

Fumigants & Pheromones

Issue 47
Fall/Winter
1997
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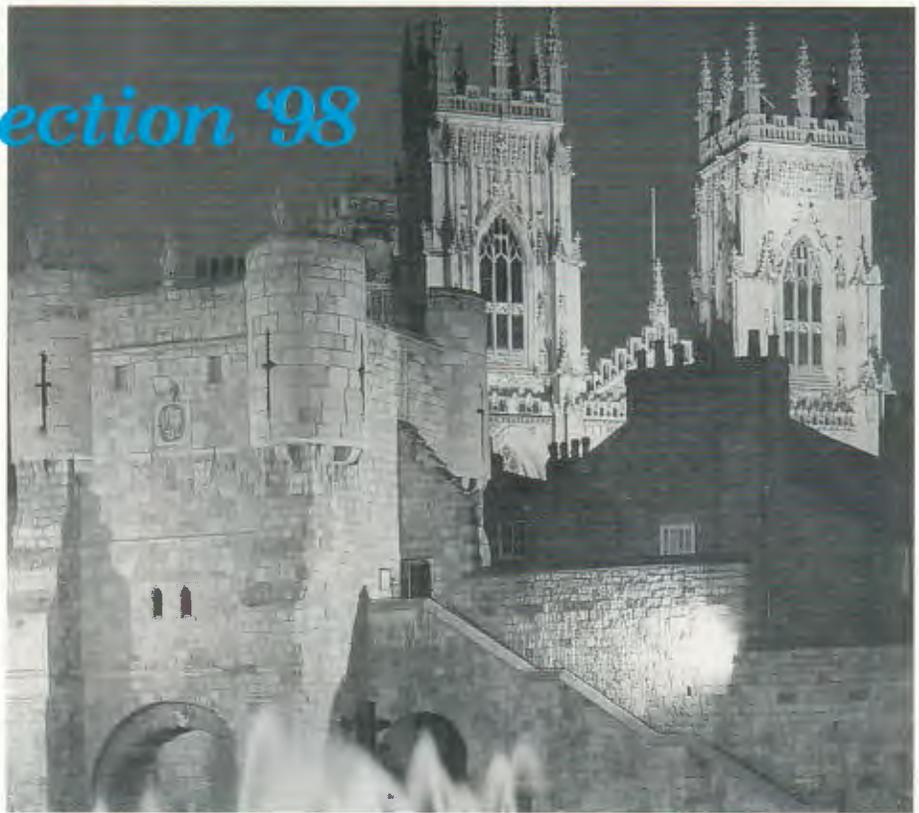
A Newsletter for the Insect Control & Pest Management Industry

York Food Protection '98

April 1-3, 1998 are the dates and York, England is the place.

Sharing through education has been the theme for the annual Fumigants & Pheromones Technical Conferences since they were established in 1982. Since the first seminar, over 2000 people have attended this series of stored product protection educational programs.

York dates back to before the Vikings and the Romans, but the new Central Science Laboratory dates only to 1997. This newly dedicated scientific research facility will play host to this year's conference. The conference will be sponsored by Insects Limited, Inc. of Indianapolis in cooperation with CSL. Over 40 experts were selected to present the latest technology in the field of food protection. In addition to the two day lecture format, there will be a tour of the new CSL allowing interaction with many of the scientists of CSL working on projects in the stored product arena.



York, England, a historic walled city with the Minster Cathedral.

On Friday afternoon there will be a Food Protection Workshop organized by John Mueller. This workshop will allow participants an opportunity to experience alternatives to methyl bromide and advanced techniques in food protection from around the world.

Food Protection '98 is a mix of applied, practical, and research-based information that offers each participant a chance to meet people from over 25 countries who will come to learn and share their experiences.

Sharing through education is the way we get better at what we do.

