

# PESTICIDE REPORTS

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



October, 2022

CHEM

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## UNWANTED PESTICIDE DISPOSAL COLLECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR NOVEMBER

ODAFF has scheduled the next Unwanted Pesticide Disposal Program collection dates 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)

## **OCTOBER TEST HELP WORKSHOPS**

The Oklahoma State University Pesticide Safety Education Program (PSEP) has scheduled test help workshops for October 26 in Oklahoma City and October 28 in Tulsa.

The Oklahoma City workshop will be at the Oklahoma County Extension Center at 2500 N.E. 63<sup>rd</sup> St. in Oklahoma City. The Tulsa workshop will be at the Tulsa County Extension Office at 4116 E 15<sup>th</sup> in Tulsa.

Registration cost is \$50 for each location and will include a copy of Applying Pesticides Correctly. This is the study manual for the core and service technician exams.

To register for this class please go to the Pesticide Safety Education Program (PSEP) website at <http://pested.okstate.edu/html/practical.htm> and click on the register online link. Class information and an agenda is also at that website as well as future 2022 classes. (OSU PSEP)

## **EPA WITHDRAWS GLYPHOSATE INTERIM DECISION**

Today, the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is announcing its withdrawal of all remaining portions of the interim registration review decision for glyphosate. Pesticide products containing glyphosate continue to remain on the market and be used according to the product label and are unaffected by this action.

Glyphosate is undergoing registration review, a periodic reevaluation of pesticide registrations to ensure that existing pesticide products continue to perform their intended function without unreasonable adverse effects on human health or the environment. Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), each pesticide must be reviewed every 15 years.

On Feb. 3, 2020, EPA published the Glyphosate Interim Registration Review Decision (ID). The ID did not identify any human health risks of concern from exposure to glyphosate but did identify potential ecological risks. The ID included interim risk mitigation measures in the form of label changes, including labeling to manage spray drift and herbicide resistance. It concluded that the benefits of glyphosate outweigh the potential ecological risks when glyphosate is used in accordance with the labels.

On March 20, 2020, the glyphosate ID was challenged in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Petitioners challenged EPA's analysis of human health and ecological risk, the weighing of such risks against the benefits of glyphosate and the interim risk mitigation measures and alleged that EPA violated the Endangered Species Act (ESA). On May 18, 2021, EPA sought partial voluntary remand without vacatur of the ecological portion of the ID so the Agency could revisit aspects of its analysis in light of EPA's November 2020 draft biological evaluation for glyphosate and recent court decisions for other herbicides, among other reasons.

On June 17, 2022, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit vacated the human health portion of the glyphosate ID and held that EPA's registration review decision under FIFRA was an 'action' that triggered ESA obligations. The court also granted EPA's request for voluntary remand, without vacatur, of the ecological portion of the ID but imposed an Oct. 1, 2022, deadline for EPA to issue a new ecological portion. EPA sought relief from this deadline, which the court denied on Aug. 5, 2022.

EPA has determined that withdrawal of the glyphosate ID is appropriate in consideration of the Ninth Circuit's June 17, 2022, decision. The Agency is unable to finalize a new ecological portion in a registration review decision for glyphosate by the court-imposed Oct. 1, 2022, deadline because of the time needed to address the issues for which EPA sought remand of the ecological portion and satisfy ESA requirements. EPA initiated formal ESA consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service (the Services) for glyphosate in November 2021, and consultation is ongoing. Moreover, before issuing any decision, EPA must first prepare a proposed decision,

publish for a 60-day public comment period, and consider any comments received. EPA cannot complete these processes by the court-imposed deadline.

EPA's underlying scientific findings regarding glyphosate, including its finding that glyphosate is not likely to be carcinogenic to humans, remain the same. In accordance with the court's decision, the Agency intends to revisit and better explain its evaluation of the carcinogenic potential of glyphosate and to consider whether to do so for other aspects of its human health analysis. For the ecological portion, EPA intends to address the issues for which it sought remand, including: to consider whether additional or different risk mitigation may be necessary based on the outcome of ESA consultation for glyphosate, prepare an analysis of in-field effects of glyphosate on monarch butterfly habitat, consider whether there are other aspects of its analysis of ecological risks and costs to revisit, and consider what risk mitigation measures may be necessary to reduce potential risk following completion of analyses left outstanding in the ID. EPA also intends to complete ESA consultation with the Services, make a determination under the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program, and respond to an administrative petition regarding glyphosate before issuing a final registration review decision.

