

PESTICIDE REPORTS

Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources • Oklahoma State University
<http://pested.okstate.edu>



September, 2020

CHEM

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NEW DEDICATED PHONE NUMBER FOR PSI TESTING

ODAFF has worked with PSI Testing to implement a dedicated phone number for Oklahoma Pesticide Applicators to contact PSI.

To contact PSI test centers by phone for pesticide applicator testing please use **855-579-4643**.

This dedicated number should make it easier for applicators to schedule or make changes with reduced wait times on the phone with PSI customer service.
(ODAFF)

OCTOBER DATE ADDED FOR GENERAL PEST PRACTICAL SCHOOL

OSU Pesticide Safety Education Program (PSEP) has added an additional October date for the General Pest Practical. October 13 is the added date for this practical.

Practical class capacity has been reduced by 50% for each class, when classes fill up quickly OSU PSEP has added class dates to add additional capacity for applicators needing to complete certification in the 7A category.

Registration information and future dates can be found at <http://pested.okstate.edu/html/practical.htm>

(OSU PSEP)

EPA SUPPORTS TECHNOLOGY TO BENEFIT AMERICA'S FARMERS, IMPROVE SUSTAINABILITY

In another effort to remove barriers to innovation, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has proposed a rule that will streamline the regulation of certain National Priority List sites (NPL's) that pose no risks of concern to humans or the environment. This action – which will be available for public comment for 60 days – delivers on a key directive under President Trump's [Executive Order on Modernizing the Regulatory Framework for Agricultural Biotechnology Products](#).

“This new rule will provide critical new tools for America's farmers as they work to increase agricultural productivity, improve the nutritional value and quality of crops, fight pests and diseases, and boost food safety,” said **EPA Administrator Andrew Wheeler**. “Embracing this technology through a transparent, consistent and science-based process is long overdue, and will secure benefits to American agriculture well into the future.”

“Agricultural biotechnology has been and will continue to be an essential tool in helping America's farmers and ranchers feed, fuel, and clothe the world,” said **U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Perdue**. “From producers to consumers, all Americans deserve a government that delivers science-based, common-sense regulations that foster innovation, conserve resources, and protect public health—especially when it comes to the food supply. President Trump is committed to harmonizing our regulatory framework for agricultural biotechnology in order to equip our farmers with the tools they need to produce the world's safest, most abundant, and most affordable food supply.”

Specifically, EPA is proposing a exemptions under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) for certain [PIPs created through biotechnology](#). The Agency has preliminarily determined that these substances meeting the exemption criteria have no risks of concern to humans or the environment.

EPA's proposed exemptions for PIPs created through biotechnology seek to facilitate the development of new tools for American farmers to protect their crops and control agricultural pests. By reducing antiquated regulations that restrict access to the market for biotechnology products, science-based innovations to agriculture will become far more accessible to American farmers. These improvements will have the potential to increase America's food supply.

PIPs are pesticidal substances produced by plants and the genetic material necessary for the plant to produce the pesticidal substance. The existing regulatory exemption for PIPs is limited to those created through conventional breeding. The proposed exemption would allow for PIPs created through biotechnology to also be exempt from existing regulations if they 1) pose no greater risk than PIPs that meet EPA safety requirements, and 2) could have been created through conventional breeding.

Under the proposed exemption, EPA would require developers of PIPs to submit either a self-determination letter or a request for EPA confirmation that their PIP meets the criteria for exemption; a developer could also submit both. To learn more about the proposed exemption and to submit comments

visit: <https://www.epa.gov/regulation-biotechnology-under-tsca-and-fifra/pesticides-exemptions-certain-plant-incorporated>

(EPA September 1, 2020)

<https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-supports-technology-benefit-americas-farmers-improve-sustainability>

WEST NILE VIRUS ON THE RISE IN DALLAS, TARRANT COUNTIES

The Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service experts want Texans to be aware of a large rise in mosquitoes testing positive for West Nile virus in Dallas and Tarrant counties.

The state's warm climate makes Texas a prime breeding ground for vector-borne illnesses, and recent weather conditions have only heightened the mosquito problem for many areas of the state.

Only the *Culex quinquefasciatus* mosquito transmits West Nile virus. (AgriLife photo by S. Vintanza)

"In Texas, our biggest mosquito-related concern is West Nile virus," said Sonja Swiger, Ph.D., AgriLife Extension veterinary entomologist in Stephenville. "It has been found throughout Texas and the U.S., and even places that don't normally have a problem like Miami have had cases in 2020. It's just that kind of a year."

