

PESTICIDE REPORTS

Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources • Oklahoma State University

<http://pested.okstate.edu>



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ODAFF CHANGES TESTING TO PEARSON PROFESSIONAL ASSESSMENTS

Pearson Professional Assessments now provide Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (ODAFF) testing. All testing is computer based and will be done at Pearson testing centers in Oklahoma and other states.

Pearson offers 42 test center locations in Oklahoma. Find a testing location. Pearson also has 49 company-owned test centers in the neighboring states of Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico.

Cost of testing has been reduced slightly. Each exam now costs \$92 for commercial applicator exams and \$62 for the Private Applicator exam.

Pearson Information booklet

<https://www.pearsonvue.com/content/dam/VUE/vue/en/documents/publications/153800.pdf>

Pearson Reservations

<https://www.pearsonvue.com/us/en/ok/agriculture.html>

(PSEP)

All this information and links has been updated on our website at

<https://extension.okstate.edu/programs/pesticide-safety-education/odaff-pesticide-applicator-testing-procedure>

EPA CLEARS OUTDATED PESTICIDES FROM MARKETPLACE TO PROTECT HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT, MEET LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced the official closure of 19 pesticide review cases, removing outdated and unnecessary pesticides from the marketplace.

By law, EPA is required to review every registered pesticide every 15 years. This regular review ensures that all products allowed on the market still meet modern safety standards to protect human health and the environment.

As part of this process, manufacturers must provide any data identified by the agency as necessary to ensure the continued safe use of a registered pesticide, as well as pay an annual maintenance fee to support product registrations. When a manufacturer does not provide essential data, when a maintenance fee is unpaid, or when a registrant voluntarily opts to cancel a pesticide, EPA has an obligation to cancel a registration. Taking this step ensures EPA meets its legal responsibilities. It also protects the public by making sure only the pesticide tools that farmers and users actually need remain on the market and that there is necessary data to support their continued safe use.

The manufacturers of these chemicals either voluntarily cancelled their product registrations or opted not to develop and provide data EPA identified as necessary to support their continued registration. EPA has officially confirmed that no further products containing these ingredients will be produced for sale or use in the United States. As a result, these pesticides are either already or will soon be completely removed from the marketplace, safely concluding their registration review process.

A list of pesticides included in this action is below, and upon publication of the Federal Register notice, additional information can be found in the Federal

Register notice EPA-HQ-OPP-2017-0751 at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov).

- Alpha-Chlorohydrin
- Citral
- Delta-Dodecalactone (2H-pyran-2-one, 6-heptyltetrahydro-)
- Dicloran (DCNA)
- 1,7-dioxaspiro[5.5]undecane (Olive Fly Sex Pheromone)
- Fenitrothion
- Ferbam
- Imazamethabenz
- Killed, Non-Viable Streptomyces acidiscabies strain RL-110T Cells and Spent Fermentation Media
- Lagenidium giganteum
- L-Carvone
- Methiocarb
- Methyl-parathion
- Muscodor albus strain SA-13 and Spent and Unspent Fermentation Media
- Neodecanamide, N-methyl
- Phoma macrostoma strain 94-44B
- 4-tertiary-Amylphenol and Salts (PTAP)
- Trimedlure
- Typhula phacorrhiza strain # 94671

(EPA, September 15, 2026)

<https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-clears-outdated-pesticides-marketplace-protect-health-and-environment-meet-legal>

EPA, HHS PARTNER ON GLYPHOSATE STUDY

With an updated risk assessment of glyphosate expected to be completed early next year, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Health and Human Services on Tuesday announced a plan to expand the volume of information available in making that evaluation.

Under a memorandum of understanding, the agencies expect to exchange scientific information, identify research gaps and expand research into potential human health effects of glyphosate, according to a news release

from the agencies. Glyphosate is the active ingredient in Roundup.

EPA said it "retains sole authority" for registration decisions under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, or FIFRA, and the agencies said in the news release the MOU "creates no new authority" for either agency.

The agreement on glyphosate comes about one year after the first Make America Healthy Again Commission report said glyphosate and other pesticides may have negative health effects on children. A second MAHA report, however, recommended no change in how pesticides are regulated.

"FIFRA requires us to reexamine registered pesticides on a recurring cycle against the best available science and that is exactly what we are doing with glyphosate," EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin said in a statement.

