NORTH DAKOTA
PESTICIDE QUARTERLY

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Heightened Awareness Notice

Federal Bureau of Investigation—Minneapolis Field Office October 4, 2001

The investigation into the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks is proceeding expeditiously, and significant and voluminous intelligence has been collected.

The FBI possesses no credible evidence that a chemical, biological, nuclear, or radiological attack is being planned. However, all agencies are asked to heighten their awareness to this possibility.

Representatives at facilities that manufacture, distribute, transport, or store hazardous chemicals should be especially vigilant. Any suspicious activity, including threats, unusual purchases, or suspicious behavior by employees or customers, should be reported to the local FBI office as soon as possible. The FBI field office will facilitate a formal threat assessment process with FBI Headquarters and other government agencies to determine the credibility of the threat and to provide response guidance. The FBI will share any information, to include threat information, as it becomes known. The purpose of the formal threat assessment process is to facilitate the timely sharing of credible information while avoiding unnecessary public panic caused by non-specific and uncorroborated threats.

Any agency receiving information, regarding any unusual incidents involving industrial chemicals, pesticides, or potentially dangerous biological or chemical agents, is requested to immediately contact: **Special Agent John Dalziel**, FBI Fargo Field Branch at (701)232-7241.

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Agrichemical Security Measures Urged

Allan Deutsch of IPMnet NEWS (IPMnet NEWS. October 2001. Issue 94), www.ipmnet.org

A consortium of U.S. organizations encourages all businesses or individuals worldwide that manufacture, store, market, transport, and utilize agrichemicals to activate rigorous security measures and remain highly vigilant, not only to theft, but to the potential for abuse and malicious misuse.

A summary of procedures for improving security includes:

- Establish and maintain facility perimeter security;
- Limit access to all storage areas, and tightly control access keys;
- Assure that locks are case-hardened, tamper-resistant, and in top working order;
- Use cable seal locks to secure individual storage containers;
- Maintain thorough stock records and perform frequent inventories;
- Provide exterior lighting and systems for handling emergency situations (video cameras, alarms, etc.) and frequently check systems for full functionality;
- Establish contact with local law enforcement and fire authorities;
- Post a list of emergency contacts (names, phone numbers, etc.) at facility entrance exterior.

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Coordinator's Comments

The events of Sept. 11 will reverberate across this country for years to come. Some of the fallout will be a heightened state of concern regarding the security of pesticides and pesticide application equipment. Therefore, this Pesticide Quarterly is loaded with security information for both pesticide dealers and applicators. Take the time to consider the points made in these articles and give some thought to adopting these precautions in your operation.

It is hard to imagine that somehow, someway, people in North Dakota may become part of some terrorist plot, but then just a few weeks ago we could not have imagined the events of September 11 either. Consider the following:

- We have had aerial applicators in this state grounded for several days this fall because of FAA orders.
- The FBI has uncovered some people in other states who have fraudulently obtained Hazardous Materials Transport licenses. (These very easily could be pesticide certifications.)
- The FBI has asked mosquito control boards or districts across the USA to inventory their equipment because of a situation in Oregon.
- The EPA has reported that FIFRA Pesticide Inspection Credentials have been stolen and they are concerned that they could be used inappropriately.
- We have had Extension personnel in other states report incidents of inappropriate requests for information about pesticides and certification.
- The FBI has requested pesticide sales records from several regulatory agencies and businesses in other states.
- In recent days, the FBI has made visits to the North Dakota Department of Agriculture, the North Dakota Aeronautics Commission, and the NDSU Extension Pesticide Program. In the course of these consultations, the FBI requested and obtained pesticide certification records.

Based on these points and other personal observations and conversations, I think it is clear that both the public and law enforcement personnel are very worried about the possibility of pesticides being used inappropriately.

In response to this, I think it is likely that you will see:

- More aggressive verification of credentials by: businesses, Extension personnel, and pesticide inspectors. This will result in at least a modest level of inconvenience for everyone.
- Sales records of especially the most toxic pesticides, like fumigants, will be scrutinized more intensely than they already are.
- Pesticide certification programs will spend more time on pesticide security issues in trainings.
- Down the road, we may see certification cards carry photo identification on them.

