.uga.edu/caespubs/pubcd/B1191.htm>

**I do not understand why some people are reluctant to follow the recommendations of scientists concerning pest management.** A reader contacted me to discuss management of yellow jackets. His preferred method of control involved used motor oil and fire. From the overall tone of the letter, this person was concerned about the environment, but seemed convinced that his opinion about yellow jacket control was as good as anyone's. Unfortunately,

this person's position is not based on the body of knowledge that a scientist uses to draw conclusions.

I make mistakes, just like all scientists, but I know a lot more about managing pests and protecting the environment than a person with a gallon of used oil and a match. *Remember the Exxon Valdez oil spill? We dump more oil on the ground every few months.*

The bottom line is that universities provide a tremendous amount of information about the best way to manage pests while protecting human health and the environment. Most of it is available at your fingertips, and your tax dollars paid for most of the research and development.

## BIOTECHNOLOGY

**The Syngenta Company reported five years of good data for genetically modified wheat that resists the disease *Fusarium*, but the company may abandon the project.** *Fusarium* costs wheat farmers millions of dollars in losses to the point where many growers are replacing wheat with other crops. However, Syngenta is not convinced that major food companies will accept the genetically modified wheat. If the food companies will not use the new wheat, farmers will not plant it, and Syngenta will lose a decade's investment. (Reuters, 2-23-06 via Chemically Speaking 3-06)

It is interesting (and baffling) how public opinion works. A great majority (75% or more) of processed foods in the U.S. have one or more genetically modified components, primarily soy products or cottonseed oil. There has been very little publicity.

However, companies like Frito-Lay have made important economic decisions to ask their contract growers not to send genetically modified crops. To make the situation more interesting, Frito-Lay indicates on their web site that their products may contain genetically modified components. This dichotomy occurs because the company cannot control the marketplace or supply for all of the ingredients they need.

## NEWS YOU CAN USE

**Your dog has been in the garage and chewed open a plastic jug of pesticide that your \_\_\_\_\_ (wife, child, brother, etc.) left on the floor; the National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) can help.** NPIC is a toll-free telephone service that provides objective, science-based information about a wide variety of pesticide-related subjects. The service is available daily, 6:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. (PT), and the toll-free phone number is 1-800-858-7378. The web address is <http://npic.orst.edu/>

The NPIC is a very broad and useful source of information. Their motto is "Real answers to real questions from real people in real time." Their updated service also answers questions about antimicrobial products. Many people do not realize that antimicrobials are also pesticides.

**Pesticide recordkeeping can be serious business; the USDA has two handy manuals that can help.** Federal regulations require everyone to keep records of applications of restricted-use pesticides. Additionally, the EPA Worker Protection Standard requires records of every pesticide application made at most agricultural operations. No particular form or format is necessary, but fill-in-the-blank recordkeeping can be more convenient.

The USDA has two free publications to help applicators keep pesticide records: *USDA Recordkeeping for Greenhouses* and *Recordkeeping Manual for Private Pesticide Applicators*. You can order one or both by calling 703-330-7826 or by dropping a line to [amspesticide.records@usda.gov](mailto:amspesticide.records@usda.gov).

**Already with your virtual fortune from Nigeria, you may have received an e-mail advising you to beware of mulch that may be shipped from Louisiana bulging with Formosan termites.** Don't you believe it! According to Dr. Gregg Henderson, Louisiana State University, there is quarantine on all wood waste from hurricane-devastated areas of southern Louisiana. The quarantine specifically addresses the concern about Formosan termite-infested wood products being shipped to new areas. The state is currently debating how or whether large quantities of wood material can be treated prior to shipping to overflow landfills in Mississippi that do not currently have Formosans. However, the bottom line is that Louisiana neither encourages nor condones the sale of wood waste in mulch from the hurricane damaged areas.

If anyone is chipping, bagging, and selling mulch from southern LA, it is being done under the radar and illegally. The same would be true for Texas where there are also large quantities of wood from Hurricane Rita-affected areas that also have Formosan termites.

