

PESTICIDE REPORTS

Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources • Oklahoma State University

<http://pested.okstate.edu>



November, 2022

CHEM

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DON'T MISS THE UNWANTED PESTICIDE DISPOSAL COLLECTIONS THIS MONTH

ODAFF has scheduled Unwanted Pesticide Disposal Program collections for November 2022. They will occur November 16 in Woodward and November 17 in Muskogee. The locations are the Woodward County Fairgrounds and the Muskogee County Fairgrounds. The Disposals will run from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. rain or shine at both locations.

There is no charge for this program. **Limit is 2,000 pounds per entity.** ONLY PESTICIDES will be taken at the sites (no fertilizer, paint, oil, etc.)! If you have any questions, contact Charles Luper (OSU) at 405-744-5808 or Ryan Williams (ODAFF) at 405-522-5993.

November 16 Woodward County Fairgrounds,
108 Temple Houston Dr. Woodward OK

November 17 Muskogee County Fairgrounds
1440 S. Cherokee Dr. Muskogee, OK

For more information please go to
<https://extension.okstate.edu/programs/pesticide-safety-education/unwanted-pesticide-disposal-program/index.html>(OSU PSEP)

PESTICIDE REGISTRATION REVIEW DEADLINE: STATUS UPDATE AND PLANS FOR REMAINING WORK

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is sharing an update on its progress in meeting the Oct. 1, 2022, Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) pesticide registration review deadline for the 726 pesticide cases registered before October 2007. Pesticides without finalized review as of this deadline can remain on the market and be used according to the product label. EPA affirms its aggressive plan to review all remaining pesticide cases and issue decisions to protect humans, endangered species, and the environment, while providing pesticide users with predictability about the legal status of pesticides in registration review.

In the past 15 years, EPA has:

- Completed 685 draft risk assessments (94% of total number of cases), evaluating the potential for human health and ecological effects of a pesticide. Completed 633 proposed interim decisions or proposed final decisions (87% of total number of cases), which present EPA's responses to public comment on draft risk assessments and which propose label mitigations and/or restrictions so that a pesticide product can continue to be used safely.
- Issued 431 interim decisions (60% of total number of cases), which explain any changes to what had been proposed, respond to significant public comments, and require registrants to submit any product label amendments needed to protect human health and the environment. EPA's issuance of interim decisions is an important way in which EPA has secured crucial human health and environmental protections and provided pesticide registrants and growers some regulatory certainty.
- Issued 151 final decisions (21% of total number of cases), which document any changes to what had been proposed, respond to significant public comments, and require registrants to submit any product label amendments needed to protect human health and the environment.

- Of the 582 interim or final decisions, 140 cases resulted in cancellations of some or all uses (19% of total number of cases).



Of the 726 total cases, 461 are conventional agricultural pesticides. Conventional pesticides are generally produced synthetically and are used to prevent, mitigate, kill or repel any pest. They may also act as a plant growth regulator, desiccant, defoliant or nitrogen stabilizer. For conventional pesticide cases, EPA has:

- Completed 99% of the draft risk assessments, completed more than 90% of the proposed interim decisions and issued more than 80% of the final or interim decisions.
- Cancelled some or all uses in 25% of cases with final or interim decisions.
- Required human health and/or ecological risk mitigation for nearly 70% of cases for which EPA completed interim or final decisions.
- Required new or additional personal protective equipment requirements and/or engineering controls for 98% of cases where EPA required mitigations to protect human health.
- Required application rate reductions in 60% of cases, changes to restricted entry intervals in 30% of cases and use cancellations in 20% of cases where EPA required mitigations to protect human health.
- Instituted requirements to reduce pesticide drift for 80% of cases where EPA required mitigations to protect from ecological risks.
- Set requirements to reduce pesticide runoff, such as no-spray buffer zones, vegetative filter strips and/or application rate reductions for more than 20% of cases where EPA required mitigations to protect from ecological risks.