The West Nile virus also produces symptoms in people that can be similar to some COVID-19 symptoms – fever, cough and sore throat. Anyone experiencing these symptoms should consult their doctor.

"If you think you might have contracted West Nile virus, get tested," Swiger said. "Do not assume it is COVID-19."

West Nile mosquito numbers on the rise. "We're seeing numbers as high in some counties as we experienced in 2012 and that could be problematic," explained Swiger.

"Tarrant County is currently the hotspot, so to speak, but Dallas County is also starting to see a rise in their number of infected mosquitoes and their vector index," she said.

"Tarrant County is reporting 30% positive in some areas and 50% positive in the northeast section, which includes the cities of North Arlington, Grapevine, Watauga, Keller and North Richland Hills, to name a few."

According to Dallas County Health and Human Services, for the week ending Aug. 1, 40 mosquito traps tested positive for West Nile Virus. A total of 127 mosquito traps in Dallas County have tested positive to date for the year and there has been one human case reported.

The previous week, Tarrant County reported that 51 trapped groups, or pools, of mosquitoes tested positive for West Nile virus and that there have been 163 positive test pools for 2020 so far.

In 2012, Texas experienced its largest outbreak of West Nile virus in history with over 1,800 confirmed cases.

"Most of these victims reported they were bitten at home," Swiger said. "So, it's important that Texans be aware at all times and use repellents when necessary."

When to worry. AgriLife Extension has identified 85 different species of mosquitoes in Texas, however people don't need to worry about contracting West Nile disease from all of them – only *Culex quinquefasciatus*.

Swiger said without any heavy rains, the *Culex quinquefasciatus* population will continue to grow without chemical intervention.

"We cannot predict what the next few months will bring unfortunately, but if heavy rains are in the future, we would anticipate a decline in positives, as the mosquitoes would be washed away," she said.

The mosquitoes that carry West Nile virus are night biters, Swiger said. People should be extra cautious when outdoors in the evenings and make sure screens have no holes and doors are kept closed at night and are properly sealed to prevent mosquitoes from entering the home.

(PCT Online August 11, 2020)

<https://www.pctonline.com/article/west-nile-virus-rise-dallas-tarrant-counties/>

TANK MIXES MAY BE CAUSING ANTAGONISM

Farmers across the Mid-South are finding it more difficult to control grasses, including goosegrass, barnyardgrass and jungle rice in their Roundup Ready 2 Xtend and Enlist herbicide-resistant crops.

Larry Steckel, professor of weed science at the University of Tennessee, discussed what he is seeing in Tennessee at a stop on the online Milan No-Till Field Day that was recorded at a farmer's field in Medina, Tenn.

“What we have here is Enlist cotton that we treated 13 days ago with a quart of glyphosate and a quart of Enlist One,” said Steckel, who is located at the West Tennessee AgResearch and Education Center. “After 13 days, a lot of this goosegrass, and, in fact, most of it looks like it is starting to recover and come back.

“You compare this to the treatment just ahead of it here, which is just straight glyphosate. You can see the Palmer pigweed is coming back. That's not a surprise. We know most of our Palmer is resistant to glyphosate. But what is interesting here is that we have considerably better control of the goosegrass with straight glyphosate than with Enlist One and glyphosate.”

Steckel said researchers have seen similar occurrences in the Xtend system where dicamba and Roundup are not providing as good grass control as Roundup alone. “It looks like to control things like goosegrass we probably need to divide it up where we're spraying glyphosate after or before but not tank-mixed with Enlist One.”

The No-Till Field Day video also included a stop at the Milan Research and Education Center where

scientists are looking at grass control and with applications of the new dicamba formulations on Palmer amaranth.

“This is 12.8 ounces of Engenia that was applied three weeks ago,” he said. “You can see we have a significant number of Palmer pigweed that have recovered, are putting their face back to the sun and are looking like they're going to be a problem for the rest of the year.

“This the third location where we have gotten what I would consider not as good performance as we really need from a dicamba application on Palmer amaranth at the label rate of 4 inches in height.

The plot shows “we're seeing a progression in problems, and the best way to manage it is not just figuring on one application of dicamba giving complete control,” he said. “We need it in a system where we're using a good pre-, and we're keeping the numbers down from the start. Then we are looking at a dicamba application followed by Liberty. Barring that, make another dicamba application or, in soybeans, a Flexstar, Cobra or Ultra Blazer.”