A copy of the [\*Withdrawal of the Glyphosate Interim Registration Review Decision\*](#) is posted to the glyphosate registration review docket [EPA-HQ-OPP-2009-0361](#) at <https://www.regulations.gov>. For more information about glyphosate, visit EPA's website. (EPA, September 23, 2022) <https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-withdraws-glyphosate-interim-decision>

## **EPA RESPONDS TO TREATED SEED PETITION**

Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is issuing a response to a petition filed by the Center for Food Safety (CFS) with and on behalf of beekeeper, farmer, and public interest groups. The petitioners asked the Agency to interpret or amend the

treated article exemption at 40 C.F.R. §152.25(a) so that it does not cover seeds treated with systemic pesticides, and to aggressively enforce registration and labeling requirements for such treated seed.

The petition filed in April 2017 by CFS claims that EPA did not adequately assess the risks from use of seed treatment pesticides that have systemic properties and use of the seed treated by such pesticides. The petition also claims that the treated article exemption may not cover treated seed without an adequate assessment of the risks.

Pesticides, such as fungicides, insecticides and nematicides, are applied to seeds prior to planting to protect them from diseases, insects, or other pests. EPA explains in its response that it does fully assess, as part of its review of the pesticide registered for treating seed, both the use of the treating pesticide and the treated seed and impacts to human health and the environment. These assessments take into account the fate and effect of the pesticide, including the uptake and distribution into the developing seedling and plant and the availability of the pesticide on the treated seed to all taxa. In addition, EPA explains that the treated article exemption regulatory text appropriately covers any seed treated if it meets the two regulatory conditions. The first condition is that the treating pesticide be a FIFRA section 3 pesticide product that is registered for use as a seed treatment for the specific seed crop and the treating pesticide and treated seed are distributed, sold, and used consistent with the registered product labeling. The second condition requires that any claims made are for the protection of the seed and what the seed becomes.

As a result, EPA does not agree with the petition claims as to the treated article exemption and thus is not granting the petition requests to either interpret or amend the regulatory text for the exemption to categorically exclude seed treated with systemic pesticides from the exemption. However, EPA agrees with the petitioners' concerns on clearly communicating the labeling instructions to the users of the treating pesticide and the treated seed. The Agency has been reviewing labeling instructions for pesticides registered for seed treatment use(s) in registration and registration review to ensure there are complete and appropriate instructions for the

distribution, sale, and use of both the treating pesticide and the treated seed.

In addition, EPA intends to issue an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) to seek additional information on whether or to what extent pesticide-treated seed is being distributed, sold, or used in a manner inconsistent with treating pesticide labeling. EPA will consider actions appropriate to the circumstances, which might include enforcement where there is a FIFRA violation or administrative action on the treating pesticide registration, e.g., to clarify labeling or reduce use of the treating pesticide. Finally, as part of the ANPRM, EPA will also explore the option of issuing a rule pursuant to FIFRA section 3(a) to regulate pesticide-treated seed to ensure distribution, sale and use of the treated seed is consistent with treating pesticide and treated seed labeling.

To read EPA's full response to the petition visit EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0805 at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov). (EPA, September 28, 2022)

<https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-responds-treated-seed-petition>

## **SYNGENTA, CORTEVA SUED BY FTC, STATES**

Pesticide manufacturers Syngenta Crop Protection and Corteva Inc. allegedly paid distributors to block competitors from selling less-expensive generic products to farmers, according to a federal complaint filed on Thursday by the Federal Trade Commission and 10 state attorneys general.

The complaint, filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of Middle North Carolina, alleges the two companies run so-called "loyalty programs" in which distributors only get paid if they limit business with competing manufacturers.

"Cutting off competition has allowed the defendants to inflate their prices and force American farmers to spend millions of dollars more for their products," the FTC said in a news release.

Syngenta and Corteva are two of the largest pesticide manufacturers operating in the United States. Syngenta, based in Switzerland, is a subsidiary of a Chinese state-owned company. Corteva, headquartered in Indianapolis, is the company formed as part of a merger between DuPont and Dow Chemical Company.

The FTC was joined in the complaint by attorneys general in California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas and Wisconsin.

The complaint alleges Syngenta and Corteva take "illegal" steps to stop generic pesticides from eating into their profits. The loyalty programs include making payments to distributors -- as long as the distributors keep their purchases of competing generic pesticides beneath a certain threshold.