Of the 726 total cases, 265 are nonconventional pesticides (140 antimicrobial pesticides and 125 biopesticides). Antimicrobial pesticides are intended to disinfect, sanitize, reduce, or mitigate growth or development of microbiological organisms, or prevent

contamination caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, algae or slime. Biopesticides are pesticides derived from natural materials like animals, plants, bacteria and certain minerals. For these cases, EPA has:

- Completed final or interim decisions for 71% of antimicrobial cases.
- Cancelled some or all uses in more than 30% of antimicrobial cases with interim or final decisions.
- Finalized human health and/or ecological risk mitigation for nearly 30% of antimicrobial cases with interim or final decisions.
- Increased personal protective equipment requirements and/or engineering controls for more than 65% of antimicrobial cases where EPA required mitigations to protect human health.
- Completed final or interim decisions for 98% of biopesticide cases.

While EPA has completed final or interim decisions for all but 144 of the 726 total pesticide cases, EPA has been delayed in its ability to issue many final decisions. This delay is due to the demands of focusing resources to respond swiftly to COVID-19 antimicrobial actions, delays in receiving data from registrants, a lack of resources to respond to ongoing and increasing litigation, and the scientific complexity associated with many of the pesticides yet to go through the registration review process. As further described below, EPA also must comply with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) obligations and complete cumulative risk assessments before its registration review work can be finalized.

Background

In 2007, an amendment to FIFRA formalized a requirement that EPA review each registered pesticide every 15 years to determine whether pesticides continue to meet the standard for registration – that they do not present unreasonable adverse effects on human health or the environment. This amendment set the first registration review deadline as Oct. 1, 2022. During the registration review process, EPA has completed work plans, draft risk assessments, proposed interim decisions/proposed decisions and interim decisions/final decisions. Throughout this process, EPA makes its

information, assessments and supporting material for each case available to the public through each case's docket at www.regulations.gov. There are 726 conventional, biopesticide and antimicrobial pesticide cases that were registered before Oct. 1, 2007. In December 2021, EPA announced an [updated registration review schedule](#) through fiscal year 2025 and has been updating the schedule quarterly.

In order to complete registration review for a pesticide and issue a final decision, EPA must complete an ESA listed-species assessment and any necessary ESA consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service (the Services). For each pesticide ingredient, the entire FIFRA and ESA process typically takes no less than four years, and sometimes over 12 years. To minimize the time needed to complete this process, EPA has taken significant steps to fundamentally improve how it fulfills ESA obligations in its pesticides work. EPA's workplan, [Balancing Wildlife Protection and Responsible Pesticide Use](#), describes new approaches to come into compliance with ESA.

As part of implementing the workplan, EPA expects to release a workplan update in November 2022 explaining how it will adopt early mitigation for ESA species as part of registration review decisions. Even though early mitigation does not mean that EPA has fully met its ESA obligations for a pesticide, it should contribute meaningfully to meeting those obligations and facilitate future ESA review. EPA will also host a public webinar to explain the update and other ongoing ESA efforts, including ESA pilot projects described in the workplan. More information on this event is forthcoming.

EPA's registration review final decisions have also taken into account EDSP screening, consistent with the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act § 408(p). EPA is required to screen and test certain substances to determine whether they may have an effect in humans that is similar to an effect produced by a naturally occurring estrogen or other endocrine effects. EPA plans to issue a draft Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program White Paper for public comment. This white paper will address EPA's use of new approach methodologies (NAMs) that may serve as alternatives to a vertebrate animal test and other in vitro assays. The availability of NAMs in EDSP, along with recent updates to internal

EDSP standard operating procedures, represents an important next step in EPA's efforts to rebuild this program. The current Tier 1 methods used for screening chemicals for endocrine disruption are expensive, require extensive staff time and use laboratory animals. These new approach methods will allow the Agency to screen chemicals more efficiently and ultimately provide better data.

Finally, EPA must complete cumulative pesticide risk assessments as part of the registration review process where necessary. A cumulative risk assessment evaluates the potential for people to be exposed to more than one pesticide at a time from a group that shares an identified common mechanism of toxicity. A common mechanism of toxicity is identified when two or more chemicals or other substances cause common toxic effects by the same process. EPA's cumulative risk assessments approximate people's actual exposures and potential risks resulting from current uses of pesticides in different parts of the country. To develop these assessments, EPA considers potential exposures from food, drinking water and residential sources.