"This agreement with Secretary (Robert) Kennedy and HHS gives our scientists access to research capacity at HHS that addresses potential gaps in the record. EPA will weigh what that work produces the way we weigh any other scientific evidence. We will evaluate the relevant evidence, address important scientific questions, and show our work, providing insight into how the science informs our decisions, as we always do, to conduct the most transparent and thorough review possible."

In addition, an EPA public comment period on glyphosate ends on Sept. 24, 2026, as the agency has been seeking additional information for its risk assessment.

The agencies will establish a joint technical working group that brings together experts from EPA, according to the agreement, including the Office of Pesticide Programs and the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Toxicology Program, National Cancer Institute, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Environmental Health, and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

"The working group will identify priority scientific questions, coordinate research and information-sharing, and align its work with EPA's registration-review schedule," the agencies said on Tuesday.

"The partnership will focus on key areas where additional research and scientific coordination can strengthen the evidence base available to EPA, including the toxicology of glyphosate formulations and surfactants, occupational epidemiology, human exposure and biomonitoring, and dietary exposure."

As part of its registration review, EPA said it will "systematically evaluate" relevant peer-reviewed research published since its previous assessment and explain how the evidence informs its updated conclusions.

EPA said its human health risk assessment will address exposure to glyphosate-based formulations, dietary exposure including from preharvest applications and occupational exposure.

The agency said it also will evaluate the available cancer, genotoxicity, reproductive and developmental evidence on glyphosate.

FIFRA and the Food Quality Protection Act require the EPA to determine that there is a "reasonable certainty" of no harm from dietary exposure for infants and children.

"Americans have a right to know what the best science tells us about the chemicals they encounter in their food, workplaces, and environment," Kennedy said in the news release.

"We are bringing the scientific resources of HHS to the table to answer unresolved questions, strengthen the evidence, and give EPA the data it needs to conduct a rigorous review. We will ask the hard questions, demand sound science and follow the evidence wherever it leads."

The agreement between the agencies establishes a formal framework to exchange scientific information, identify outstanding research questions, coordinate additional research and bring HHS expertise and data to EPA's review.

(ProgressiveFarmer, September 23, 2026)
<https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2026/09/23/epa-hhs-reach-agreement-expand-risks>

EPA ANNOUNCES TWO MAJOR SCIENTIFIC ADVANCEMENTS TO FURTHER ELIMINATE ANIMAL TESTING, RAISE THE SCIENTIFIC BAR FOR CHEMICAL REVIEWS

Today, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced two major scientific advancements designed to modernize safety reviews of new chemicals and pesticides while further eliminating the agency's reliance on animal testing. The new methods will help EPA assess the potential inhalation and oral risks of certain chemicals and pesticides faster and with greater human relevance, advancing the agency's commitments to transparency, regulatory certainty, and the protection of human health and the environment.

These advances further illustrate the incredible progress the Trump EPA has made toward accomplishing its goal of eliminating mammalian animal testing by 2035.

"EPA is leading the way on eliminating animal testing by embracing cutting-edge, gold standard science like never before," said EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin. "With these new scientific advancements, we are fostering American innovation and raising the bar when it comes to the research methods used when evaluating new chemicals and pesticides."

Today's announcement introduces two integrated solutions to eliminate animal testing and modernize toxicity reviews:

- **Modernizing Surfactant Assessment:** Surfactants are chemicals used widely in soaps, detergents, and cleaning products. EPA has updated its [scientific framework](#) to better predict how these specific formulas may irritate the lungs using 3D human airway tissue, providing science that is faster, more human relevant, and less dependent on animal testing—without compromising safety. This allows reviewers to safely estimate risks using existing digital models rather than ordering new animal studies.

- **Adopting GHS Mixture Standards:** EPA will use an [international, scientifically backed formula, the Globally Harmonized System \(GHS\) mixtures equation](#), to predict oral toxicity for some pesticides. This decision follows a [comprehensive analysis](#)—conducted with the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences—that evaluated nearly 700 pesticide formulations, which showed the mixtures equation can reliably identify products that are minimally toxic by the oral route. By using globally recognized, data-driven calculation formulas, the agency can accurately assess risks based on a mixture's known ingredients, eliminating the need to test the final blended product on animals.

Since EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin [committed to eliminating animal testing](#), the agency has made tremendous progress in pursuing gold standard science-driven alternatives. This includes EPA [releasing an expanded list](#) of cutting-edge alternatives in June 2026, opening the door to scientific innovation that the Biden Administration closed.

A key pillar of EPA's strategy involves pursuing alternatives to animal testing called New Approach Methodologies (NAMs), which are advanced chemical testing technologies, such as computer modeling, cell-based studies, and data-sharing platforms, that estimate chemical toxicity without using live animals. NAMs are functionally equivalent "alternatives" to mammal testing.