"Under this scheme, Syngenta and Corteva make more money than they would if they had to compete fairly with generics," the FTC said in a news release.

"Boxing out the competition allows them to keep charging such high prices that, even after compensating the distributors, they can maintain a large profit margin," the FTC said. "Distributors pass those high prices along to farmers. And those prices are ultimately passed on to consumers."

The FTC said in the news release that when a company creates a new pesticide, it can patent the invention and prevent others from selling the pesticide for 20 years.

"Ordinarily, when the patent expires, generic versions of the product enter the market to compete with the original brand-name version," FTC said. "The arrival of generics pushes prices down. Instead of one company wielding a monopoly over a new product, many manufacturers can compete for farmers' business."

When contacted by DTN for comment, Syngenta offered the following statement: "Today the Federal Trade Commission announced that it is initiating litigation against Syngenta and separately against another crop protection company, challenging certain U.S.-based discount programs extended to their respective customers. These discounts are part of a voluntary and industry-standard program that has been in place for

decades at Syngenta and other crop protection companies.

"Syngenta strongly disagrees with the FTC's complaint, which it believes is contrary to the facts and the law and is without merit. This program is only one of several incentive programs offered by Syngenta in the U.S., and we are disappointed that the FTC has failed to appreciate the beneficial effects that these rebate programs provide to our channel partners and to growers."

When contacted by DTN for comment, Corteva offered the following statement: "Corteva Agriscience believes there is no basis for the complaint filed by the Federal Trade Commission on Sept. 29, 2022, and that the FTC's case faces significant hurdles on both the facts and the law. We will vigorously defend our position that Corteva's customer marketing programs are fully compliant with the antitrust laws and are, in fact, pro-competitive programs that benefit both channel partners and farmers.

"Corteva's marketing programs, contrary to the FTC's assertion that they block generics from entering the market, facilitate the company's pro-competitive mission of providing innovative products, services, support and stewardship to customers through Corteva's network of distributors and retailers. As always, our aim is to provide significant value and choices to customers, allowing them to be more sustainable, productive and profitable in their operations. Corteva also equips them to provide consumers with a wider range of healthy and nutritious food options, as well as to produce fuel, feed and fiber to support the needs of society.

"As a U.S.-based innovator of crop protection products, this case threatens the pro-competitive investments that Corteva makes and that growers rely on to protect America's crops. We are confident that we will prevail in this litigation and that there is no basis for the FTC's complaint."

The FTC said the complaint is part of a "broader push to unlock competition and innovation in the American economy" as well as to "protect consumers and small businesses and crack down on unfair tactics by dominant companies."

The complaint targets six crop-protection active ingredients.

"Syngenta has monopoly and market power in the United States with respect to azoxystrobin, a fungicide; and mesotrione and metolachlor, both herbicides," the FTC said in a news release.

"Corteva, meanwhile, has monopoly and market power in the United States with respect to the herbicide rimsulfuron and the insecticide and nematicide oxamyl. Corteva also has market power with respect to the herbicide acetochlor," the FTC said.

The complaint also alleges the companies violated state-competition and consumer protection laws in California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas and Wisconsin. (Progressive Farmer, September 29, 2022)  
<https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2022/09/29/ftc-state-ags-sue-syngenta-corteva>

## **STUDY SHOWS BED BUGS PRODUCE POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS AMOUNTS OF HISTAMINE**

University of Kentucky [College of Agriculture, Food and Environment entomologists](#) made eye-opening discoveries in a recent bed bug [study](#), finding the bugs produce large amounts of histamine that may pose risks to humans.

Histamine is a chemical compound the human body naturally produces that may cause inflammation and alert the immune system of any threats. Normal reactions to histamine production include allergic reactions with side effects like rashes or respiratory problems. A previous [study](#) showed links between excess histamine, especially in patients with a histamine intolerance, and health effects such as headaches, gastrointestinal issues, irregular heart rate and asthma.

Sudip Gaire, post-doctoral scholar in the UK Department of Entomology (<http://entomology.ca.uky.edu/>), and Zach DeVries, assistant professor of entomology, led the study looking at histamine excretion levels of bed bugs across the bugs' different life stages, different populations and varying lengths of time, and the effects that feeding on blood had on the pests' histamine production levels. The UK-based team also collaborated with scientists from North Carolina State University on the project.