(Southwest FarmPress August, 19 2020)

<https://www.farmprogress.com/weeds/tank-mixes-may-be-causing-antagonism>

DICAMBA DECISION STANDS

On Monday, three dicamba registrants lost one of their last remaining legal options to overturn a federal court's mandate ending the registrations of three dicamba herbicides.

On June 3, a panel of three judges on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit issued a decision to vacate three dicamba herbicides, XtendiMax (Bayer), Engenia (BASF) and FeXapan (Corteva Agriscience).

On July 20, all three companies petitioned for a broader group of Ninth Circuit judges to rehear that

case. They argued that the judges' initial decision was unfair, unconstitutional and required a full judicial review.

On Monday, the Ninth Circuit Court disagreed and dismissed those requests, known as petitions for "rehearing en banc."

"The full court has been advised of the petitions for rehearing en banc, and no judge of the court has requested a vote on whether to rehear the matter en banc," the judges' order stated. "The petitions for rehearing en banc are DENIED."

See more on the judge's original decision vacating the dicamba registrations here: <https://www.dtnpf.com/...>

See more on Bayer, BASF and Corteva's request for an en banc rehearing here: <https://www.dtnpf.com/...>

The decision leaves the three companies with one final legal option to overturn the June 3 Ninth Circuit ruling -- an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

In emailed statements to DTN, all three companies expressed disappointment with the Ninth Circuit's denial of their en banc petitions. Corteva's statement said it was "too early to comment" on the possibility of a Supreme Court appeal, but BASF's mentioned it as a possibility.

"We disagree with the decision and believe BASF deserves an opportunity to be heard on the merits," the BASF statement said. "We are assessing additional legal options, including a challenge to the U.S. Supreme Court."

Bayer's statement added: "We believe our request for rehearing should have been granted for several reasons, including that the court disregarded the EPA's expert scientific judgements. Indeed, the EPA conducted an extensive review and considered all relevant science prior to issuing the registration for XtendiMax. We are assessing our options to still

address the court's ruling and set the record straight."

In the meantime, the EPA is actively evaluating new registrations for Bayer's XtendiMax and BASF's Engenia herbicides and are expected to make a decision sometime this fall. Both companies submitted additional data and products to the agency for review and have expressed optimism that growers will have access to their dicamba herbicides for use in Xtend crops in 2021.

See more here: <https://www.dtnpf.com/...>

(Progressive Farmer, August 18, 2020)

<https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2020/08/17/ninth-circuit-court-denies-companies>

FIRST MALE ASIAN GIANT HORNET TRAPPED IN WASHINGTON WEEKS EARLIER THAN ANTICIPATED

The [Washington State Department of Agriculture \(WSDA\)](#) has trapped a male Asian giant hornet – the first male Asian giant hornet to be detected in the United States.

The hornet was caught in a WSDA Asian giant hornet bottle trap near Custer, Whatcom County, where a mated queen was found dead earlier this year and a suspected bee kill was reported in 2019. The trap was collected on July 29 and processed in WSDA's entomology lab on August 13.

"Trapping a male Asian giant hornet in July initially came as a surprise," Sven Spichiger, WSDA managing entomologist said. "But further examination of the research and consultation with international experts confirmed that a few males can indeed emerge early in the season."

WSDA will be setting live traps in the area in an attempt to trap a live Asian giant hornet, tag it, and track it back to its nest. If WSDA is able to locate a nest, the agency will eradicate it.

This is the second Asian giant hornet caught in a WSDA trap. The first was caught on July 14. Entomologists from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA APHIS) subsequently identified that hornet as an unmated queen. The two trapped specimens bring the total number of Asian giant hornets detected in the state to seven – all of them in Whatcom County.

In addition to the traps that WSDA has set to catch Asian giant hornets, citizen scientists and other cooperators have placed more than 1,400 traps throughout the state. Those interested in trapping can still build and set traps on their own property. Traps require weekly bait replacement and a commitment to mail the trap contents to WSDA if bees or wasps are collected. If a citizen scientist traps a live Asian giant hornet, they should call the WSDA Pest Program hotline at 1-800-443-6684.