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WIN A TRIP TO YORK



SEE PAGE 6 FOR DETAILS

Food Safety



*Gale Prince, The Kroger Company
President of the International
Association of Milk, Food and
Environmental Sanitarians
(IAMFES)*

Fifty years ago food preparation was done in the home and eaten soon thereafter at the dinner table. Meals were prepared from the basic food groups (vegetables, grains, meat, dairy, and fruits) much of which had probably been grown by the family. The key to food safety in those days was the time/temperature relationship between food preparation and consumption. The brief time from preparation to consumption probably covered any food handling errors. If an error led to an illness, it typically involved one individual or one family. You surely would not blame the illness on mother's cooking if you wanted to continue to eat!

Today, the time between preparation and consumption has increased the challenge of keeping food safe. Now, food is often produced on a larger scale in the production of "ready-to-eat" foods outside the home. This, in addition to increased time between the making of the food and our ingestion of it, has allowed failures in our food safety systems to become more evident. Today's family dinner table is much different than I remember. Families turn to new convenience foods that have been

prepared for them, and many eat dinner on the run. The microwave oven, an appliance many couldn't cook a meal without, has turned us into a "heat and serve" generation.

On January 25, 1997, U.S. President Bill Clinton announced the National Food Safety Initiative. This initiative focuses on food safety, from farm to table. All the processes in between are also discussed in his initiative. This is the first presidential initiative dealing strictly with food safety.

"Education is a major part of this Food Safety Initiative and is the only way to help the average person keep his or her food safe."

Each of us has a responsibility to bridge the food safety information gap that seems to grow larger every day as we search for convenient new ways to deal with busy schedules. Take a quick inventory of what your goals are to promote better food safety practices in your current job. Too frequently we talk to each other about food safety problems without really setting goals or developing solutions to food safety.

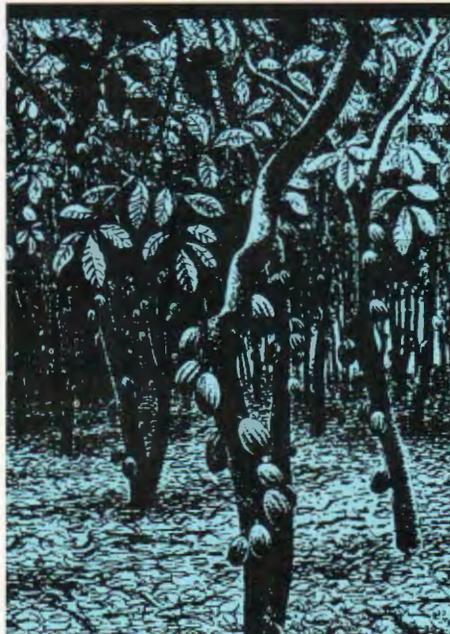
President's Food Safety Initiative

National Food Safety; Farm to Table

- Develop Nationwide Early Warning System for Food-borne illness
- Increase interaction between Federal, State, Local and civic investigators, including veterinarians, farmers and consumer protection groups.
- Expand HACCP approach to safety
- Increase research dollars for identifying and tracking down human pathogens

All the fuss about food safety is a result of change. Changes in the way we handle food, changes in the way food is produced, changes in the way we prepare food, and our desire to obtain the maximum benefit from the food we consume. Each day we learn new things about microbes, food, and humans.

Dairy, Food and Environmental Sanitation—September 1997



Cocoa Beans

Cocoa is unique in that its fruits grow directly out of the trunks of the trees. Most Cocoa beans are produced in the Ivory Coast, Vietnam, Ghana, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Columbia, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, Jamaica and other countries within 8 degrees of the equator. Europe takes 2/3 of the beans produced with most going to Amsterdam and Hamburg. In America, most beans come bagged and are stacked in warehouses in Philadelphia, Norfolk, Brooklyn, and Savannah.

Dave's Soapbox



OK—Last issue we talked about my friend Hale-Bopp the comet — now let's get back on the soapbox...

Methyl bromide is a simple molecule that is a Biocide. It is like napalm when it kills pathogens, insects, nematodes and weed seeds. This characteristic will be hard to duplicate with a single compound.

The major U.S. manufacturer of methyl bromide is Great Lakes Chemical Company (GLK). Its headquarters is located in West Lafayette, Indiana. As a Purdue graduate and an Indianapolis resident, I know GLK very well. As a stockholder in GLK for over 15 years, I watched the evolution of this publicly traded Fortune 500 company.