I do not expect that we will deal directly with terrorists in North Dakota. But it is realistic to assume that terrorists may indirectly seek material or false credentials from businesses or agencies within our state. More importantly, I think there is a reasonable chance that we could encounter someone locally who is mentally ill. These people are easily influenced by news reports and could get twisted copycat ideas to use pesticide inappropriately. It is about these people that we need to be most concerned.

So be careful out there, ask questions, and keep your antennae up.

Best regards,

Andrew A. Thostenson

Agrichemical Security Measures Urged

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Security also involves being alert to unusual or suspicious actions. Indications that something is amiss may include unusual behavior by a purchaser or other individual who:

- Seems unfamiliar with details of using an agrichemical;
- Acts nervous, seems uneasy or vague, and avoids eye contact;
- Demands immediate possession of purchased material instead of available future delivery;
- Asks for material in smaller, individual containers rather than in bulk;
- Insists on paying with cash instead of using credit or a check.

The consortium suggests promptly reporting any suspicious activity to designated authorities.

Pesticide Alert: Pesticide Safety and Site Security

Prepared by the US Environmental Protection Agency, October 2, 2001

The Environmental Protection Agency is issuing this *Alert* to all pesticide industry organizations, facilities, and handlers as a precaution during this heightened state of security awareness. This *Alert* highlights some general security areas that companies may want to review to ensure that appropriate measures are being implemented. EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs has developed this tailored summary of the Agency's Chemical Safety Alert entitled, "Chemical Accident Prevention: Site Security," which outlines measures to ensure secure and accident-free operations. Published in February 2000, the more detailed Chemical Safety Alert is available on the Web at: *www.epa.gov/swercepp/p-small.htm#alerts.*

It is important that all pesticide establishments review this information and take appropriate steps to minimize risk. This document does not substitute for EPA's regulations, nor is it a regulation itself. It cannot and does not impose legally binding requirements on EPA or the regulated community, and measures it describes may not apply to a particular situation based upon circumstances. The Agency may continue to provide further guidance in the future, as appropriate.

Knowing and understanding potential security threats

Businesses that manufacture, reformulate, sell, distribute, transport, store, or apply pesticides have long known the importance of risk mitigation steps for the safety of their workers, their customers, and their communities. For manufacturers and reformulators, efforts focus on ensuring that the facility is operated safely

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Bee keepers widely abuse CheckMite+ Miticide in North Dakota and in dozens of other states

In the summer of 2000 the North Dakota Department of Agriculture discovered that CheckMite+ was being misused in several commercial beekeeping operations. Follow-up and additional investigations this past summer uncovered dozens of incidents across the state. This is not a problem unique to North Dakota. EPA has convened a regulatory enforcement taskforce to address this problem nationwide.

What follows is a copy of a memorandum prepared on Sept. 12, 2001 by the Michigan Department of Agriculture for the Michigan Beekeepers Association outlining the issue:

To:	Terry Klein, Michigan Beekeepers Association
From:	Michael Hansen, State Apiarist
Subject:	Misuse of CheckMite+

It hasn't taken long and already the regulatory world is looking down with consternation at beekeepers that are misusing CheckMite+ (coumaphos). In several states beekeepers are facing fines for abusing this product by ignoring label requirements. Reports of misuse include beekeepers leaving strips in colonies during honey production, leaving them in all winter long, cutting the strips in half and even reusing the strips. What do we accomplish by misusing pesticide products?

First, there's the issue of human health. CheckMite+ strips are to be removed during honey production to prevent residues from accumulating in honey at levels that may be harmful to human health. Why would be want to take the chance of impacting human health? We'll create work for laboratories as the trust factor decreases. In a straw pole among state apiarists today, we were able to list a number of laboratories that will check honey for traces of coumaphos. Honey buyers will have to make sure the products they buy are pesticide free by submitting samples to the laboratories. If you get caught, expect to lose your crop, your good name, and a lot of money.

Second, we'll increase the rate of resistance tremendously. Nothing gives mites a fighting chance like long-term exposure to sub-lethal doses of pesticides. Mites are among the most adaptive animals known. Why would we want to help them develop resistance?

And third, we'll jeopardize legal use of this product. After all, why should EPA authorize emergency use of a pesticide that is being blatantly misused especially if there is potential for an adverse health effect?