Part of the email message circulating around the Internet is accurate—at least the part about Formosan termites being found in damaged trees and the POTENTIAL for Formosans to be transported in wood mulch. However, the mulching process is highly destructive to termites and the likelihood is low of transporting a viable mini-colony of Formosans in this manner. Formosan termites have been shipped in this manner at least once.

If you are worried about Formosan termites, watch your railroad ties. They are commonly sold throughout the south for use as landscape timbers. Unfortunately, despite their creosote treatment, Formosan termites can easily inhabit the center (untreated) areas of railroad ties. Some states have quarantines for this type of wood coming from Formosan-infested areas.

Despite the fact that risk of Formosan termite infestations in mulches is low, consumers should be alert to the presence of termites in bagged or bulk mulches. A quick dousing of a garden insecticide labeled for control of ant mounds or other soil insects will control any termites you observe in newly spread mulch. If you open a bag and find it infested with termites, you might consider resealing the bag and placing it in a larger black plastic garbage bag and exposing it to the hot sun for several days. Raising mulch temperatures to 120 degrees Fahrenheit for an hour or more is generally sufficient to kill all insect life.

Another way to ensure that you don't introduce unwanted termites into your landscape is to purchase garden mulch from a reliable, local source. Many municipalities now produce and sell mulches produced from city yard trimmings and landscape waste. This should be a safe source for mulch and is a great way to "close the circle" and encourage recycling of a valuable resource that would otherwise end up in a landfill. (Nearly this entire article is quoted from Dr. Mike Merchant, an urban entomology specialist from Texas)

## DON'T DO IT

**From the annals of the National Pesticide Information Center, a true story about a man and his mosquito.** "Travis was vacationing in California for three weeks. During that period, he noticed that mosquitoes were aggressive and continuously swarming around him. He became increasingly concerned about contracting West Nile Virus.

Travis decided to purchase an insect repellent product containing DEET. He sprayed the repellent on himself daily and often reapplied every two or three hours. On a number of occasions, Travis covered his arms and legs with the product and then put on his shirt and pair of pants.

After two weeks of using the repellent this way, Travis noticed his skin was beginning to tingle and itch. Towards the end of his vacation, sores and blisters were appearing on his arms and legs."

It turns out Travis was causing his skin problems by overusing DEET. This example does not mean that DEET is overly dangerous or that it should not be used. DEET products are, by far, the most effective way to repel mosquitoes. However, it is critical to follow the label directions. It is odd that many people will ignore pesticide directions or even deliberately overuse the product. However, the same people would never take ten aspirin if the directions indicate a dosage of only two pills.

## FEDERAL NEWS

**There is good news regarding acetochlor and alachlor.** The EPA has completed a cumulative risk assessment for these chloroacetanilide herbicides; the risks are below the Agency's level of concern. The chloroacetanilides share a common mechanism of toxicity; they can cause nasal tumors. This group includes another herbicide, butachlor, which was not included in the assessment because there are no U.S. registrations or tolerances for it.

Acetochlor and alachlor are widely used in corn. According to USDA, about 25-30% of corn is treated with one or the other. Acetochlor is a restricted-use pesticide, and the EPA has had concerns about groundwater contamination. Acetochlor is not highly toxic or highly water-soluble, but this group of pesticides can cause tumors.

The EPA also evaluated the human dietary risks associated with all registered uses for acetochlor. The Agency has determined that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from exposures to the pesticide from food and non-occupational sources, including drinking water. Acetochlor is not subject to reregistration because it was initially registered as a pesticide active ingredient after November 1984. However, its tolerances must be reassessed. EPA reassessed 12 tolerances (legal limits for pesticide residues in food) established for residues of acetochlor in/on raw agricultural commodities, and they all met federal safety standards.

You may comment on the EPA's decision until May 30, 2006. The chloroacetanilide cumulative assessment is available at <http://www.regulations.gov> in docket #EPA-HQ-OPP-2006-0202, and also will be available on the EPA's Assessing Pesticide Cumulative Risk Web page at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/cumulative/index.htm>.