Because Asian giant hornet workers increase as a colony develops, they are most likely seen in August and September. If you think you have seen one, report it at agr.wa.gov/hornets. Provide as much detail as you can about what you saw and where. Include a photo if you can safely obtain one. If you come across a dead specimen keep it for potential testing.

(PCT Online, August 25, 2020)
<https://www.pctonline.com/article/male-giant-asian-hornet-washington/>

US COURT CONSIDERS LATEST BID TO FORCE EPA BAN ON CHLORPYRIFOS

The US Trump administration broke the law when it abandoned a US EPA plan to revoke food tolerances for chlorpyrifos and should be compelled to ban the insecticide, environmentalists, farmworker advocates and several states have told an appeals court. The plaintiffs submitted their

demand to a three-judge panel of the US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit last week.

The Agency has ample evidence that exposure at levels below the existing tolerances cause “permanent brain damage in children” and it cannot meet the underlying legal standard required under food safety law, said Earthjustice attorney Patti Goldman.

“When the EPA denies a petition to revoke tolerances, it must do so only when it finds the pesticide safe,” she told the panel during the remote hearing. “Here, EPA is leaving tolerances in place without finding chlorpyrifos is safe. That is in blatant violation of the statute.”

Lengthy dispute

The legal dispute stretches back to 2007 when the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and other environmentalists filed a petition with the EPA calling for the Agency to revoke food tolerances for chlorpyrifos, which had been revised a year earlier.

The petitioners urged the EPA to review new evidence of neuro-developmental harm from the organophosphate insecticide and argued that cumulative exposures posed undue risks to children and farmworkers.

After years of legal wrangling and scientific review, the EPA revised its risk assessment and [in 2016](#) proposed granting the petition, citing evidence that cumulative exposures through food and drinking water exceeded safety limits set under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FDCA).

However, agricultural interests pushed back, questioning the science behind the EPA’s review and the concerns about health risks. US farmers use an estimated 5 million pounds (2,268 tons) of the insecticide on more than 50 crops, including almonds, apples, citrus fruit, maize and strawberries, and some have voiced concern about effective alternatives.

The pressure from farm groups and the pesticide industry gained traction with former EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt, who reversed course and denied the petition in [March 2017](#).

NRDC and its allies, as well as New York, California and six other states, have challenged Mr. Pruitt's order in court, alleging that the EPA had failed to issue the required safety finding under the FDCA to justify its decision not to issue the ban.

A Ninth Circuit panel agreed and ordered the Agency to cancel registrations and revoke food tolerances for chlorpyrifos within 60 days.

The Trump administration appealed, arguing that the lawsuit was invalid, as the EPA had not yet responded to formal objections to the March 2017 order that denied the petition. In [April 2019](#), an en-banc panel of the Ninth Circuit ordered the EPA to respond to those objections and issue a final decision within three months.

EPA Administrator Andrew Wheeler responded in [July 2019](#) with a new order, rejecting the FDCA objections raised by the petitioners, including concerns about unsafe drinking water exposures and severe risk of neurological harm to children from the insecticide.

Mr. Wheeler said that "despite years of study, the science addressing neuro-developmental effects remained unresolved". Further evaluation of the science surrounding the safety of chlorpyrifos is warranted, Mr. Wheeler said. But, he concluded that review could be completed over the course of the registration review process for the insecticide — expected to be finished by 2022.

Back to court

Mr. Wheeler's order prompted the petitioners to return to the Ninth Circuit with a new complaint, reiterating their view that the EPA had failed to make the required safety finding.

"EPA's order is illegal," said New York assistant solicitor general Frederick Brodie, who argued on

behalf of his state as well as of California, Hawaii, Oregon, Massachusetts, Maryland, Vermont, Washington and the District of Columbia. Mr. Brodie echoed Ms Goldman's call for the panel to remand Mr. Wheeler's order with clear instructions to revoke the food tolerances for chlorpyrifos.

"EPA for the past 13 years has been playing for time and it has been delay after delay," he told the Court. "Merely setting aside the order would not provide relief. It would leave chlorpyrifos tolerances in effect without a safety finding, leaving us essentially in the same place we are today."

Statutory dispute

Arguing for the EPA, Department of Justice (DoJ) attorney Mike Walters said that the petitioners were misreading the statute.

The EPA is not required to issue a new safety finding to leave tolerances in effect, he said, adding that the FDCA does not compel such action "each and every time" that the Agency responds to a petition to revoke a tolerance. "In the petition context, the administrator never has to get to the question of whether the pesticide is unsafe," Mr. Walters said.