EPA wants to make sure that the beekeeping industry realizes that no one is standing in the doorway with a new miticide product at this time. When the mites are resistant to coumaphos, there is no replacement. So why does a small percentage of the beekeeping industry insist on gambling away our ability to control our most crippling pests?

on a day-to-day basis. Manufacturers must use well-designed equipment, conduct preventive maintenance, implement up-to-date operating procedures, and employ well-trained staff. Those who distribute pesticides have focused on safe storage and accurate labeling of their products. For the pesticide user community, safety efforts have focused on strictly reading and following all label directions. Today, these efforts aren't necessarily enough.

While many of the steps to ensure an effective security program seem routine, they are *critical* to the health and safety of your business, facility, and community. Without effective security procedures, your business may be vulnerable to both internal and external threats, posing risks to yourself and employees, your building and machinery, stored pesticides, and even sensitive business information. If you have mobile pest application equipment, particularly aerial application equipment, special precautions should be taken to protect both your equipment and the surrounding community.

Recommended considerations in evaluating pesticide security

The security needs and critical control points will differ for every business and facility. However, some of the fundamental security control points include:

- **Securing Buildings, Manufacturing Facilities, Storage Areas, and Surrounding Property:** One of the most fundamental security needs is the prevention of intrusion to areas used to manufacture or store pesticides and other toxic chemicals. Elements of an effective security plan can range from basic fencing, lighting, and locks, to intrusion detection systems, cameras, and trained guards. For more information on basic tips on protecting your site, review EPA's report AChemical Accident Prevention: Site Security" listed below in the section entitled "For More Information."
- **Securing Pesticide Application Equipment and Vehicles:** Facilities and pesticide businesses should ensure that they have appropriate security protections to prevent intruder access to equipment used in mixing, loading, and applying pesticides. Before operating pesticide application tools and vehicles, handlers must have proper authorization and identification.
- **Aerial Application Equipment:** Security awareness is particularly important for large-scale pesticide application equipment like aircraft and large trucks. The FBI has requested that aerial applicators be vigilant to any suspicious activity relative to the use, training in, or acquisition of dangerous chemicals or airborne application of same, including threats, unusual purchases, suspicious behavior by employees or customers, and unusual contacts with the public. Any suspicious circumstances or information should be reported to the FBI.
- **Protecting Confidential Information:** As business, safety, and security systems become more reliant on computer and communications technology, the need to secure these systems has grown. Such efforts include contingency planning for power losses, effective monitoring of access ports, adherence to password and backup procedures, and other mechanisms to maintain access for authorized personnel only.
- **Designing Facilities and Equipment to Minimize Risk of Damage:** Whether an intrusion to a computer by a hacker or a physical intrusion of your facility by a vandal or saboteur, it is important to take steps to minimize the extent of damage. For example, in order to prevent damage, the use of sturdy, reliable, and potentially blast-proof materials is essential in the construction of equipment used to transport and apply pesticides.
- **Developing Procedures and Policies that Support Security Needs:** Even the best hardware and staffing budgets are only as effective as the procedures and policies that control their use.
- Effective hiring and labor relations policies are important to obtain and retain good employees who will support and follow safety precautions. For example, the hiring process should ensure that pesticide handlers have all requisite training necessary to handle pesticides safely. Background checks of staff who have access to secure areas, particularly those areas where pesticides may be stored, are also necessary.
  - Inventory management policies can help limit the amount of potentially hazardous pesticides stored on site, reducing the risks of accidental or intentional release or theft.
- Effective advance emergency response procedures can be critical, helping ensure that business officials and employees understand how to respond and whom to contact in the case of an emergency. Aside from accidents, such plans must also consider vandalism, bomb threats, and potential terrorist activity.

Timely coordination with authorities

If a breach of security or suspicious activity does occur, timely cooperation authorities is crucial. In addition to cooperation with your local police department, the FBI requests that

you expeditiously report any threats or suspicious behavior to your local FBI field office. These agencies also must be informed if, as a registrant, you are made aware of any reports of adverse exposure under circumstances that are incongruous with your pesticide product's normal use pattern. Information on the location of the appropriate FBI office is available at *www.FBI.gov/*

For more information

EPA and other Federal agencies have developed a variety of reference materials that may be helpful in reviewing the security of your business or operation.