The chief architect of the recent rapid expansion of this company was Mr. Emerson Knappen. Mr. Knappen, a Purdue engineer, took GLK from a small agriculturally based company to a world leader in flame retardants, specialty chemicals, leaded gasoline additives and agricultural chemicals. This was done mainly through acquisitions and strong leadership. Sales rose tenfold to over \$3 billion. The confidence in Mr. Knappen from the financial bankers was strong and

the company was very profitable throughout the 80's and early 90's.

Emerson Knappen died of a rare disease a few years ago. Since this time the GLK stock has floundered. A large majority of the GLK sales now comes from manufacturing flame retardants.

One very interesting piece of information emerged from the meetings in Montreal in September concerning methyl bromide. Methyl bromide is one of the by-products of the flame retardant manufacturing process. Most people think that methyl bromide comes directly from ground wells in Louisiana much like natural gas and directly into steel cylinders.

Imagine if you produced a highly toxic waste stream product in your company that could be sold for agricultural purposes rather than having to pay to treat it as a toxic waste. How convenient it would be and how serious you would be to make sure that a continued source of sales for this waste stream product didn't disappear.

Revenue from methyl bromide by GLK is estimated at about \$50 million dollars per year. For a \$2.5 billion company to risk the bad publicity that it is receiving for a controversial product that represents 2% of its sales doesn't make sense, unless you consider that the \$1000/ton it costs to dispose of the waste stream chemical would significantly raise the cost of the flame retardant business.

GLK and the handful of methyl bromide manufacturers are waging a serious campaign to guarantee a way to discard this waste stream product. Methyl bromide will be used for the next 17 years in developing countries like Mexico, South America, Africa, and China. China has seen a 6X increase in its usage in the last five years.

In Montreal, serious allegations were levied about direct and indirect pay offs from manufacturers to developing countries to resist any legislation to speed up the methyl bromide phase out dates under the Montreal Protocol. It seemed to have worked for many of these developing countries.

We are approaching our first 25% phase out reduction date of 1999 which is some 13 months from now. It is not time to look for reasons why an alternative will not work—but to be positive about how the combinations of marginal technologies, along with advanced training, can help meet our obligations in a timely manner.

We need to manage the problems and deficiencies of these alternatives to help solve the pest problems that methyl bromide accomplished so well.

And finally, we need to recognize that the Montreal Protocol is a stellar example and blueprint for the future of how modern man can correct environmental damage that he caused.

W. K. Mueller

THIS MODERN WORLD by Tom Tomorrow



Ten years ago in Montreal, nations of the world agreed to take action to head off a potential environmental disaster. What the Protocol has demonstrated is that we can come together nationally and internationally to turn the corner on a very serious environmental challenge.

Ten years later, compromises were made and agreements were reached during the final hours of the Ninth Conference of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, held in Montreal, from September 8-17, 1997. In all, 162 countries are now signatories to this first ever global environmental agreement under the guidance of the United Nations Environmental Programmes.

"Over the next fifty years, we will prevent millions of cases of skin cancer and hundreds of millions of cases of cataracts," said Christine Stewart, Canadian Environment Minister.

"The Montreal Protocol is simply a fund. This fund (US \$580 million) supports projects that help phase out the use of ozone depleting substances." Dr. Antonio Sabater, UNIDO

The phase out schedule agreed upon by the Parties was hotly debated by the working group for the first four days. The United States had entered the meeting pushing for a total phase out by 2001. This would be for the developing countries (Article 5) and developed countries (Article 2). The difference is determined by the average per capita income of the country.

The European Union (EU) entered the meeting with a 2005 phase out agenda. Japan surprised the group by agreeing to an accelerated phase out if they could be in control of essential exemptions.

The developing countries had

Protocole de Montréal Protocol 1987-1997



several champions directing their no phase out position. Kenya made the most noise in pleading the same case that they dramatically voiced in Vienna two years ago: "We may not need methyl bromide in Kenya because all of our people will be dead from starvation if we lose this product". Mexico and China, in the end, were the countries that negotiated late into the nights for the developing countries to maintain their course of no compromise of a phase out of methyl bromide. Mexico is a strong competitor of the United States and serious trade relations are at stake on this one issue.