EPA's embrace of NAMs provides massive benefits as traditional animal models can be slow, expensive, and do not always perfectly mimic human biological responses. NAMs allow EPA to look directly at chemical impacts on human cells and biological pathways, leading to more accurate predictions of potential health risks in significantly less time than it takes to complete a single animal study.

By utilizing these modern tools, EPA can review innovative chemistries more expeditiously, reducing costly, slow, and unnecessary animal testing while raising the scientific bar and better protecting human health and the environment. EPA's development of

NAMs also furthers President Trump's Executive Order to restore gold standard science as the cornerstone of federal scientific research.

EPA also remains committed to working with key scientific partners to identify additional methods of replacing animal testing wherever possible. Those partners include veteran scientists, animal welfare advocates, and NGOs whom share EPA's commitment to phasing out animal testing.

"Today's announcement is further evidence of EPA's ongoing commitment to phase out animal tests and replace them with better tools to predict human responses to chemicals and pesticides and their impact on the environment," said Humane World Action Fund Vice President of Federal Affairs Tracie Letterman. "Approval of these technologies demonstrates that eliminating unnecessary animal tests while maintaining scientific integrity is a top priority for the EPA. We stand ready to work with EPA and all federal agencies on our shared goal of advancing better, more humane science."

"EPA's commitment to advancing these non-animal approaches will save hundreds of rabbits, rats, and mice from being forced to inhale or ingest chemicals or pesticides, tests that cause immense suffering," said Humane World for Animals Vice President of Animal Research Issues Kathleen Conlee, "By adopting these superior methods, EPA reduces animal use in chemical and pesticide testing and also demonstrates the agency's dedication to better science. We look forward to EPA's continued efforts to prioritize elimination of unnecessary animal tests and collaborating with the agency to do just that."

"The EPA's latest actions reflect the agency's continued leadership in clarifying data needs and advancing modern approaches for chemical assessment," said Amy J. Clippinger, PhD, President, PETA Science Consortium International. "With these documents on respiratory irritation and acute oral toxicity, the EPA is translating years of scientific progress into practical regulatory action. These are exactly the types of specific, science-based documents that will encourage broader industry use of reliable and relevant non-animal approaches. We are pleased to support the EPA's efforts

and look forward to continued collaboration with the agency to advance the best available science to protect human health and the environment."

"As the watchdog who first uncovered Dr. Fauci's BeagleGate scandal and led conservatives to the fight against taxpayer-funded animal experimentation, White Coat Waste supports Administrator Zeldin's efforts to slash animal testing — and save lab animals," said White Coat Waste President and Founder Anthony Bellotti. "White Coat Waste led the bipartisan investigation and campaign to restore the EPA's landmark animal testing phaseout and to retire and release survivors from the EPA's animal labs, so we applaud the agency's renewed push to deliver on its commitment to end mammal testing by 2035. In the meantime, we will continue working with Administrator Zeldin to reduce animal testing and move EPA toward that goal while saving taxpayer dollars and animals from cruel and wasteful government experiments. The solution is simple: Stop the money. Stop the madness!"

"IIVS is pleased to see the explicit communication of acceptance of in vitro and other chemical assessment approaches by the EPA," said IIVS President Amanda Ulrey. "Both approaches discussed in today's release are scientifically valid, have been developed and evaluated over many years, and provide robust and reliable information on toxicity to protect workers and consumers. We encourage the EPA and regulated companies to continue to integrate in vitro and in silico methods into their assessments for respiratory and acute systemic toxicity and other endpoints."

Completing the Phase Out of All Remaining Animal Testing by 2035

In 2019, during the first Trump Administration, EPA issued a memo laying out the goal of concluding the phase out of all remaining mammalian study requests and funding by 2035, including those performed by third parties. This goal is supported by recent scientific trends and technological advances and the wishes of Congress. The 2016 amendments to TSCA added an explicit requirement for EPA to promote the development and incorporation of methods that reduce or replace the use of vertebrate animals in agency scientific testing.

EPA is committed to using a three-pronged strategy to ensure the agency stays on track with phasing out animal testing and meeting President Trump's 2035 goal:

- Identify NAMs that can currently be used as an alternative to traditional animal testing.
- Conduct a comprehensive review of agency guidance and the Code of Federal Regulations to provide flexibility in fulfilling data requirements for toxicity assessments and issuing waivers to further reduce animal testing requirements.
- Encourage external researchers and data providers to use NAMs and apply for animal testing waivers whenever possible.