- Many of the tips listed in this fact sheet are described in more detail in the Chemical Safety Alert entitled: A Chemical Accident Prevention: Site Security,@ published by EPA on February 2000 and available on the EPA Web site at: *www.epa.gov/swercepp/p-small.htm#alerts*
- For information on other Agency programs to promote facility security and readiness, visit www.epa.gov/swercepp/.
- DOT has produced a separate advisory for transporters, available by contacting DOT at 202-366-6525.
- For objective science-based information about a variety of pesticide-related subjects, including pesticide products, recognition and management of pesticide poisonings, toxicology, and environmental chemistry, contact the National Pesticide Telecommunications Network (NPTN). NPTN, a toll-free hotline funded, in part, by EPA, lists state pesticide regulatory agencies and provides links to their Web sites. NPTN can be contacted at: 1-800-858-7378, by e-mail at nptn@ace.orst.edu, or by visiting the Web at: http://ace.orst.edu/info/nptn/.

Security Considerations for Agricultural Aircraft Operators

Prepared by the National Agricultural Aviation Association October 5, 2001 1005 E Street, SE, Washington, DC 20003 USA

Considering the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States, and the resulting federal government and national news media focus on our industry, the National Agricultural Aviation Association reminds all agricultural aircraft operators to maintain, and where necessary, improve aircraft and operations security. Having endured multiple ground stops over the last few weeks it is obvious that our ability to work and protect American agriculture is in a precarious state. We must address security concerns expressed by federal and state law enforcement agencies to insure that our aircraft, crop protection chemicals, and operations are maintained in a secure state.

NAAA recommends that, where possible:

- Aircraft and crop protection products are stored in locked hangars with electronic security systems when not in use. Loader trucks, forklifts, or other equipment may also be parked and temporarily disabled in such a manner as to block movement of the aircraft. In cases where hangar space is not available and aircraft must be left outdoors, propeller chains, locking high strength tie down chains, or blocking equipment are practical alternatives. Outdoor security lighting is also recommended.
- Operators are also encouraged to explore the possibility of installing hidden security switches to insure unauthorized aircraft starting. This, however, must be accomplished in compliance with FAA regulations governing aircraft modification.
- In the case of operators who live on the premises, or have employees living on airport grounds, enhanced security lighting, alarms, and dogs are effective deterrents against criminal activity.
- NAAA recommends that operators establish contact with federal and local law enforcement agencies to coordinate responses to security breaches at ag aviation facilities. Appropriate law enforcement agency telephone numbers should be posted in a prominent place and employees should be instructed to maintain enhanced security awareness. These telephone numbers should be registered with any private security company that monitors the electronic security system of an agricultural aviation operation.

Need help with pesticide certification or general pesticide use issues?

Contact:

NDSU Pesticide Training and Certification Program
Box 5051, Fargo, ND 58105-5051

Tel: 701-231-7180
Fax: 701-231-8474
E-mail: pesticid@ndsuext.nodak.edu
Internet: www.ag.ndsu.nodak.edu/aginfo/pesticid/pesticid.htm

Planning Calendar for 2001-2002 Certification Trainings

What follows are training schedules you can use for planning your training needs over the next several months. Current certificate holders whose certifications expire in 2002 will be sent additional information on trainings and registration details via direct mailings during the months of October and November. A more comprehensive list will be available as well in the January issue of the Pesticide Quarterly. This will be mailed out the last week of December, 2001.

Online pre-registration is now available on the worldwide web via our secure server. Electronic pre-registration forms can also be found there for downloading and printing. Simply point your browser to our website at: http://ndsupesticide.org

"Initial Trainings" are designed for new applicators or dealers needing to prepare to take certification exams. "Recertification Trainings" are structured to give currently certified applicators refresher or update oriented information necessary to maintain or renew their certificates. "Home Study Materials" are available for those categories that are not available on the training calendar.