US Circuit Judge Jacqueline Nguyen noted that "this case has had a very long and tortured litigation history" and asked the DoJ attorney about possible remedies on remand.

Mr. Walters responded that if the Court remanded the order, it should not compel the EPA to take any specific further action, as there was "conflicting evidence" about the safety of chlorpyrifos.

"EPA has never made a finding in this case -- never -- that the existing tolerances are not safe and it is inaccurate to say that EPA made a series of unbroken findings that exposures below the level of tolerances cause neurological effects," he said. "While EPA doesn't dispute that chlorpyrifos can cause neuro-developmental effects, the question has always been at what level and what level of tolerances provide adequate protection."

Ms Goldman responded that there was “no conflicting evidence” about the risks from chlorpyrifos or that the existing tolerances were inadequate.

“There are uncertainties about the particular exposure level but there are not uncertainties about the harm to children happening far below the tolerances,” she said, adding that failure to compel the Agency to act could mean “the delay may go on for many, many years”.

Regulatory forces

While the legal action surrounding chlorpyrifos remains unresolved, the legal and scientific controversy surrounding the insecticide has clearly impacted future use.

Three US states – [California](#), Hawaii and New York – have moved to prohibit agricultural uses and the EU imposed a ban in January. Shortly after [the EU](#) announced its ban, the primary chlorpyrifos manufacturer – Corteva Agriscience – confirmed that it would [cease production](#) this year.

(Connect AGRIBUSINESS, August 3, 2020)

MEASURE BANS SOME CHEMICALS

New legislation introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate would ban organophosphate, neonicotinoid and paraquat pesticides, create a petition process to EPA for individual citizens, close loopholes on emergency exemptions and make other reforms to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, or FIFRA.

Sen. Tom Udall, D-N.M., and Rep. Joe Neguse, D-Colo., said during a news conference on Tuesday that FIFRA is not protecting public health but rather the financial interests of the chemical industry.

Udall said pesticide safety is a bipartisan issue, although he acknowledged it may be difficult to pass the legislation and have it signed by the current administration.

"I have talked to colleagues and have had numerous discussions with senators about pesticides," he said. "Everybody feels something needs to be done here. What we need first is a strong bill"

The Protect America's Children from Toxic Pesticides Act of 2020 would enable local communities to enact policies without being vetoed or preempted by state law and would suspend the use of pesticides deemed unsafe by the European Union and Canada, pending EPA review.

The bill would require the EPA administrator to make a finding within 90 days on petitions filed to designate chemicals as "dangerous."

"If the administrator fails to make a finding on a petition by the date required, the active ingredient or pesticide product that is the subject of the petition shall be deemed to be a dangerous pesticide," the bill said.

The legislation would require the administrator to consider all scientific studies and would be required to "immediately suspend" the registration of an active ingredient or pesticide product if a "valid reregistration eligibility decision or registration review determination has not been made."

Usually when the EPA suspends a product or withdraws a registration, it allows the use of existing stocks remaining in the market. The legislation would disallow that practice.

"If the administrator fails to suspend the registration of an active ingredient or pesticide product that may warrant designation as a dangerous pesticide as required by this subsection by not later than 60 days after any deadline described in this subsection, the registration of the active ingredient or pesticide product shall be immediately and permanently canceled," the bill stated.

Currently included in the EPA analysis of proposed rules, the agency is required to perform a cost-benefits analysis. The proposed legislation would forbid the practice on "dangerous" chemicals.

In addition, the EPA administrator would have the authority to cancel conditional registrations if a registrant has not complied with the terms within two years. In addition, the bill would require the cancelation of each outstanding conditional registration from a given registrant.

The administrator would be unable to grant emergency exemptions for the same active ingredient or pesticide product in the same location for more than two years, in any 10-year period. Registrants also would be required to provide a list of inert ingredients on pesticide products.

EPA regulation allows the limited use of a pesticide in an emergency situation in defined geographic areas for a finite period of time.

However, Udall said many pesticides approved for emergency use are used for years without review.

"It is a complete misuse of the emergency exemption," he said. "Here we have the capture of the regulatory emergency. They just do what the industry wants."

Udall said about one-third of annual U.S. pesticide use, or more than 300 million pounds from 85 different pesticides, comes from pesticides banned in the European Union. In addition, he said there is "no clear evidence" they increase yields.

