

PESTICIDE REPORTS

Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources • Oklahoma State University

<http://pested.okstate.edu>



March, 2025

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MAY DATES ANNOUNCED FOR UNWANTED PESTICIDE DISPOSALS

ODAFF has confirmed Unwanted Pesticide Disposal Program collection dates for May 2025. They will occur May 5 in Duncan, May 7 in El Reno, and May 8 in Vinita.

The locations are the Stephens County Fairgrounds, Canadian County OSU Extension Center, and the Craig 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.

May 5 Stephens County Fairgrounds
2002 S 13th St, Duncan, OK 73533

May 7 Canadian County OSU Extension Center
218 N. Country Club Rd.
El Reno, OK 73036

May 8 Craig County Fairgrounds
915 E Apperson Rd, Vinita, OK 74301

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

NEW TESTING SITES FOR 2025

Two new PSI testing sites are now available in 2025. Weatherford and Durant are now available locations for applicators to take their certification exams.

Testing started in January at the Weatherford location. The Weatherford testing is at Southwestern Oklahoma State University. The address for the Weatherford location is 1001 N. 7th St. Weatherford OK. Morning and afternoon sessions are available.

Durant testing started in February. The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma is hosting the testing location. The address for the Durant location is 1802 Chukka Hina Drive, Durant OK. Some days have morning sessions others afternoon sessions.

Testing information can be found on our website at <https://extension.okstate.edu/programs/pesticide-safety-education/odaff-pesticide-applicator-testing-procedure/>

Direct link to PSI locations <https://test-takers.psiexams.com/okpest>

(OSU PSEP)

EPA EXTENDS COMMENT PERIOD ON PROPOSED RULE TO REVOKE CHLORPYRIFOS TOLERANCES

To give commenters more time to provide input, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is reopening the public comment period on a proposed rule to revoke certain tolerances for chlorpyrifos. Tolerances establish the maximum amount of a pesticide that is allowed on food.

EPA released the proposed tolerance rule in December 2024 with a comment period that closes today, Feb. 10, 2025. The agency will soon publish a Federal Register notice reopening the public comment period for 30 days. Upon publication of the Federal Register notice reopening the comment period, comments can be submitted to docket [EPA-HQ-OPP-2024-0431](#) on www.regulations.gov for an additional 30 days.

EPA will continue to keep the public updated as it evaluates and takes any actions related to chlorpyrifos pesticide use. The registration review process for chlorpyrifos is ongoing. EPA plans to issue an amended Proposed Interim Decision for chlorpyrifos for public comment followed by an Interim Decision in 2026.

[Read the proposed tolerance rule.](#)

(EPA, February 10, 2025)
<https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-extends-comment-period-proposed-rule-revoke-chlorpyrifos-tolerances>

EPA EXTENDS COMMENT PERIOD ON DRAFT BIOLOGICAL OPINION FOR CARBARYL

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is extending the public comment period on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (FWS) draft biological opinion for the insecticide carbaryl, giving stakeholders more time to review and submit information.

EPA released the draft biological opinion in January 2025 with a comment period that was set to close Feb. 6, 2025. EPA is extending the comment period an additional 15 days. Comments can be submitted to docket [EPA-HQ-OPP-2024-0579](#) at www.regulations.gov until Feb. 21, 2025.

After the additional comment period, EPA will provide FWS with the comments before they finalize the biological opinion for carbaryl. Following the release of

the final FWS biological opinion, EPA will work to implement the measures described in the FWS final biological opinion.

[Read the Draft Biological Opinion for Carbaryl.](#)

(EPA, January 16, 2025)
<https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-shares-fish-and-wildlife-services-final-endangered-species-act-biological-opinion>

PRODUCTION BLOG DICAMBA DO'S AND DON'TS FOR 2025

Next week, we mark the one-year anniversary of a federal court decision that vacated the registrations of three over-the-top (OTT) dicamba products previously approved by EPA.

While these oft-controversial products -- BASF's Engenia, Bayer's XtendiMax and Syngenta's Tavium -- were allowed to be sprayed over soybeans and cotton under an existing stocks order issued by EPA last year, they currently have no label for the upcoming growing season. Here's a quick rundown on a few do's and don'ts for dicamba use in 2025:

-- DON'T spray OTT dicamba products post-emergence over soybeans and cotton. Under EPA's existing stocks order, the last legal use of these products occurred on June 30 in soybeans and July 30 in cotton last year. As I've learned following the registration and re-registration of pesticides over the years, "the label is the law," and without one, it is illegal to apply these products in 2025 under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

-- DON'T spray OTT dicamba products even as pre-emergence burndown. Again, without a label, under FIFRA it is illegal to apply these products in any scenario.