Initial Certification Trainings

DATE	CATEGORY	TRAINING TYPE	PLACE	TIME
Dec 18, 2001	Fumigation	Commercial Private	IVN Sites: Fargo, Dickinson, Grand Forks, Jamestown, Minot	Registration 8:00 am
Limited Seating: Pre-registration required	Inter-Active Video Training	Initial & Recertification	See site locations below	Training 8:30 am to 12:30 pm
Jan 8, 2002	Ground Core Ornamental & Turf Greenhouse	Commercial	Grand Forks	Registration 8:00 am
		Initial & Recertification	Grand Forks County Office Building, 6th floor Room C	Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm
Jan 15, 2002	Ground Core Ornamental & Turf Greenhouse	Commercial	Minot	Registration 8:00 am
		Initial & Recertification	NDSU North Central Research & Extension Center	Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm
Jan 16, 2002	Ground Core Ornamental & Turf Greenhouse	Commercial	Devils Lake	Registration 8:00 am
		Initial & Recertification	Ramsey County Courthouse Meeting Room	Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm
Jan 22, 2002	Ground Core Ornamental & Turf Greenhouse	Commercial	Fargo	Registration 8:00 am
NCTGA Convention		Initial & Recertification	Doublewood Best Western Hotel, Fargo	Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm
Jan 29, 2002	Fumigation	Commercial Private	West Fargo Speedway Event Center	Registration 8:00 am Training 8:30 am to 12:00 pm
		Initial & Recertification		Testing 1:00 pm to 5:00 pm
Feb 20-22, 2002	Ground Core Aerial AgPest Right-of-Way Research & Demo Seed Treatment	Commercial	Minot	2/20 Registration 1:00 pm
		Initial	NDSU North Central Research & Extension Center	Training 1:30 pm to 4:00 pm 2/21 Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm 2/22 Testing 8:00 am to 5:00 pm
Mar 12, 2002	Fumigation Inter-Active Video Training	Commercial Private	IVN Sites: Fargo, Bismarck, Devils Lake, Dickinson, Williston	Registration 8:00 am Training 8:30 am to 12:30 pm
		Initial & Recertification	Actual sites to be announced	
Mar 13-15, 2002	Ground Core Aerial AgPest Right-of-Way Research & Demo Seed Treatment	Commercial	Fargo	3/13 Registration 1:00 pm
		Initial	NDSU Campus Loftsgard Hall #380	Training 1:30 pm to 4:00 pm 3/14 Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm 3/15 Testing 8:00 am to 5:00 m
Mar 26, 2002	Ground Core Ornamental & Turf Greenhouse	Commercial	Dickinson	Registration 8:00 am
		Initial & Recertification	Travelodge Hotel	Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm
Mar 27, 2002	Ground Core Ornamental & Turf Greenhouse	Commercial	Mandan	Registration 8:00 am
		Initial & Recertification	Seven Seas Best Western Hotel	Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm

IVN Site locations for December 18 Fumigation Training

- Dickinson—Dickinson State College North Campus, Room 104
- Fargo—North Dakota State University Campus, E. Morrow Lebedeff Building, Room 183
- Grand Forks—University of North Dakota Campus, Gamble Hall, Room 120
- Jamestown—North Dakota State Hospital, Education Building, Room 12W
- Minot—Minot State University Campus, Administration Building, Room 158