As the scientific community moves away from animal testing, the Trump EPA is committed to being at the forefront of developing and incorporating advances in NAMs into its scientific framework to ensure agency assessments and scientific work use high quality, gold standard science.

Read the memo signed by Administrator Zeldin: [Recommitment to Reducing Animal Testing and Eliminating Mammalian Testing \(pdf\)](#)

(FarmProgress, August 19, 2026)
<https://www.farmprogress.com/tv-and-radio/faa-cracks-down-on-illegal-drone-spraying-with-record-fine>

USDA AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE EMPLOYS PREDICTIVE MODELS TO MANAGE NEW WORLD SCREWORM

New cases of New World screwworm (NWS) have recently surfaced in the United States, and with them the critical need to track its paths to determine where future infestations may occur.

Researchers at the [U.S. Department of Agriculture \(USDA\)](#), [Agricultural Research Service \(ARS\)](#) are

employing predictive models as part of a forward-thinking approach to manage New World screwworm, ARS said. This strategy allows USDA agencies to act earlier, respond faster and direct resources where they are needed the most to protect U.S. livestock, pets and wildlife, according to ARS.

“Everything in modern agriculture and pest management is moving toward precision intervention and that includes the Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) for control of New World Screwworm. Modeling their movement and using this information for optimal placement maximizes our impact and hastens eradication,” said Dr. Scott Hutchins, under secretary for research, education and economics, USDA.

Predictive models use advanced analytic tools and AI to interpret ecological, environmental and historical information to predict where New World screwworm is likely to become established and the potential pathways it may follow to spread. The models look at the following factors:

- Ecological and habitat suitability to identify landscapes and habitats that naturally support New World screwworm and map the regions in which this pest could move through favorable environments.
- Environmental conditions to monitor key factors such as temperature and precipitation, because they can directly influence New World screwworm survival, reproduction and spread. Changes in the weather, such as seasonal changes, can raise or lower the risk of New World screwworm infestations.
- Historical outbreaks and patterns to anticipate where New World screwworm may move next. The models also review past management efforts, highlighting actions that effectively slowed this pest and those that were not successful. This information will aid in the development of new mitigation strategies.

“We now have at our disposal incredible tools to help eradicate New World screwworm that were not available to our predecessors, including advanced AI and predictive modeling tools that can be employed to help us forecast where New World screwworm infestations

are likely to pop up,” said Kim Lohmeyer, director of the ARS Knipling-Bushland Livestock Insects Research Laboratory in Kerrville, Texas. “Having any kind of forewarning system that helps guide surveillance and management decisions is a game changer in our fight to respond quickly to this urgent pest.”

The integrated modeling system will guide researchers, ranchers and public health officials in implementing strategic and targeted approaches in order to be prepared for possible outbreaks, and to enable responders to stay ahead of New World screwworm, ARS said. The modeling system, according to ARS, will help strengthen USDA’s multipronged approach to combatting New World screwworm, which includes:

- Strategically increasing surveillance efforts and directing resources such as aircraft, personnel, fly traps and sterile insects to the areas where they offer the greatest protection and at precise times to cause the greatest impact.
- Implementation of SIT strategies. Success of the benchmark SIT program depends on knowing when and where to release sterile flies. SIT is a safe and proven technique for controlling New World screwworm populations and consists of releasing sterile flies into areas where New World screwworm is present or likely to spread, ARS said. USDA uses insights from the models to identify optimal locations, timing and the number of sterile flies to release for the most effective application, to interrupt their reproductive cycle and spread.
- Assessing prevention strategy effectiveness. The models enable USDA agencies to assess how effective current and planned prevention strategies are at slowing the movement of New World screwworm in the U.S. and to make timely adjustments as needed, according to ARS.

“ARS developed predictive New World screwworm models that incorporate historic data like habitat use, host preferences, and environmental conditions into a science-based platform that are already being utilized to select areas for increased livestock and wildlife surveillance, adult fly trapping, and for implementing SIT,” said Lohmeyer. “However, these models cannot

predict every scenario, especially those impacted by unpredictable variables like people transporting infested animals.”

Livestock owners should remain vigilant and never move an animal that exhibits signs of infestation or that is suspected of being infested, ARS said. Livestock owners should work with their state animal health officials and ensure they are following all requirements before moving any livestock or wildlife in and out of infested areas.

If you spot signs of New World screwworm infestation in animals, report it to the appropriate responding official by visiting the USDA New World screwworm reporting [page](#).