In 2016, EPA published its final [Pesticide Cumulative Risk Assessment: Framework for Screening Analysis](#), a document that provides guidance on how to screen groups of pesticides for cumulative evaluation. The approach outlined in this document allows EPA to address the requirement under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to consider available information concerning cumulative effects of pesticides having a common mechanism of toxicity while efficiently using resources. For this round of registration review, EPA has completed cumulative risk assessments for several groups of pesticides.

Since October 2007, EPA has also approved many new pesticide active ingredients. EPA has approved 135 new biopesticides, 94 new conventional pesticides and 24 antimicrobials. These approvals have provided farmers and other pesticide users with new pest control tools alongside the cancellations and other restrictions resulting from registration review.

As EPA works through priority registration review actions, it will keep close communication with stakeholders and continue to maintain an open and

transparent process by accepting public comments at most stages of the registration review process.

(EPA, September 26, 2022)

<https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/pesticide-registration-review-deadline-status-update-and-plans-remaining-work>

EPA RESPONDS TO PETITION AND RELEASES REVISED HUMAN HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT FOR TETRACHLORVINPHOS

Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released a revised human health risk assessment for the pesticide tetrachlorvinphos (TCVP) and its registered pet uses to control various insects including public health pests such as fleas, ticks, flies, lice, and pest larvae.

Based on this assessment, the Agency is issuing a partial grant / partial denial of the Natural Resources Defense Council's (NRDC) 2009 petition to cancel all pet uses of TCVP and is moving to draft a proposed Notice of Intent to Cancel (NOIC) the TCVP pet collars registrations. Having conducted an extensive evaluation of available data on TCVP's potential human health impacts, EPA finds that there are unacceptable risks from pet collars for children exposed when contacting pets wearing collars and is granting the petition as to pet collars containing TCVP. However, it is EPA's understanding that the registrant is currently working on two studies related to the risks of TCVP from pet collars and plans to submit that data to EPA by the end of the year. Should the Agency receive data that impacts the current conclusions for TCVP pet collars, the Agency will review that data, make its review publicly available, update the TCVP risk assessment as appropriate, and make this information available for public comment. Additionally, EPA is denying the petition as to the remainder of currently registered TCVP pet uses based on the Agency not finding risks of concern to residents from use of liquid pumps/trigger sprays containing TCVP.

Petition response

EPA initially issued a denial of NRDC's petition in November 2014 based on the available data at the time. In January 2015, NRDC filed a petition for review of EPA's denial. In September 2015, EPA sought a voluntary remand of its 2014 denial, which the Court granted in June 2016. In December 2016, EPA issued a new risk assessment for TCVP, and EPA informed NRDC in March 2017 that the Agency intended to address any risk mitigation issues in the course of registration review. On a Petition for Writ of Mandamus, the Ninth Circuit ordered EPA to respond to NRDC's petition by July 21, 2020, which EPA did by denying the petition. On a Petition for Review of that 2020 denial, the Court vacated EPA's decision and remanded to the Agency for a new decision by October 11, 2022.

Upon reevaluation of the data in the October 2022 revised human health risk assessment, the Agency found that risk estimates for all pet collars exceeded the level of concern for residential uses. Risk estimates for currently registered liquid sprays containing TCVP do not exceed EPA's level of concern. Based on currently available data and taking into consideration the benefits of currently registered residential uses for TCVP, EPA cannot determine that there are no unreasonable adverse effects from residential exposure to TCVP in pet collars. EPA is granting the petition to cancel TCVP use in pet collars in order to reduce risks to vulnerable populations, especially children, by reducing TCVP exposure from pet collars.

EPA is moving to draft a proposed NOIC for TCVP pet collars but is awaiting more data from the registrant that the registrant has informed EPA it is preparing. EPA intends to incorporate into the drafting of the NOIC any data received by the end of the year. Should the new data change the Agency's conclusions, those conclusions will be captured in an updated risk assessment, as well as the Proposed Interim Decision (PID) for TCVP, which will be open for public comment. The Agency would not further pursue a NOIC if the data demonstrate that there is no longer a risk of concern for any TCVP pet collars.

Revised human health risk assessment

The October 2022 [revised human health risk assessment](#) updates a [2020 risk assessment](#) and uses a more refined assessment of exposure data. EPA reevaluated the methodology used in a pet collar dust torsion study submitted and originally reviewed in 2019 and determined that the study did not adequately assess the physical form (liquid or dust) of TCVP released from the pet collars.