Industry representatives from the manufacturers of methyl bromide and several of their Methyl Bromide Working Group representatives showed up in force in Montreal.



title: Red Man Watching White Man Trying to Fix Hole in the Sky, 1990—Lawrence Paul Yuxweluptun

Their lobby to try to slow any aggressive phase out plans was evident by their presence at all activities and sessions.

The MB industry had obviously visited its distributors in many foreign countries and encouraged them to deliver the message of "no phase out."

One important piece of information emerged during this meeting: Flame retardants are a major use of bromine. One of the by-products of this flame retardant process is methyl

bromide. Now these manufacturers can put this waste stream by-product in cylinders and sell it as a fumigant or spend money to treat it as a toxic waste. This puts a different perspective on why a multi-billion dollar Fortune 500 company would continue to fight for a controversial ozone depleting product when it represents 2% of its total sales.

A persistent group of environmental groups was ever present and vocal at the Montreal Protocol meeting. The non-government organizations (NGO's) are groups like The Friends of the Earth and Green Peace. They are the watchdogs for many environmental issues like stratospheric ozone protection and global warming. They are not afraid to speak out, and this was evident one

afternoon when they staged a protest outside the entrance of the existing environmental ministers and other dignitaries attending the Tenth Anniversary ceremonies. Methyl bromide was the central issue for this demonstration and most of the attention of this international meeting.

Methyl bromide alternatives were on display during a well attended outdoor expo near the meeting of the Parties.

Delegates were offered a first hand look at developed and emerging technologies that will



Upon exiting the building, Ministers were greeted by an organized protest against methyl bromide by several environmental organizations (NGO's). left to right China Brotsky, Pamela Wexler, and Elsa Nivia

be partial answers to this complex dilemma of replacing methyl bromide in the near future. In all over 350 attended this two day alternatives expo. BOC's ECO₂FUME and the new Fumigation Management System, FSS's Combination Fumigation Method and its new 24,000 lb. vessel (Bubba) were displayed. The Canadian Pest Control Association offered ideas about reducing the need for fumigations. Degesch/Gardex demonstrated the Horn Generator with inventor Dr. F. Horn present to explain its full potential. NoZone showed its methyl bromide



FSS displayed Combination Fumigation Method (Heat, CO₂, and PH₃) as an alternative to methyl bromide.



The Canadian Pest Control Assoc. displayed ways to reduce the need for methyl bromide by using well balanced pest management. Here Dean Stanbridge of Canada talks to a group from Eastern Europe.



The man in the wheel chair symbolizes the Montreal Protocol (sick) lacking in support of tougher restrictions on methyl bromide.

containment technology, and Liv Clarke of Quaker Oats Ltd. was on hand to demonstrate the time tested heat treatment technology that now includes supplemental spot heating with radiant heaters, Hedley AgriTech Ltd. demonstrated an advanced diatomaceous earth technology that is being used on structures and commodities throughout the world.

Congratulations

The Canadian Minister of Environment Christine Stewart, and the many members of the Canadian delegation who worked on this tenth anniversary of the Montreal Protocol in Montreal should be congratulated. The new ICAO

building was an excellent location for this conference. The celebrations and awards ceremonies at this tenth anniversary of the signing the Protocol were well orchestrated. Finally, the incredible feeling of compromise, commitment, and consciousness made this meeting of the Montreal Protocol memorable for years to come.

Discover '97 was a two day Expo organized by David Mueller from Fumigation Service & Supply, Inc. and Michel Maheu of Maheu & Maheu, Inc. of Quebec City. The purpose was to offer a first hand view of methyl bromide alternatives to the delegates attending the 10th Anniversary of the Montreal Protocol. The outcome was a sense of sharing and cooperation with the participants and the over 350 delegates attending the expo. Even the methyl bromide manufacturers and the Methyl Bromide Working Group attended this outdoor demonstration.



The new ICAO building; site of the 10th Anniversary of the Montreal Protocol in downtown Montreal.