Re-certification Trainings

DATE	CATEGORY	TRAINING TYPE	PLACE	TIME
Nov 1, 2001	Home, Industrial, Institutional and Public Health	Commercial Recertification Inter-Active Video Training	Internet Video Conferencing: Fargo – NDSU Campus, Loftsgard Hall Rm 260 Minot – NDSU North Central Research & Extension Center	Registration 8:30 am Training 9:30 am to 4:00 pm
Nov. 27-28, 2001 Northern Ag Expo **Must attend both days**	Ground Core Aerial AgPest, Research & Demo, Right of Way, Seed Treat	Commercial Recertification	Fargo Fargo Dome-Annex	11/27 Registration 8:00 am Training 8:30 am to 12:00 pm 11/28 Training 8:30 am to 12 pm
Dec 18, 2001 Limited Seating: Pre-registration required	Fumigation Inter-Active Video Training	Commercial Private Initial & Recertification	IVN Sites: Fargo, Dickinson, Grand Forks, Jamestown, Minot	Registration 8:00 am Training 8:30 am to 12:30 pm
Jan 8, 2002	Ground Core Ornamental & Turf Greenhouse	Commercial Initial & Recertification	Grand Forks Grand Forks County Office Building-6th floor Room C	Registration 8:00 am Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm
Jan 15, 2002	Ground Core Ornamental & Turf Greenhouse	Commercial Initial & Recertification	Minot NDSU North Central Research & Extension Center	Registration 8:00 am Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm
Jan 16, 2002	Ground Core Ornamental & Turf Greenhouse	Commercial Initial & Recertification	Devils Lake Ramsey County Courthouse Meeting Room	Registration 8:00 am Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm
Jan 22, 2002 NCTGA Convention	Ground Core Ornamental & Turf Greenhouse	Commercial Initial & Recertification	Fargo Doublewood Best Western Hotel	Registration 8:00 am Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm
Jan 29, 2002	Fumigation	Commercial Private Initial & Recertification	West Fargo Speedway Event Center	Registration 8:00 am Training 8:30 am to 12:00 pm Testing 1:00-5:00 pm
Feb 4, 2002	Ground Core Aerial AgPest Right-of-Way Research & Demo, Seed Treatment	Commercial Recertification	Watford City McKenzie County Courthouse	Registration 8:00 am Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm
Feb 5, 2002	Ground Core Aerial AgPest Right-of-Way Research & Demo, Seed Treatment	Commercial Recertification	Dickinson Travelodge Hotel	Registration 8:00 am Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm
Feb 11, 2002	Ground Core Aerial AgPest Right-of-Way Research & Demo, Seed Treatment	Commercial Recertification	Mandan Seven Seas Best Western Hotel	Registration 8:00 am Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm
Feb 12, 2002	Ground Core Aerial AgPest Right-of-Way Research & Demo, Seed Treatment	Commercial Recertification	Jamestown Gladstone Inn	Registration 8:00 Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm
Feb 19, 2002	Ground Core Aerial AgPest Right-of-Way Research & Demo, Seed Treatment	Commercial Recertification	Minot North NDSU North Central Research & Extension Center	Registration 8:00 am Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm
March 1, 2002	Ground Core Aerial AgPest Right-of-Way Research & Demo, Seed Treatment	Commercial Recertification	Devils Lake Ramsey County Courthouse, Meeting Room	Registration 8:00 am Training 8:30 am4:00 pm E
March 4-5, 2002 NDAAA Convention Aerial Applicators Only	**Aerial Status only** AgPest Right-Of-Way Seed Treatment Research & Demo	Commercial Recertification	Bismarck Location TBA	TBA

Re-certification trainings continued on next page

NDSU Extension Service
Pesticide Programs
Box 5051
Fargo, ND 58105-5051

Address Service Requested

Non Profit Org.
U.S. Postage
Paid
Permit No. 818
Fargo, N. Dak.

Re-certification Trainings

DATE	CATEGORY	TRAINING TYPE	PLACE	TIME
March 8, 2002	Ground Core Aerial AgPest Right-of-Way Research & Demo, Seed Treatment	Commercial Recertification	Park River City Hall Auditorium	Registration 8:00 am Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm
March 12, 2002	Fumigation Inter-Active Video Training	Commercial Private Initial & Recertification	IVN Sites: Fargo, Bismarck, Devils Lake, Dickinson, Williston Sites to be announced	Registration 8:00 am Training 8:30 am to 12:30 pm
March 19, 2002	Ground Core Aerial AgPest Right-of-Way Research & Demo, Seed Treatment	Commercial Recertification	West Fargo Speedway Event Center	Registration 8:00 am Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm
March 26, 2002	Ground Core Ornamental & Turf Greenhouse	Commercial Recertification	Dickinson Travelodge	Registration 8:00 am Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm
March 27, 2002	Ground Core Ornamental & Turf Greenhouse	Commercial Recertification	Mandan Seven Seas Best Western Hotel	Registration 8:00 am Training 8:30 am to 4:00 pm
Week of May 21, 2002 NDWCA Annual Sprayer School ROW Applicators Only	Ground Core Right-of-Way	Commercial Recertification	Western North Dakota & Eastern North Dakota Location TBA	TBA

IVN Site locations for December 18 Fumigation Training

- Dickinson—Dickinson State College North Campus, Room 104
- Fargo—North Dakota State University Campus, E. Morrow Lebedeff Building, Room 183
- Grand Forks—University of North Dakota Campus, Gamble Hall, Room 120
- Jamestown—North Dakota State Hospital, Education Building, Room 12W
- Minot—Minot State University Campus, Administration Building, Room 158