The October 2022 revised human health risk assessment is the basis for [EPA's response to NRDC's petition](#) on remand and will also be incorporated into the ongoing registration review of TCVP under section 3(g) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (a separate process from the NRDC response). FIFRA section 3(g) requires EPA to review pesticides every 15 years to ensure that risk assessments reflect the best available science, and to ensure that registered products in the marketplace do not present unreasonable adverse effects to human health and the environment.

The action EPA is announcing today also responds to the Ninth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals' vacatur of EPA's 2020 denial of NRDC's petition to cancel all pet uses of TCVP and remand to the Agency to issue a new response to NRDC's petition by October 11, 2022.

EPA will take public comment on the revised human health risk assessment during the same 60-day public comment period that the Agency plans to open when it issues its PID in 2023. The PID, which is the next step in the FIFRA registration review process, will outline potential risk management options for this insecticide to address any potential risks of concern identified in the draft risk assessments. EPA will update the TCVP risk assessment and make this updated information available for public comment. Should data be submitted to EPA by the end of the year that demonstrates that there is no longer a risk of concern for any TCVP pet collars, the Agency would no longer pursue a NOIC. Based on the currently available data, EPA is moving to initiate a NOIC for TCVP pet collars. [Learn more about the registration review process.](#)

EPA always encourages consumers to read and follow all pesticide product labels. Product labels are the law, and they are a vital part of EPA's efforts to ensure that consumers have the information they need to safely, legally, and effectively use EPA-approved pesticide products.

Consumers should continue to read the label and take certain precautions when handling TCVP products in residential areas. These precautions are listed on TCVP product labels, including not allowing children to play with TCVP pet collar products, keeping TCVP spray out of reach of children, and washing hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Read the [More information about TCVP and the NRDC petition is available on EPA's website](#).

(EPA, October 12, 2022)

<https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-responds-petition-and-releases-revised-human-health-risk-assessment>

ENVIRIOS THREATEN ENLIST LAWSUIT VS. EPA

The EPA violated the Endangered Species Act in completing registrations in January for Enlist One and Enlist Duo, the Center for Food Safety and the Pesticide Action Network North America allege in an intent-to-sue letter sent to the agency on Tuesday.

The two herbicides registered to Corteva Agriscience are sprayed on genetically modified corn, soybeans and cotton across the country.

According to a notice of intent to sue, the groups allege EPA violated the Endangered Species Act by "failing to consult" with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prior to approving the herbicides.

In addition, the letter said EPA "failed to insure" against harm to threatened and endangered species and designated critical habitats in the 34 states where the herbicides are used.

Enlist One and Enlist Duo contain 2,4-D, and the groups claim EPA knew the use of the herbicides could harm endangered and threatened species by increasing concentrations of 2,4-D and glyphosate in the environment. The letter alleges the action destroyed important spawning and breeding habitats, depleted food sources and reduced local populations.

In January, EPA granted new registrations and labels for Corteva's Enlist One and Enlist Duo herbicides. The products are registered for seven years but are unavailable to growers in a limited number of counties with federally listed endangered species.

Corteva said in a statement to DTN it was "disappointed" in the groups' intent to sue.

"The Enlist weed control system helps farmers control tough weeds while providing key benefits including near-zero volatility, reduced potential for off-target movement and physical drift, and improved handling characteristics when applied according to label instructions," the company said.

"Corteva believes the notice letter is without merit and makes a number of false and misleading claims, including that Enlist Duo herbicide registration was previously revoked."

As part of the updated ESA process, Corteva said the added targeted risk-mitigation measures to the Enlist herbicide labels will "help ensure that use of Enlist herbicides in accordance with the label will continue to help protect endangered species and their habitats while also allowing growers to continue to capture the benefits of the Enlist weed control system."

The new Enlist registrations were among the first herbicides on the market with a full EPA analysis of their effect on endangered species and critical habitats.

The agency added several new measures to the label to protect federally listed species and habitats, as well as limit off-target movement and protect pollinators.

"EPA violated the ESA by failing to consult with the expert wildlife agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,

before approving and amending the registrations of Enlist One and Enlist Duo," the groups said in the letter.