A multinational exchange: A question from a Western African in French being interpreted by Josée Lavergne in French Canadian to English for Ciska Kruger a South African.

The significance of the Montreal Protocol can be summarized as follows:

- The Montreal Protocol constitutes a remarkable example of science being used in the service of mankind.
- This new dimension in diplomacy provided a legal framework for global cooperative action to combat a major environmental hazard.
- The growth of stratospheric ozone depleting substance concentrations slowed down and the ozone layer is on a road to recovery in the next sixty years.

Food Protection '98

Fumigants & Pheromones Technical Conference



The CSL Conference Centre at Sand Hutton provides the perfect venue for conferences and training workshops.

This conference will bring together the practitioners, the applied scientist, the tobacco industry, and the food industry to present new and innovative ways to control insects in stored products. Over 40 invited speakers from Europe, The United States, Canada, and Australia will be sharing their methods for controlling pests. Sharing through education has been the important results of the past conferences in Chicago in 1997, Bologna in 1996, Indianapolis 1994, and Lübeck in 1993. Over 2000 people have attended the Fumigants & Pheromones Technical Conferences since its conception in 1982.

Program—Tuesday, 31 March, 1998

5-7:00 pm. Registration and Host Reception
The Stakis York at Clifford Tower
Reception in the Conservatory

Wednesday, 1 April

Registration
Introductions
Paul Cogan & David Mueller, program chairmen
Dr. Ken Wildey—*Welcome to the New Central Science Laboratory*

Professor Nick Price—Keynote Speaker
Central Science Laboratory, UK
A World Without Methyl Bromide

Fumigation: Past and Present
Presentation of the 1998 Wendell D. Burkholder Award for Excellence in Stored Product Protection.

Dr. Tom Phillips
Oklahoma State University, USA
Fumigants & Pheromones

Dr. Jerry Sullivan
Sullivan & Associates, USA
Phosphine—A Fifty Year History

David K. Mueller, BCE
Fumigation Service & Supply, Inc., USA
ECO₂FUME™ Phosphine Gas Fumigant... Results from field testing

Dr. Franzikus Horn
Degesch de Chile, Santiago
The Turbo Horn Generator

Lunch/ Group Picture

Explore Central Science Laboratory and Interact With Its Scientists
Paul Cogan, CSL, UK

Buses leave for Stakis York Hotel

Reception, sponsored by BOC Gases
The Merchant Adventurers' Hall
The finest medieval guild hall in Europe, built in the 1360's by the most powerful of York's many guilds.

Thursday, 2 April
Moderator, Dr. Jerry Sullivan

Dr. John Chambers
CSL, UK
Invertebrate Detection, Behaviour and Impact

Dr. Jane Wright
CSIRO, Australia
New Developments at CSIRO- Australia

Dr. Larry Zettler
USDA/ARS- Fresno, California
The Search for Alternatives to Methyl Bromide

John Burns
AIB Europe, UK
HAACP and Food Plant Inspections

Dr. Chris Bell
CSL, UK
Modified Atmospheres

Livingston Clarke,
Quaker Oats Ltd., Canada
Heat Treatment Techniques

Dr. Michael Gehret and Michael Goldstein
The Woodstream Corp., USA
The New German Cockroach Pheromone Trapping System

Evening open to visit historical York

Friday, 3 April
Patrick Kelley
Fumigation Service & Supply, Inc., USA
Phosphine Corrosion Management

Michel Maheu
Maheu & Maheu, Canada
Natural Pest Control
Dr. Lee Ryan
Philip Morris, Europe, Switzerland
Post-harvest Tobacco Infestation Control

Dr. Francis X. Webster
Syracuse University, USA
Discovering New Pheromone Chemistry

Dr. John Edwards
CSL, UK
Insect Growth Regulators

Food Protection Workshop
Coordinator: John B. Mueller, Fumigation Service & Supply, USA

Turbo Horn Generator demonstration
Dr. Fransikus Horn, Chile

BOC's ECO₂FUME demonstration
Bob Ryan and Carl Schmidt, BOC Gases, Australia/ USA