The [Journal of Medical Entomology](#) recently published the study that showed bed bugs can produce large amounts of histamine, with a single bed bug producing greater than 50 micrograms of histamine in just one week. Researchers found that in a hypothetical infestation of 1,000 bed bugs, the bugs could produce up to 40 milligrams in a week. That adds up to more than 2 grams of histamine per year without even considering natural population growth or the larger infestations that often happen in the real world.

“That's an amount you can actually see, and we don't see that with any other containment,” DeVries said. “When we talk about pesticides, allergens, any other thing in our home that some invading organism is producing, it's always on microscopic levels, not something where you could actually hold it in your hand.”

Another important discovery was the role that bed bug diets play in histamine production. Researchers compared histamine production across three different diets including blood-fed, saline-fed and starved bed bugs. Researchers found that blood-fed bed bugs produced “significantly higher” amounts of histamine compared to the other groups.

“Blood is the primary factor for histamine production, but we don't know how exactly they are producing the histamine,” Gaire said.

While bed bugs are a common problem in households across the globe, scientists typically don't consider them a great risk to human health, aside from their bites, because they are not known to carry any pathogens. However, the issue of high-level histamine production raises a new potential risk from the pest. While scientists

don't know the specific health impacts of histamine produced outside of the human body like bed bugs produce, DeVries, Gaire and their fellow entomologists do suspect that bed bugs' high level of histamine excretion may have negative clinical effects. The effects of such close, often direct, exposure to histamine, commonly seen in bed bug infestations, are also unknown, DeVries said.

“It's not only the fact that they're producing histamine, but they're producing it right next to where you spend the most time, generally speaking, within our homes, which is in our beds or sleeping areas,” DeVries said.

Gaire said close exposure to histamine isn't only a concern for humans, but it could also affect the agriculture industry. Poultry houses are a common place for bed bug infestations, with bed bugs living near chickens in infested facilities, Gaire said. In previous studies, researchers found histamine negatively impacts egg production, but Gaire said finding the specific impact bed-bug-produced histamine plays in egg production requires more research.

DeVries said that the research also has social justice implications.

“Anybody can get bed bugs, but it's only those who have the means and resources who can actually get rid of the problem. There is a significant portion of the population who either don't have the money or the resources to do this, and so they're left to deal with bed bugs on their own,” DeVries said. “So, we have disadvantaged communities, who are not only having to deal with bed bugs, but maybe dealing with the health ramifications of them as well.”

DeVries and Gaire said that while their study answered important questions, scientists need to do more research before sounding the alarm. To answer some of the remaining questions, DeVries, Gaire and others in the UK entomology department plan to continue research on the topic looking at things like histamine distribution, bed bug histamine production mechanisms, the clinical relevance of histamine and mitigation strategies in homes. DeVries received funding for the study through his 2019 National Institute of Health Director's Early

Independence Award, which will fund similar future studies through 2024.

Research reported in this publication was supported by the Office of the Director of the National Institutes of Health under Award Number DP5OD028155. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institutes of Health.

(PCT Online September 29, 2022)

<https://www.pctonline.com/article/bed-bugs-histamine-human-risk-university-kentucky-study/>

## **BAYER REJECTS GLOBAL ROUNDUP SETTLEMENT**

Bayer AG appears ready to continue defending Roundup liability cases in court after rejecting a proposed global settlement with all plaintiffs in a federal court in California this week.

The decision comes during the same week the company won its fifth-consecutive trial in a state court over the glyphosate-based product.

The U.S. District Court for the District of Northern California has set a case-management hearing for Sept. 7, as court documents show Bayer AG doesn't plan to settle on tens of thousands of cases pending.

The company has been defending the product against claims it has caused non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in people who have used Roundup. Earlier this year the company lost two appeals to the Supreme Court in connection with two multi-million-dollar verdicts on cases in California.

In the northern California court both sides in ongoing liability cases filed a joint case management statement this week.

"Monsanto intends on defending itself in the litigation and will only consider resolving outstanding current

cases and claims if it is strategically advantageous to do so," Bayer said in the statement.

The plaintiffs asked the court to end the current multidistrict litigation process to free up the remaining cases to go to trial in multiple states across the country. A multidistrict litigation proceeding, known as an MDL, can be used when civil actions in different district courts involve common questions of fact. The cases may be temporarily consolidated and transferred to a single district court for pretrial proceedings, though they remain separate cases.

Bayer said in a statement it wants to keep the MDL and does not support a proposed settlement.