"In addition to EPA's ongoing violations of the ESA's consultation requirements, EPA has failed to insure, through consultation with the expert wildlife agencies, against jeopardy to threatened and endangered species and adverse modification of designated critical habitats. Moreover, EPA has, and continues to violate, its duty to prevent irreversible commitments of resources during formal consultation, foreclosing the implementation of reasonable alternatives for current and future growing seasons."

The notice of intent to sue is the latest in a series of legal pursuits the groups have taken against EPA on Enlist Duo. The groups sued the agency first in 2014.

On Wednesday, the same groups sued EPA in connection with a 2017 pesticides petition filed with the agency.

The 2017 petition had asked the EPA to consider all ingredients in pesticide formulations when evaluating potential risks to the environment.

According to the lawsuit filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Northern California, the groups allege EPA violated the administrative procedure act by not providing a "timely response" to the petition. The groups asked the court to require the agency to respond to the 2017 petition within 90 days.

"Despite these risks, EPA's assessment of pesticides in the pesticide registration process focuses almost entirely on the individual pesticide active ingredients and not the inert ingredients, nor the synergistic effects of interactions amongst different ingredients," the groups said in the lawsuit.

Read the intent-to-sue letter here: [http://www.centerforfoodsafety.org/...](http://www.centerforfoodsafety.org/)

Read the lawsuit here:

(Progressive Farmer, October 12, 2022)
<https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2022/10/12/environmental-groups-allege-epa-act>

[icle/2022/10/12/environmental-groups-allege-epa-act](https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2022/10/12/environmental-groups-allege-epa-act)

CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR VETOES NEONIC BILL

California Assembly Bill 2146, which would prohibit the use of neonicotinoid pesticides for nearly all nonagricultural uses, was vetoed by Gov. Gavin Newsome on Sept. 28.

In a [memo](#) to Members of the California Assembly, Newsome wrote that the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) already has taken significant steps to restrict neonicotinoid uses, based on scientific review and documented uses that pose the greatest risks to pollinators and human health. He also noted that the department is finalizing regulations on the agricultural use of neonicotinoids and will begin the process of evaluating non-agricultural uses next year.

"My administration takes the impacts of harmful chemicals on our people and environment seriously. I have tasked DPR to accelerate a systemwide transition to safer, more sustainable pest management. By statutorily prohibiting a pesticide and its use, this bill would circumvent California's regulatory process of establishing restricted materials," he wrote.

The Pest Control Operators of California (PCOC) was one of several groups in opposition of AB 2146, arguing that it ignores years of scientific research and recommendations from DPR. PCOC Executive Vice President Chris Reardon told PCT that PCOC was pleased with the outcome. "To me it's a marker. The Governor essentially said 'We have a process. Let the department go through the process – we don't want to put something like this in statute.' It was frustrating that [AB 2146] got all the way to the Governor's desk, but [his decision] defended the authority of the department, which is really, really important."

Reardon said he would be surprised if the bill's sponsor, Assemblymember Bauer-Kahan, would reintroduce the bill, especially since DPR is in the midst of reviewing ag

use of neonicotinoids and will be reviewing non-ag uses, a process that Reardon said PCOC looks forward to working on with DPR.

(PCT Online October 21, 2022)

<https://www.pctonline.com/article/newsom-vetoes-ab-2146-neonic-bill/>

PORLAND ISSUES FIRST FINE FOR VIOLATION OF PESTICIDE USE ORDINANCE

Portland has issued its first fine for violating the city's pesticide use ordinance, which bans the use of synthetic pesticides with limited exceptions.

Seabreeze Property Services was issued the maximum fine of \$500 last week for applying glyphosate – an ingredient found in Roundup and other herbicides – to control Japanese knotweed at a property managed by Avesta Housing at 605 Stevens Ave. in August, the city said.

The Portland City Council [approved the ordinance in January 2018](#), and advocates at the time called it one of the strongest anti-pesticide ordinances in the country. The ordinance bans the use of synthetic pesticides, though there are some exceptions, including plant and pest control when they threaten health and safety, such as poison ivy.