"It's (FIFRA) protecting the pesticide industry," Udall said. "EPA is coming down on the side of industry profits. The U.S. allows dozens of pesticides banned in other countries."

According to a fact sheet provided to DTN by Udall's staff, once pesticides are approved, they often remain on the market for decades, "even when scientific evidence overwhelmingly shows a pesticide is causing harm to people or the environment."

"Farm workers bear the brunt of harmful chemicals," Udall said. "The consequences of failing to update this law could be devastating. It is time to put our children ahead of the chemical industry. This is a public health issue. It is an environmental justice issue."

Chris Novak, president and CEO at CropLife America, said in a statement to DTN: "Pesticides play an important role in protecting public health, and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act has guided the regulation of pesticides since 1947.

"The law has been amended many times but continues to balance the risks and benefits of every pesticide on the market today. Legislation seeking to ban individual chemistries undermines the work of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's career scientists and tears at the fabric of a law that has served our nation well for more than 70 years. We do know, however, that we should continue to seek improvements in how pesticides are regulated, so we look forward to working with members of Congress as these issues are debated."

Read the legislation here: <https://www.dtn.com/...>

(Progressive Farmer, August 4, 2020)

<https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2020/08/04/legislation-introduced-sen-udall-rep>

NEW MEXICO MAN IN HIS 20S DIES FROM PLAGUE, NMDOH REPORTS

The New Mexico Department of Health (NMDOH) reports the death of a man in his 20s from Rio Arriba County of septicemic plague, the first human plague death in New Mexico this year, and the second human plague case overall.

The New Mexico Department of Health (NMDOH) reports the death of a man in his 20s from Rio Arriba County of septicemic plague, the first human

plague death in New Mexico this year, and the second human plague case overall.

The Rio Arriba County man died after being hospitalized. An environmental investigation will take place at the person's home to look for ongoing risk to immediate family members, neighbors and others in the surrounding community.

“Plague activity in New Mexico is usually highest during the summer months, so it is especially important now to take precautions to avoid rodents and their fleas which can expose you to plague.” said Department of Health Secretary Kathy Kunkel.

(PCT Online, August 10, 2020)
<https://www.pctonline.com/article/new-mexico-plague-man-20s/>

CEU Meetings

Date: September 17-18, 2020
Title: 2020 OPMA Fall Conference
Location: Reed Center Midwest City OK
Contact: Eileen Imwalle (405) 726-8773
<http://www.ok-pca.com>

CEU's:	Category(s):
3	3A
3	6
5	7A
6	7B
3	7C
3	8
9	10
4	11A
1	1

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
http://ctnedu.com/oklahoma_applicator_enroll.html

Pest Network
<http://www.pestnetwork.com/>

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

AG CEU Online
<https://agceuonline.com/courses/state/37>

For more information and an updated list of CEU meetings, click on this link:
<http://www.kellysolutions.com/OK/applicators/courses/searchCourseTitle.asp>

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

Kevin Shelton
405-744-1060 kevin.shelton@okstate.edu
or Charles Luper 405-744-5808
charles.luper@okstate.edu

ODAFF Test Information

Testing dates and locations may be limited due to the Covid-19 emergency.

Testing will be done at testing centers in multiple locations around the state by PSI Services LLC.

For more information and instructions please go to <http://pested.okstate.edu/html/new-odaff-testing-procedure> or the PSI exam information website www.psiexams.com/.

Reservation must be made in advance at www.psiexams.com/ or call (800) 733-9267

PSI locations.

Oklahoma City I 3800 N Classen Blvd, Ste C-20, Oklahoma City, OK 73118

Oklahoma City II NW 23rd St and Villa Avenue, Suite 60, Shepherd Mall Office Complex, Oklahoma City, OK 73107

Tulsa 2816 East 51st Street, Suite 101, Tulsa, OK 74105

McAlester 21 East Carl Albert Parkway (US Hwy 270), McAlester, Oklahoma 74501

Woodward 1915 Oklahoma Ave, Suite 3, Woodward, OK 73801

Lawton Great Plains Technology Center, 4500 West Lee Blvd Building 300- RM 308, Lawton, OK 73505

Enid Autry Technology Center, 1201 W. Willow Rd, Enid, OK 73703

Ponca City Pioneer Technology Center, 2101 N Ash, Ponca City, OK 74601

Find us on Twitter at @OkstatePestEd

**Pesticide Safety
Education Program**