Plaintiffs claim the MDL process "does not work," and said that after two years "the current MDL mediation program is not advancing case resolution in a meaningful way."

The plaintiffs said a "substantial number" of MDL cases remain unresolved and that it is "highly unlikely" the cases would be settled without trial or resolution.

Rather than disband the MDL, Bayer asked the court to continue the current effort and "further strengthen" the ability of the parties to "focus discovery efforts" on cases that will not be voluntarily dismissed or resolved. Bayer said in the joint statement that 4,350 cases have been filed or transferred to the MDL, which includes 5,308 individual plaintiffs.

In a statement to DTN, Bayer said "The processes in place in the Roundup MDL have resulted in the resolution or dismissal of more than 80% of the pending cases, and the company supports continuing the MDL under the leadership of Judge Chhabria, with the support of Special Master Ken Feinberg.

"The company opposes the closure of the MDL, as plaintiffs propose, as their proposal ignores the significant and continuing progress the parties have made and would lead to fractured litigation across the entire federal court system. The company believes the MDL would be further enhanced by entering a new docket control order that would strengthen the ability of

the parties to focus discovery efforts on the remaining cases that are not expected to be dismissed or resolved."

Part of the plaintiffs proposed resolution would include a 60-day stay of proceedings to work on a settlement, a proposal Bayer also opposes.

The company is coming fresh off another product-liability trial victory Sept. 1. Fox 2 Now in St. Louis reported that a jury sided with Bayer in a case involving three plaintiffs in their 60s and 70s who claimed their exposure to Roundup caused lymphoma, <https://fox2now.com/...>

In July 2021, Bayer announced a five-point plan to manage and resolve future litigation risk from Roundup. Among the moves, Bayer announced it would stop selling Roundup products for residential use starting in 2023.

The California court rejected a broader Bayer settlement in 2021 out of concern the settlement would not adequately address the concerns of families who may later be diagnosed with non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

During a Bayer earnings call in March 2022, the company said about 107,000 of about 138,000 Roundup personal injury claims had been resolved or found to be ineligible for settlement.

(Progressive Farmer, September 3, 2022)  
<https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2022/09/03/bayer-ag-rejects-roundup-settlement>

## 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: October 5-6, 2022**

Title: 2022 Fall OKVMA Conference & Trade Show

Location: Hard Rock Hotel Catoosa, OK

Contact: Kathy Markham (918) 256-9302

<https://okvma.com/conferences/>

CEU's:	Category(s):
1	A
5	1A
2	3A
2	5
8	6
1	7A

### **Date: October 27-28, 2022**

Title: OK GROWS 2022 Conference & Trade Show

Location: HEART OF OK EXPO Shawnee, OK

Contact: Summer Maser (405) 945-6737

<https://www.oknla.org/>

CEU's:	Category(s):
4	3A
1	3B
4	3C
4	7A

### **Date: November 7-9, 2021**

Title: 2021 Ag Expo

Location: Embassy Suites Norman OK

Contact: Tammy Miller (580)-233-9516

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

CEU's:	Category(s):
TBA	1A
TBA	7C
TBA	10

**Date: December 5, 2022**

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

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

**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

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  
[www.allstarce.com](http://www.allstarce.com)

Wood Destroying Organism Inspection Course  
[www.nachi.org/wdocourse.htm](http://www.nachi.org/wdocourse.htm)

CTN Educational Services Inc  
[http://ctnedu.com/oklahoma\\_applicator\\_enroll.html](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/](http://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](mailto:kevin.shelton@okstate.edu) or

Charles Luper  
405-744-5808 [charles.luper@okstate.edu](mailto:charles.luper@okstate.edu)

Pesticide Safety  
Education Program



# Oklahoma Unwanted Pesticide Disposal Program



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

## November 2022

### When & Where?

8:00 am to 1:00 pm

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

### 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:



Charles Luper  
 Oklahoma State University  
 Pesticide Safety Education Program  
 405.744.5808  
[charles.luper@okstate.edu](mailto:charles.luper@okstate.edu)

Ryan Williams  
 Oklahoma Department of Agriculture  
 Consumer Protection Services  
 405.522.5993  
[ryan.williams@ag.ok.gov](mailto:ryan.williams@ag.ok.gov)





# Oklahoma Unwanted Pesticide Disposal Program



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

**November 2022**

**When & Where?**

**8:00 am to 1:00 pm**

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

## 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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