Pressure testing demonstration
Dr. Gerhard Binker, Binker Materialschutz, Germany

Mobile fumigation laboratory
Ken Mills/Tim Wontner-Smith, CSL, UK

Registration

Name(s): _____
Company/ Organization _____
Address _____
City _____ State/Prov. _____
Zip/Postal code _____ Country _____
Phone _____ Fax _____
E-mail _____

Spouses Are Invited!
Pam Cogan has offered to take spouses on a walking tour of Historic York on April 1 and direct you to great day trips like Howard's Castle (near CSL), the famous Moor's of North Yorkshire, and great shopping. Yorkshire has much to offer.

Pre-Registration: \$595. (until January 15, 1998)*

Regular Registration: \$ 695.**
Includes three lunches, a three day conference, conference notebook, Merchant Guild Party, and bus transportation to and from CSL during conference. On-site registration is unavailable. Confirmation letters will follow all registrations.
* If you have not pre-registered by January 15, 1998, you need to pay regular registration fees.
**U.S. funds only. All checks should be made out to American banks only.

Payment by Credit Card:
Type of card: Visa or Master Card

Card Number _____
Exp. Date _____
Signature _____

Hotel Information:
Each individual is responsible for his/her own hotel reservations.

Stakis York: Conference Hotel
One Tower Street, York (2 miles from the rail station, across from Clifford Tower). Special conference rates available if booked before March 10, 1998 or until all reserved rooms are sold out. **Telephone: +01904 648111 Fax: +01904 610317**

Win a trip to York, England for the next Fumigants & Pheromones International Technical Conference. March 31- April 3, 1998. This contest will offer round trip airfare, hotel accommodations, meals and full registration for the Conference.



If you would like to enter this contest, you must be at least 21 years of age, have a valid passport, and be a FSS or IL customer. The drawing will be February 15, 1998.

Name _____
Company _____
Address _____
City _____ State/Prov. _____
Zip/Postal code _____ Country _____
Phone Number () _____
Fax Number () _____

UPDATE

ECO₂FUME™

Since our last update, we have made exciting discoveries while conducting testing with ECO₂FUME™ the gaseous phosphine fumigant.

An Experimental Use Permit (EUP) was issued in July, and since then we have completed several non-food fumigation tests. These included: Tobacco fumigation, Seed fumigation, Warehouse/Structural Fumigation, Flour Mill fumigation (non-food area) and Tarp fumigation.

Over and above the known advantages—(Non-Flammable mixture, No Disposal issues, Worker Safety advantages and the ability to control concentration) fumigation with ECO₂FUME™ fumigant gas results in:

- Reduced fumigation time due to rapid release of PH₃, the ability to maintain the desired concentration levels.
- Shorter aeration time after fumigation.
- Lower air emissions at the time of fumigation and aeration.
- Better penetration than Methyl Bromide.

All indications are that we will start testing ECO₂FUME™ on food products (popcorn, fruit, cocoa beans, grain, nuts etc.) before the end of this year in accordance with an EPA issued Food EUP.

New & Improved WEB PAGE

<http://www.insectslimited.com>

Click it on and bookmark it for easy access. 100's of pages of useful information and hot links.

David Mueller receives Best-of-the-Best Stratospheric Ozone Protection Award

At a ceremony in Montreal on September 14, David Mueller of Fumigation Service & Supply, Inc., received a prestigious award from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) in recognition of his leadership in protecting the Earth's protective ozone layer. EPA used the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the signing of the landmark *Montreal Protocol* agreement to recognize extraordinary achievements in environmental protection with its Best-of-the-Best Strato-spheric Ozone Protection Awards.

EPA has selected Best-of-the-Best winners whose accomplishments have resulted in significant environmental improvements through leadership, motivation, and technical innovation. Only past winners of EPA's Annual Stratospheric Protection Awards were eligible to compete for Best-of-the-Best Awards. The Awards are dedicated to recognizing excellence in protecting the Earth's protective stratospheric ozone shield.