**The comment period for oxytetracycline is open until April 17.** This antibiotic is commonly used to control fire blight on pears and bacterial spot on peaches and nectarines. It is also used orally in humans/animals, and oxytetracycline is approved as an animal feed additive. You will find the EPA assessment and instructions for commenting at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

The EPA did not identify any direct risks associated with the use of oxytetracycline in agriculture. However, the Agency is concerned about long-term effects of broad application of oxytetracycline. When it is applied, there is the potential for many different types of bacteria to be exposed to the antibiotic. Some of these bacteria may be human pathogens or related to human pathogens. Through repeated exposure, these bacteria may develop resistance to oxytetracycline or similar antibiotics. Resistance could make it more difficult to control human diseases with oxytetracycline and similar antibiotics.

All of these steps are possible, but we have little information to estimate the magnitude of the risk. The EPA is looking for information in the comments that will help them to better characterize the risks. Oxytetracycline is a valuable pesticide; it should not be discarded simply because it might increase the risk associated with human disease.

**The comment period for arsenical herbicides is open until June 5.** This group includes MSMA, DSMA, CAMA, and cacodylic acid. They are commonly used in cotton and turf. Although the EPA has not identified any significant direct risks associated with these herbicides, the Agency is concerned about the increase of arsenic in the environment.

Arsenic is a naturally occurring, abundant element. Because it is an element, it does not break down under normal circumstances. It can take different forms as it combines with other chemicals, and it is redistributed by air, water, etc. Over time, the arsenic in herbicides can be transformed into forms that may threaten human health.

You will find the EPA assessment and instructions for commenting at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

**The EPA has released a revised risk assessment for the insecticide carbofuran.** The Agency has concerns about dietary risks, occupational exposure, and ecological impacts. Most

carbofuran is used to protect alfalfa, corn, cotton, potatoes, and rice; but it is also registered for a variety of other crops.

The EPA's current analysis shows that dietary risks can be effectively reduced by eliminating certain uses of carbofuran that result in very high exposure (e.g., high application rates). The Agency must consider the benefits of carbofuran when they evaluate occupational and ecological risks. If you have information about carbofuran use or ideas for reducing risks, it is important for you to comment.

The history of carbofuran can provide an important lesson. Carbofuran was implicated in a number of bird kills. These incidents resulted in use restrictions and cancellations of some uses. Granular formulations were particularly affected.

Deliberate misuse was a primary driver in the additional restrictions and cancellations. Growers were using carbofuran to kill nuisance birds. Many of these people considered carbofuran to be a useful way to control birds. Some of these people will never understand the link between their behavior and the EPA actions against carbofuran.

The revised risk assessments and related documents, including a Note to Readers summarizing carbofuran's risks and input needed by the Agency, are available in docket number EPA-HQ-OPP-2005-0162 at <http://www.regulations.gov>.

## HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

**National Poison Prevention Week is March 19-25.** Poison Control centers in the U.S. receive a call about every 15 seconds about poisoning. Forty percent of the calls involve a child under three years old. The National Safety Council reports that more than half of all U.S. poisoning incidents involve a child under six. This web site, available in English and Spanish, will help you protect children. <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/health/ppweek-lockit.htm>

**The U.S. Geological Survey has released a comprehensive report of pesticides detected in U.S. water.** The study team detected one or more pesticides in about 97% of streams in agricultural areas and 97% of streams in urban areas. In most samples, more than one pesticide and/or pesticide degradate was detected. Degradates are usually less toxic than the parent pesticide, but the breakdown products may be more toxic than the parent.

Organochlorine insecticides (e.g., DDT) were detected in fish tissue samples more than 90% of the time. Although organochlorines were once widely used, DDT and other organochlorines were canceled or greatly restricted more than 25 years ago. This study is a sober reminder of how long these pesticides persist in the environment.