Troy Moon, the city's sustainability director, said most landscaping companies seem to have been trying to follow the ordinance since it took effect in July 2019, but it's also been hard to enforce.

"We can't go on people's property," Moon said. "We have to respond if residents or others raise a concern. Even then, it can be difficult unless we have documentation."

In the case on Stevens Avenue, Moon said a resident who reported the case got documentation of the chemical's use from their landlord and Seabreeze also

admitted to using it. Seabreeze did not respond to phone messages asking about the violation left at its office Friday or Monday.

The resident who made the complaint declined to provide her name for publication because she worried that speaking out would impact her housing, but said she and her neighbors at the apartment complex, which is known as Motherhouse, have garden boxes near where the spraying took place. She said those gardens were contaminated, and she lost close to \$300 in organic soil and plants.

"It was devastating to a lot of us," she said. "We worked hard. It was a pastime for us to be able to go out and work in our gardens. I'm still not over it."

Avesta, a nonprofit affordable housing provider, said in a statement Monday that it respects the city's decision and "regrets any negative effects that the treatment for invasive plant species at Motherhouse has caused residents."

"We contracted with Seabreeze Property Services to provide landscaping services at Motherhouse, and relied on Seabreeze's expertise and advice concerning treatment of invasive species on the property and in regards to following any city regulations," the statement said.

The City Council [recently added](#) more restrictions to the ordinance, including a prohibition on the use of synthetic fertilizers in most places, and requirements for property owners to follow best management practices when using organic fertilizers. Those updates are scheduled to take effect March 19, 2023.

(Portland Press Herald, October 31, 2022)

<https://www.pressherald.com/2022/10/31/portland-issues-first-fine-for-violation-of-pesticide-use-ordinance/>

CEU Meetings

Please note that many of these meetings are now being done virtual. Please contact the meeting host directly if you have any questions.

Date: November 3, 2022

Title: BWI Red imported fire ants
biology,habits,ID, and control
Location: BWI Pest management virtual fall Webinar2022
Contact: Tim Ruminer (405)-227-2985
<https://www.bwicompanies.com/>

CEU's: Category(s):
1 3A
1 7A

Date: November 15, 2022

Title: Identifying and Managing Toxic Plants
Location: US Environmental Protection Agency (Virtual)
Contact: Dr. Marcia Anderson (908)-577-2982
<https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/514786985647118860>

CEU's:	Category(s):
1	1A
1	2
1	3A

Date: November 15-16, 2022

Title: 77th OK Turfgrass Conference
Location: Tulsa Tech Owasso, OK
Contact: Dr. Dennis Martin (405)-744-5419
<https://www.otrf.net/events.html>

CEU's:	Category(s):
1	1A
8	3A
1	3C
1	5
9	10

Date: November 7-9, 2022

Title: 2022 Ag Expo
Location: Embassy Suites Norman OK
Contact: Tammy Miller (580)-233-9516
<https://www.oklahomaag.com/>

CEU's: Category(s):
9 1A
2 7A
3 7C
12 10
1 All Categories

Date: December 5, 2022

Title: East Central Pesticide Conference
Location: TBA
Contact: Adair County Extension Jennifer Patterson (918) 696-2253

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

Date: December 6, 2022

Title: There's a Fly in My Soup – IPM in Restaurants
Location: US Environmental Protection Agency (Virtual)
Contact: Dr. Marcia Anderson (908)-577-2982
<https://register.gotowebinar.com/register/7650471600249648652>

CEU's: Category(s):

2	7A
2	8
2	10

Date: December 8, 2022

Title: KPCA/MPMA Joint Winter Conference & Exhibition
Location: Independence, MO
Contact: Spencer Duncan KCPA (785) 271-9220
<https://kcpa.wildapricot.org/events>

CEU's: Category(s):

7	7A
7	7B

Date: December 13, 2022

Title: Pesticide Applicator CEU Training
Location: OSU Extension Enid OK
Contact: Josh Bushong OSU Extension (580) 237-7677

CEU's: Category(s):

2	1A
2	10

Date: December 13, 2022

Title: OSU Certified Applicator CEU Conference IIIA Pest Management in Wheat
Location: OSU Extension Offices (Virtual)
Contact: Todd Baughman OSU Extension (580) 224-0623