-- DO dispose of unused OTT dicamba that may be in your chemical shed. EPA's existing stocks order allows

people holding these products to return them to the registrant to dispose of them in accordance with federal, state and local waste disposal requirements. Contact your ag retailer, local co-op or state's pesticide collection program for more details on disposal.

-- DON'T apply other dicamba formulations post-emergence over dicamba-tolerant soybeans and cotton this season. Again, under FIFRA, these products are not labeled for this use, and as I've already mentioned, "the label is the law." Off-target movement of these products has the potential to cause widespread crop injury, as witnessed in 2015 and 2016 when dicamba-tolerant crops were available before OTT dicamba formulations were registered for use in the cropping system. Spraying older dicamba products over the top is illegal.

-- DO apply other dicamba products as labeled, whether as a burndown application before planting soybeans and cotton or pre- or post-emergence in corn. Be sure to follow any label restrictions between application and planting. These usually include a precipitation requirement followed by a waiting interval. In a recent post on the Illinois Soybean Association's Field Notes Blog, Aaron Hager from the University of Illinois advised that farmers be cautious about using these products before soybeans without dicamba tolerance; plant-back restrictions can vary by weeks among formulations.

-- DO develop a comprehensive integrated weed management plan for the upcoming season. GROW (Getting Rid of Weeds), a scientist-led network, recommends that farmers implement herbicide best management practices, incorporating overlapping residuals with post-emergence products and using multiple modes of action to control weeds and slow the development of potential herbicide resistance. GROW has developed a weed management planner designed to help farmers sort through many different weed-control tactics, both chemical and non-chemical. You can find it here: <https://growiwm.org/...>

FUTURE OTT DICAMBA LABELS

BASF, Bayer and Syngenta reinitiated the registration process with EPA for their OTT dicamba formulations last spring and summer. However, when responding to a

DTN inquiry back in September 2024, an EPA spokesperson wrote that the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA 5) specifies a statutory review time of 17 months for the process -- meaning that it's highly unlikely that any new OTT dicamba labels will be approved in time for these products to be used during the 2025 growing season. Any proposed decision will also undergo a public comment period of at least 30 days before the agency proceeds.

In addition, EPA will have to address differences in the proposed registrations for Engenia, XtendiMax and Tavium. While all three registrants did propose the same use patterns in dicamba-tolerant cotton as under the 2020 registrations that were vacated last year, they proposed differing use patterns in soybeans.

As proposed, the labels for Engenia and Tavium would allow applications to dicamba-tolerant soybeans before, during and immediately after planting as well as over the top until the crop reaches the V2 growth stage -- when the second trifoliolate leaf is fully unfolded -- or until June 12, whichever comes first. However, the proposed label for XtendiMax did not include any OTT application in soybeans, though it included the same June 12 cutoff date.

(Progressive Farmer, January 30, 2025)
<https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2025/01/30/dicamba-dos-donts-2025>

FOR CROP PROTECTION, 2025 BEGINS THE 'ESA ERA'

There is going to be plenty of activity in the crop protection marketplace in 2025. However, much of this will be tied not to sales and application rates, but to changes coming for all segments of the industry due to the implementation of the [Endangered Species Act](#) (ESA).

But before looking forward to 2025, a look back is in order. According to the 2024 [CropLife 100](#) survey, the

nation's top ag retailers experienced a 2.6% revenue decline for their crop protection products last year with sales topping out at \$15.3 billion. According to most industry watchers, companies and grower-customers buying more products in advance, "just in case" meant everyone in the business was well stocked on crop protection products.

However, all of the news for the crop protection products category wasn't bad in 2024. Because the category didn't decline as rapidly as other crop inputs/services categories among ag retailers, the overall market share did improve. For 2024, crop protection products now hold a 36% market share among *CropLife 100* ag retailers compared with other crop inputs such as fertilizer and seed. This represented a 2% improvement from the 34% market share the category held according to the 2023 *CropLife 100* survey.

And there was positive market activity for some crop protection products in 2024. For example, Adastrio fungicide from [FMC Corp.](#), which contains the active ingredients flutriafol, fluindapyr, and azoxystrobin and was introduced in 2023, continued to make marketplace inroads.

"In its second year, Adastrio fungicide sales expanded 16 times the first year," says Matt Kampschnieder, Portfolio Manager – Herbicides & Fungicides at FMC. "This fungicide meets the growing demand for a tar spot product for corn growers."