To obtain the latest information and updates about New World screwworm, visit [screwworm.gov](https://www.usda.gov/pests-diseases/new-world-screwworm/).

(PCT Online, September 16, 2026)
<https://www.pctonline.com/news/usda-agricultural-research-service-employs-predictive-models-to-manage-new-world-screwworm/>

CEU MEETINGS

ODAFF has a new site to check CEU meetings. You can find updated CEU information at

https://accessodaff.ag.ok.gov/share/YQCkhPWhwK/pesticide/pesticide-course-search?_gl=1*1t8ksbw*_ga*MTg1OTA5MjU5MS4xNjE0MzY5NzY1*_ga_15EJENVSRX*czE3ODkwNzM0MTEkbzcxJGcxJHQxNzg5MDc0MTQ0JGo0MyRsMCRoMA..

Date: October 8, 2026

Title: Target Specialty Products

Location: Grand Casino Shawnee OK

Contact: Target (800) 352-3870

<https://www.target-specialty.com/education/training>
https://www.target-specialty.com/media/mageworx/downloads/attachment/file/2/0/2026_okc_workshop_flyer_1_compressed-fin.pdf

Category(s):

1A, 1B, 2, 3A, 3B, 3C, 4, 5, 6, 7A, 7B, 7C, 8, 10, 11A, 11B, 13, PA

Date: October 14, 2026

Title: Ensystex Corp meeting

Location: Hampton Inn Tulsa

Contact: (281)-217-2965

<https://ensystexceu.com/>

Category(s):

3A

Date: October 16, 2026

Title: Payne County Meeting

Location: Contact Extension Office for location

Contact: Jenifer Patterson (405)-747-8320

<https://extension.okstate.edu/county/payne>

CEU's:	Category(s):
2	1A
2	Private
2	10

Date: November 2-4, 2026

Title: Oklahoma Ag Expo 2026

Location: OKANA Resort Oklahoma City OK

Contact: Tammy Ford-Miller (580)-233-9516

<https://www.oklahomaag.com/oklahoma-ag-expo.html>

Category(s):

1A, 1B, 4, 7C, 10 Private Applicator

Date: November 18-19, 2026

Title: 2026 Oklahoma Turfgrass Conference

Location: Tulsa Tech Owasso Campus

Contact: OTRF (405)-818-9720

<https://www.otrf.net/events.html>

Category(s):

3A others TBA

ODAFF APPROVED ONLINE CEU COURSE LINKS

Online Pest Control Courses

<https://www.onlinepestcontrolcourses.com/>

PestED.com

<https://www.pested.com/>

Certified Training Institute

<https://www.certifiedtraininginstitute.com/>

WSU URBAN IPM AND PESTICIDE SAFETY
EDUCATION PROGRAM

<https://pep.wsu.edu/rct/recertonline/>

CEU University

<http://www.ceuschool.org/>

Technical Learning College

<http://www.abctlc.com/>

All Star Pro Training

www.allstarce.com

Wood Destroying Organism Inspection Course

www.nachi.org/wdocourse.htm

CTN Educational Services Inc

<https://ctnedu.com/>

Veseris

<http://www.pestweb.com/>

AG CEU Online

<https://agceuonline.com/courses/state/37>

Target Specialty Products Online Training

<https://www.target-specialty.com/training/online-training>

American Pest CEUs <https://americanpestceus.com/>

Pestschool.com <https://pestschool.com/>

For more information and an updated list of CEU meetings, click on this link:

ODAFF TEST INFORMATION

Testing will be done at 42 testing centers in multiple locations around the state by Pearson Professional Assessments.

Reservation must be made in advance at

<https://www.pearsonvue.com/us/en/ok/agriculture.html>

or call (877) 520-6083.

To find a Pearson testing location use this website

https://wsr.pearsonvue.com/testtaker/find/testcenter/OKAG?locale=en_US&gl=1*uyjef0*gcl_au*NDYyODY1MDI4LjE3OTA4NzkzNDk.*_ga*MTQyNTc5MzkzNC4xNzkwODc5MzQ2*_ga_XTBB0X819R*cze3OTA4NzkzNDYkbzEkZzEkdDE3OTA4Nzk0NDkkajI5JGwwJGgw

If you have questions on pesticide certification. Please email or call:

Kevin Shelton 405-744-1060 kevin.shelton@okstate.edu

Charles Luper

405-744-5808 charles.luper@okstate.edu

Pesticide Safety
Education Program