CEU's: Category(s):
3 1A
3 10

Date: December 13, 2022

Title: OSU Certified Applicator CEU Conference IIIB Pesticide Labels and Certified Applicator Testing
Location: OSU Extension Offices (Virtual)
Contact: Todd Baughman OSU Extension (580) 224-0623

CEU's: Category(s):
3 1A
3 10

Date: December 14-15, 2022

Title: OSU Winter Crop School
Location: OSU Student Union Stillwater OK
Contact: Brian Arnall OSU Extension (405) 744-1722
https://secure.touchnet.com/C20271_ustores/web/store_cat.jsp?STOREID=15&CATID=59

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

Find us on Twitter at @OkstatePestEd

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

<http://www.allstarce.com>

Wood Destroying Organism Inspection Course

www.nachi.org/wdodcourse.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>

Target Specialty Products Online Training

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

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

<http://www.kellysolutions.com/OK/applicators/courses/searchCourseTitle.asp>

ODAFF Test Information

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 <https://bit.ly/3sF4y0x>.

Reservation must be made in advance at www.psiexams.com/ or call 855-579-4643

PSI locations.

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

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

Norman Moore Norman Technology Center, 4701
12th Ave NW, Norman, Oklahoma,73070

South Penn - Moore Norman Technology Center
13301 S. Pennsylvania, Oklahoma City, OK 73170

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



Oklahoma Unwanted Pesticide Disposal Program



OKLAHOMA
Dept. of Agriculture,
Food and Forestry

<https://bit.ly/3pF9K2p>

November 2022

When & Where?

8:00 am to 1:00 pm

DATE	November 16, 2022
COUNTY	Woodward County
CITY	Woodward
LOCATION	Woodward County Fairgrounds, 108 Temple Houston Dr., Woodward, OK

What is the Oklahoma Unwanted Pesticide Disposal program?

The Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry is funding a program to help collect and properly dispose of unwanted pesticides that homeowners, farmers, ranchers, commercial applicators, or dealers may have. For future locations and dates check the website listed above.

What are unwanted pesticides?

Unwanted pesticides are pesticides that are unusable as originally intended for various reasons. Unwanted pesticides are leftover pesticides, pesticides that are no longer registered in the state of Oklahoma, pesticides that no longer have labels and pesticides that are no longer identifiable.

Who is eligible to participate and what does it cost?

Oklahoma commercial and non-commercial applicators and pesticide dealers may participate. Oklahoma farmers and ranchers and homeowners can use the program as well. **There is no cost for the first 2,000 pounds of pesticides brought in by a participant.**

- Liquid pesticide weighs about 10 pounds per gallon.

Will someone pick up my pesticides for me?

No it is the owner's responsibility to transport the pesticides to the site. Some transportation tips can be found at <https://bit.ly/3pF9K2p>

What are the steps to participate in the collection program?

Applicators, homeowners, farmers, and ranchers are not required to pre-register. Dealers are asked to voluntarily pre-register through the OSU Pesticide Safety Education Program. After completing pre-registration requirements, if required, bring unwanted pesticides safely to one of the collection sites.

Why are dealers asked to pre-register?

Dealers are asked to pre-register due to the potential of large quantities coming from multiple dealers and/or multiple locations. This allows the contractor to plan the appropriate resources to handle the quantity of pesticides that comes into the collections. Visit the OSU Pesticide Safety Education Program for information and how to register at <https://bit.ly/3pF9K2p>

Will the department use my participation in the program as a means to prosecute for illegal management of pesticides?

No, the disposal program is a service program designed to remove unusable pesticides from storage and reduce the potential threat to public health and the environment. Those disposing of pesticides will not be required to provide their names or details on their chemicals. The disposal service is free up to 2,000 pounds.

Contact Information:



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OKLAHOMA
Dept. of Agriculture,
Food and Forestry



<https://bit.ly/3pF9K2p>

November 2022

When & Where?

8:00 am to 1:00 pm

DATE	November 17, 2022
COUNTY	Muskogee County
CITY	Muskogee
LOCATION	Muskogee County Fairgrounds, 1440 S. Cherokee, Muskogee, OK

What is the Oklahoma Unwanted Pesticide Disposal program?

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What are unwanted pesticides?

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