Winners of EPA's Best-of-the-Best Awards, which were presented in 1997 at the Montreal Protocol 10th Anniversary Conference, include such well-known names as the Coca-Cola company, Du Pont, IBM, Lufthansa, Mitsubishi Electric, Nissan, and the U.S. Department of Defense. The seventy individuals, associations, corporations, and military organizations receiving Best-of-the-Best Awards are from around the world, and are being recognized for their environmental stewardship.

"David Mueller is recognized for technical innovation in pest control fumigation without methyl bromide. Mr. Mueller is President of an Indianapolis based company, Fumigation Service & Supply, Inc. Over the past four years Fumigation Service and Supply has become an



industry leader in pioneering alternatives to methyl bromide for post harvest uses in food processing facilities. They are currently mainstreaming a fumigation technique utilizing carbon dioxide, heat and very low amounts of phosphine. This method is now competing with methyl bromide on the commercial market. In addition Mr. Mueller is working to make cylinderized phosphine/carbon dioxide available to fumigators. In taking these actions openly, Mr. Mueller has endured criticism by those that support continued use of methyl bromide. He is recognized for his innovation and ingenious approach to replacing methyl bromide, but also for his perseverance."

Best-of-the-Best Awards were presented at a special ceremony during a gala dinner to celebrate the Montreal Protocol's 10th Anniversary. This ceremony was attended by over 500 people from 60 countries. Among those who received or presented Awards was a number of distinguished executives and officials from around the world, including the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme; the U.S. Secretary of Defense; Chairman of the Japan Industrial Conference for Ozone Layer Protection; Chairman of Nissan Motors; and Executive Vice-President of 3M Pharmaceuticals.



Fumigation Management System

ECO₂FUME Equipment

There are currently three ways to dispense ECO₂FUME fumigant gas. Two of the ways involve regulators to reduce the cylinder pressure.

One of the regulators uses ambient heat to vaporize the fumigant and can dispense at a rate of up to about 5 grams of phosphine per hour. This would be good for trailers, railcars, and fumigation chambers.

The second regulator has a heater and can dispense up to about 60 grams of phosphine per hour. Both of these regulators were developed by BOC Gases Australia and they have become the workhorses of the equipment side of the thousands of grain fumigations performed in Australia. Here they use low doses

(20 ppm) of ECO₂FUME over long periods of time (15-28 days).

Currently under development is an automated fumigation management system. Using the high capacity regulator and built-in phosphine detection equipment, this computer based system will be able to maintain target concentrations.

Equipment will continue to be developed, based on the specific needs of the fumigation community.

DDVP Update

In a recent conversation with Dennis Utterbach, Special Review, EPA, product manager for DDVP (Vapona/dichlorvos) about the current status of DDVP:

The Science Advisory Panel (SAP) will meet July 1998 to review the scientific data submitted by the registrant (AMVAC). This is a secondary review that is mandated under FIFRA when a product has been submitted for cancellation. A review of the SAP findings will be published in the Federal Register in late summer or fall of 1998.

“It is taking us time to take action.”

AMVAC could remove some uses of DDVP (like food products). This would reduce the human exposure. There are 42 formulations of DDVP and one producer of technical grade product.

Utterback stated, “Our position is still the same as 1995 when a

cancellation notice was issued on DDVP. This product should be a restricted use product.”

DDVP was covered under the Delaney Clause that was replaced with the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA). The delay in making a final ruling has been partially caused by this new change in legislation.

NEWSLETTER

Fumigants & Pheromones is published by Fumigation Service & Supply, Inc. and Insects Limited, Inc. for the professional applicator. We hope that the information that you receive from this newsletter will help you in your business, and you, in turn, will support our business efforts. If you have an associate who would be interested in receiving this newsletter, please contact the address below. We would welcome any comments or suggestions for topics. Address correspondence to: David K. Mueller, Fumigation Service & Supply, Inc., P.O. Box 40641, Indianapolis, IN 46280.



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Fumigation Service & Supply, Inc.
10540 Jessup Blvd.
Indianapolis, IN 46280-1451
317-846-5444
FAX 317-846-9799
E-mail: insectsltd@aol.com
<http://www.insectslimited.com>

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