And more new products are on the way for 2025. [Corteva Agriscience](#) is planning to launch a pair of new soybean herbicides this year – Kyber Pro (containing the active ingredients metribuzin, flumioxazin, and pyroxasulfone) and Sonic Boom (with the active ingredients metribuzin and sulfentrazone).

Over at [BASE](#), the company is introducing Liberty ULTRA herbicide powered by Glu-L Technology and containing the active ingredient L-glufosinate ammonium. “With a narrowing number of effective knockdown tools in the U.S., Liberty ULTRA herbicide will offer American farmers a post knockdown tool that delivers improved performance and convenience,” says Matt Malone, Product Manager. Significantly, Liberty ULTRA is also one of the first new crop protection products to have its label approved incorporating the new ESA rules.

Keeping an Eye on ESA

By way of some background, the new rules pertaining to [ESA](#) came into play in August 2024. According to Jeffrey Smith, Associate Director of Industry & Government Relations at Valent U.S.A. LLC, the new rules boiled down to a conflict between two different existing laws — ESA and the [Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act](#) (FIFRA).

“These two laws were written without each other in mind,” said Smith, speaking at the 2024 [Mid America CropLife Association](#) meeting last September. “FIFRA is administered by EPA while ESA is administered by the federal services. These have different requirements, with ESA being a risk-based assessment, so that if any species could be harmed by a product, EPA has to consult with the services before considering any registration.” According to Smith, there are currently more than 1,200 active ingredients in the marketplace that fall under the new ESA rules, potentially impacting 1,700 species and 800 critical habitats.

Crop protection suppliers are already experiencing some of the consequences of ESA with their planned product launches. For instance, [Syngenta Crop Protection](#) has had two new product innovations — Tymirium seed care for soybeans and Plinazolin insecticide (featuring the

new active ingredient isocycloseram) – for several years now. However, neither of these products have received final registrations at the federal level for market use yet, largely because of the label changes required under ESA.

“We invest a lot in research and development for new products,” said Vern Hawkins, Regional Director, North America President, speaking at Syngenta’s Media Summit in October. “And we are not the only ones experiencing this. You can bet every other company investing in research and development is experiencing it, too.”

The problems are two-fold, he said. First off, the agency charged with product registrations, EPA, is underfunded and undermanned. As originally conceived, the funding mechanisms for [EPA](#) under [PRIA](#) had crop protection companies paying 30% of the costs to operate this program with Congress appropriating the remaining 70%. However, instead of providing the \$166 million in funding it was supposed to for the agency, Congress has only appropriated \$134 million.

In terms of personnel, EPA used to have 900 employees working on registrations. But because of retirements and cutbacks, the number of people working on product registrations at EPA will fall to 453 by 2026.

“When you look at what’s going on in EPA right now — and the backdrop of ESA and its legal influence — the agency is spending much of its time defending its decisions in court before doing any work on registering new products,” said Hawkins. “And the people doing these court battles are the same ones that do the risk assessments on registering new products. That’s a problem.”

With ESA changes already in place (or agreed to) for herbicides and fungicides, insecticides are next on the docket, with rule changes to be in place by the end of the year. So, for crop protection products, suppliers, ag retailers, and growers, the uncertainty surrounding product label is likely to continue throughout the rest of 2025.

(CropLife, February 4, 2025)
<https://www.croplife.com/crop-inputs/for-crop-protection-2025-begins-the-esa-era/>

EU PLANS STRICTER FOOD IMPORT RESTRICTIONS OVER PESTICIDE USE

The European Union is planning to pursue new restrictions on imported food products treated by toxic pesticides banned in the bloc to address farmers' complaints about the stricter standards they face in an increasingly competitive global market.

The European Commission, the bloc's executive arm, "will establish a principle that the most hazardous pesticides banned in the EU for health and environmental reasons are not allowed back to the EU through imported products," according to a draft document to be published Wednesday.

EU farmers have been protesting across Europe over the past year about the increasing burdens of the bloc's climate and environmental rules. As a result, they have been fighting a trade deal concluded with the Mercosur bloc of Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay because of the lower requirements in those nations.

But this latest EU plan risks triggering pushback from President Donald Trump, who has repeatedly accused the EU of treating the United States unfairly. In calling last week for reciprocal tariffs on U.S.A. trading partners, the Trump administration specifically said it planned to take into account non-tariff barriers to trade, which could include the bloc's regulations.

The EU has classified a small portion of pesticides as hazardous, banning them over health and environmental concerns.

The commission plans to avoid blanket bans and proceed on a case-by-case basis when deciding about toxic pesticide use, taking into account market realities and the country of origin, an EU official said. To that end, it will launch an impact

assessment this year to consider the effects of any decision on the EU's competitive position and the international implications, including compliance with World Trade Organization rules.