Pesticide levels exceeded levels of human health concern in 9.6% of the stream samples in agricultural areas and 6.7% in urban areas. Agricultural streams located in the Corn Belt (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, and parts of adjoining states) and the Mississippi River Valley accounted for most concentrations that exceeded benchmarks—all by atrazine, cyanazine (no

longer in use by the end of the study), or dieldrin (no longer in use when the study began). Pesticide concentrations exceeded levels of concern for human health in about 1% of the groundwater samples.

The concerns for the environment were more widespread. Urban streams had concentrations that exceeded levels of concern at 83% of sites; the pesticides were primarily diazinon, chlorpyrifos, and malathion. Pesticide concentrations exceeded levels of concern at 57% of the sites, most frequently by chlorpyrifos, azinphos-methyl, atrazine, *p,p'*-DDE, and alachlor.

You can find more information at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2006/3028/>

This study will undoubtedly draw greater attention to the pesticides that were commonly detected. In particular, the EPA could increase restrictions on the herbicide atrazine. Atrazine has been under fire for several years because it is commonly detected in surface water, and it has been linked to some environmental risks.

**What happens to lead and arsenic-based pesticides that were widely used before we were aware of the risks?** According to the Journal of Environmental Quality (1-3-06), the lead and arsenic are still around. The researchers found that nearly all of the remaining arsenic and lead could be found within the top ten inches of soil. None of the lead arsenate remains in its original form. The metals are adsorbed onto silt and clay particles in the soil. If the fields erode, the particles and the metals can move to streams or other areas. It was not clear if the adsorbed lead and arsenic had any biological impact on stream macroinvertebrates. You can find out more on the web at [http://jeq.scijournals.org/content/vol35/issue1/#HEAVY\\_METALS\\_IN\\_THE\\_ENVIRONMENT](http://jeq.scijournals.org/content/vol35/issue1/#HEAVY_METALS_IN_THE_ENVIRONMENT)

A year or so ago, a developer called with a question related to this topic. They wanted to build a housing complex on an old orchard site where lead arsenate had been used regularly. I could not help them quantify the risks (liability), and I doubt if anyone could without extensive testing. Additionally, the risk of exposure may not be uniform across the site. I would not want the lot that once held the pesticide storage shed or where Farmer Brown had spilled several containers of lead arsenate.

**Pesticide concerns may wax and wane, but the profit potential will drive interest in organic production.** Although the organic market remains relatively small, market growth is phenomenal. Retail growth expanded 20% or more annually from 1990-2000. In 2004, the U.S. market for organics increased 14% over 2003, with a total value of more than \$12 billion. Nearly 75% of all conventional grocery stores carry organic products.

Fresh produce is the top-selling organic product, followed by non-dairy beverages, breads/grains, packaged foods (e.g., baby food, soups), and dairy products. From 1994-99, organic dairy sales increased 500%.

The increasing demand is also driving greater investment by USDA and universities. The USDA has expanded programs, insurance, and funding to better support organic producers. The University of Georgia has initiated a Sustainable Ag and Organic Production Task Force. Other universities around the world have similar programs.

In the near future, we will reach a nexus of organic production and genetically modified crops. If the organic market continues to expand, agriculture will not be able to supply the market without better pest management than the current organic production options. Genetic engineering may be able to fulfill the pest management needs without pesticides. Will the public accept genetically modified foods as organic?

The recently developed insecticide, spinosad, is recognized as an organic alternative, and it is much better than nearly all of the other pesticides available to organic producers. Spinosad is recognized as organic because it is produced through bacterial fermentation. If there is a profit incentive, pesticide companies may devise methods of producing other pesticides via bacterial fermentation. If large multinational companies develop many new pesticides that are produced with bacterial fermentation, will the public accept the widespread use of those pesticides on organic produce?

*The appearance of any trade name in this newsletter is not intended to endorse that product nor convey negative implications of unmentioned products.*

Dear Readers:

The Georgia Pest Management Newsletter is a monthly journal for Extension agents, Extension specialists, and others interested in pest management news. It provides information on legislation, regulations, and other issues affecting pest management in Georgia.

Do not regard the information in this newsletter as pest management recommendations. Consult the [Georgia Pest Management Handbook](#), other Extension publications, or appropriate specialists for this information.

Your input in this newsletter is encouraged.

If you wish to be added to the mailing list, just call us at 706-542-9035.

Or write us:

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E-mail: [bugman@uga.edu](mailto:bugman@uga.edu)

Or visit us on the Web. You will find all the back issues there and other useful information.

<http://pubs.caes.uga.edu/caespubs/entomology/pestnewsletter/newsarchive.html>

Sincerely:



Dr. Paul Guillebeau, Associate Professor & Extension Entomologist

**GEORGIA CLEAN DAY  
2006**

## **WASTE PESTICIDE COLLECTION PROGRAM**

### **The Georgia Department of Agriculture and the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service**

DATE: Wednesday, April 19, 2006  
TIME: 9:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m.  
LOCATION: Davis Farm and Garden Center  
80 East Jefferson St.  
Hazlehurst, GA 31539

### **PROGRAM INTRODUCTION**

Pesticides in leaking containers or disposed of improperly may cause environmental damage by contaminating water supplies or harming people and wildlife. Some pesticides that have been used in the past are now in need of proper disposal. This program gives everyone an opportunity to discard old, unusable, or cancelled pesticides. No fees are charged for participation in this program, and all accepted materials will be turned over to a hazardous waste contractor for disposal.

### **PROGRAM ORGANIZATION**

The Georgia Department of Agriculture, through funding provided by the Georgia General Assembly, is charged with organizing and administering this program.

### **SERVICE AREA**

Individuals wishing to participate in the program must fill out the enclosed pre-registration form and return it to **Tim Varnedore, UGA Cooperative Extension Service, Jeff Davis County, FAX (912)379-1091**. This information is necessary to plan for the collection, transportation, and disposal of the waste pesticides collected.

### **PROGRAM BENEFITS**

This is an excellent opportunity to dispose of pesticides that you have been holding because you had neither an economical nor legal means to dispose of them. Canceled and suspended pesticides by definition cannot be used and must be disposed of, often as hazardous waste. Some reasons to participate in this program are:

1. No disposal fees for those who participate in the 2006 program.
2. The disposal contractor secures all permits and approvals.
3. Disposal contractor takes possession of the waste and thereby becomes the generator.
4. Participants are not directly involved with state and federal regulatory agencies.
5. All materials eligible for destructive incineration will be destroyed.
6. Minimization of ongoing liabilities from continued storage of these wastes on your property.

## **ELIGIBLE PESTICIDES**

All canceled, suspended, unusable and unwanted materials classified as pesticides may be turned in for collection. Please refer to the brief list below to determine what types of materials will or will not be accepted at the event. Please list all pesticides to be turned in on the pre-registration form in order to estimate types and volumes to be collected. Any pesticides without a brand name, trade name, or active ingredient on the label may require analysis to determine the contents. Please label all unidentifiable pesticides as "unknown" on the pre-registration form.

### **ACCEPTABLE MATERIALS**

**Insecticides**  
**Growth Regulators**  
**Fungicides**  
**Harvest Aid Chemicals**  
**Nematicides**  
**Bactericides**  
**Herbicides**  
**Miscellaneous pesticides**  
**Probable pesticides**

### **EXCLUDED MATERIALS**

**Compressed Gases**  
**Solvents**  
**Paints**  
**Antifreeze**  
**Motor Oil**  
**Explosive Materials**  
**Fertilizers or Nutrients that are  
neither hazardous or do not  
contain pesticide admixtures**

### **PRE-REGISTRATION HELPS PLAN FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION**

- **PLEASE LIST ALL PESTICIDES YOU PLAN TO BRING TO COLLECTION SITE ON THE PRE-REGISTRATION FORM.**
- **ITEMS NOT REGISTERED WILL BE REFUSED AT THE COLLECTION SITE.**
- **EMPTY CONTAINERS OR RINSATES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.**
- **NO COMPRESSED GASES CAN BE ACCEPTED. (METHYL BROMIDE, CHLORPICRIN, VIKANE, ETC.).**

## **PROGRAM COLLECTION**

Participants will deliver their waste pesticides to the collection site where the disposal contractor will unload them. There are no forms to sign and you do not have to exit your vehicle. The contractor will accept sole responsibility for the waste and will provide handling, packaging, and disposal of the waste pesticides at the collection site.

**PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN PRE-  
REGISTRATION FORMS TO THE UGA JEFF DAVIS  
COUNTY EXTENSION OFFICE BY APRIL 14, 2006**

**Please Send or Fax Forms To:**

**Tim Varnedore**  
**UGA Jeff Davis CES**  
**P. O. Box 643**  
**Hazlehurst, GA 31539**  
**Phone: 912-375-6648**  
**Fax: 912-379-1091**

**For program related questions please contact Steve Cole at (404) 656-9373**

# TRANSPORT TIPS

No safety precautions and protective measures can be suggested that totally eliminate risks. However, here are some suggestions that may assist you in minimizing exposure as you work with waste pesticides.

**IF YOU HAVE A SPILL:  
CALL 1-800-241-4113 FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE**

## **FOR TRANSPORTING WASTE MATERIALS:**

1. Inspect all pesticides to see that they are securely packaged. Only transport containers that are securely closed.
2. Line the storage area of the transport vehicle with plastic sheeting to contain any spillage that might occur and therefore simplify cleanup and decontamination.
3. Assure all labels are securely attached. This is important for disposal of these materials.
4. Arrange containers in your vehicle so that they are braced to prevent shifting which may result in container damage and/or leakage.
5. All containers should be kept dry during transport. Loads in open vehicles such as pick-up trucks should be covered in the event of rainfall.
6. Do not transport pesticide waste in a manner that will allow fumes from those wastes to enter the passenger compartment of the transportation vehicle.

**DRIVE CAREFULLY.** You are responsible for any spillage, damage, subsequent cleanup and restoration that might occur while you are transporting the wastes, whether the accident is your fault or other's. The State and its contractor are not responsible for any spillage that occurs before the contractor at the collection site accepts the waste.

## **HANDLING WASTE MATERIAL**

1. Inspect containers. If, upon inspection, you have reason to suspect that the container will tear or rupture when moved, do not attempt to move or load the container for transport. Come to the collection site without it and we will provide assistance.
2. Wear the protective clothing and protective equipment (goggles, gloves, respirator, etc.) described on product labels when handling pesticides.
3. At a minimum, wear a long sleeved shirt buttoned at the wrist, a pair of chemical-resistant gloves, preferably a chemically resistant apron, rubber boots, goggles and a hat.
4. Have spill control materials available. For example, a 10-pound bag of commercially available safety absorbent, a shovel and a container for spilled material collected with the absorbent and contaminated soil may be useful in control and cleanup of a spill involving a small amount of material. Bring any spilled materials with you to the collection site for disposal.

# GEORGIA CLEAN DAY 2006

## WASTE PESTICIDE DISPOSAL PROGRAM PRE-REGISTRATION FORM

Name	Telephone Number (    )        -
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Mailing address	City	Zip Code	County
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NAME OF PRODUCT OR ACTIVE INGREDIENT	PRODUCT TYPE <i>Check One</i>	OVERALL CONDITION OF CONTAINERS <i>If poor or damaged please describe in comments section</i>	SIZE OF CONTAINER	HOW MANY CONTAINERS OF THIS PRODUCT?	ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY OF THIS PRODUCT	COMMENTS OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Gas					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Gas					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Gas					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Gas					
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Gas					

Please send or fax to:

Tim Varnedore  
 UGA Jeff Davis CES  
 P. O. Box 643  
 Hazlehurst, GA 31539  
 Fax: 912-379-1091

**80 E. Jefferson St.  
Hazlehurst, GA 31539**