The WTO allows for autonomous measures if they're justified by a legitimate policy goal, such as health or environmental reasons. But the consequences of EU regulations abroad, in particular its green rules, have been a bone of contention with third countries.

The Financial Times reported earlier that the EU is trying to block imports of some food items, possibly including United States crops like soybeans. An EU official said that the proposal won't target any product or country, and that the impact assessment will take into account the EU's strategic interests and its competitiveness. The official said that might include the need to import plant-based proteins, including soybeans from nations like the U.S.A, one of its main suppliers.

The bloc, however, wants to diversify its sources of proteins, which are currently highly concentrated in exporters like Argentina and Brazil, because dependencies make "the food system vulnerable to global market fluctuations and sustainability risks," according to the draft document.

In this regard, the commission will develop a plan to address these challenges to come up with "a more self-sufficient and sustainable EU protein system, while at the same time diversifying imports," the document said. The draft is still subject to changes before it's officially released.

(FarmProgress February 18, 2025)

<https://www.farmprogress.com/farm-business/eu-plans-strictier-food-import-restrictions-over-pesticide-use>

PREEMPTION DISCUSSIONS TO TAKE CENTER STAGE AT LEGISLATIVE DAY

As pest management professionals get ready to head to Washington for NPMA Legislative Day, one issue continues to dominate the conversation: Congressional codification of state level pesticide preemption.

Once again, the main purpose of Capitol Hill visits in March will be to push Congress to codify the role of state lead agencies as co-regulators of pesticides alongside the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Why has this issue been the focal point of so many recent NPMA Legislative Days?

Currently, 45 states have preemption, meaning these states' lead agencies — which often are housed in state agriculture departments — have been the primary leads since the 1970s in working with EPA to administer Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) laws and support the development of scientifically based pesticide labels. Without preemption, PMPs are challenged with having to comply with different laws and regulations in each of the communities they service.

“When localities are the stewards of authority to regulate pesticides, they do so with maybe one part-time, pesticide-focused employee and a handful of other general city employees or county employees,” said J.D. Darr, senior director, public policy, National Pest Management Association (NPMA). “The expertise needed just doesn't really exist at the local level. So, when we see regulation coming out of localities, it often lacks the scientific basis; therefore, we generally oppose it.”

Another not-so-obvious reason preemption is important is fair competition. Darr said NPMA works to facilitate a business environment that allows all pest control operators to succeed as long as they're following the rules. “Something that we see play out at the local level is when there are local restrictions installed in a city or county, rarely are those restrictions actually enforced,”

he said.

Currently, Maine, Maryland, Alaska, Nevada and Minnesota do not have preemption. Darr said PMPs in Maine have been particularly challenged by not having preemption; local ordinances restricting pesticide use often are outdated, unclear and difficult for applicators to navigate. “Many of these regulations are poorly known and inconsistently applied, leaving business owners uncertain about the laws they need to follow,” Darr said.

“This unpredictable legal environment makes it harder for businesses to operate and plan for the future, leading to increased risk and inefficiency.”

In 2024, NPMA and others were successful in efforts to have preemption language inserted in the version of the Farm Bill that passed out of the House Agriculture Committee. However, Chairwoman Debbie Stabenow (D-MI) decided not to include state-level pesticide preemption in the bill she introduced. As Congress approached the end of the year, Farm Bill discussions stalled, pushing any decisions into 2025.

With the new Congress in place, the process of drafting the Farm Bill will need to start over, and it is still unclear when it will be introduced. Darr said much of the delay will depend on other priorities, such as confirming cabinet secretaries and addressing a range of other issues. While the timing remains uncertain, there is an expectation the bill will be introduced in 2025.

Recent activities in Colorado, where the state's legislature tried (unsuccessfully) to undo preemption last year, highlight the urgency of this issue. If Colorado succeeds in implementing stricter local control over pesticide regulations, Darr said, it could set a precedent for other states to follow, potentially leading to a patchwork of local regulations that would further complicate the ability for businesses to navigate pesticide laws. “There is no change in the urgency,” he said. “Our message at Legislative Day will continue to be that we need a Farm Bill, and we need it soon. And we need that Farm Bill to include a pesticide preemption amendment.” (PCT, February 17, 2025) <https://www.pctonline.com/news/preemption-discussions-to-take-center-stage-at-legislative-day/>

RODENTICIDES AT THE CROSSROADS AS PCOS HEAD TO CAPITOL HILL

It's been two-plus years since the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced its proposed interim decision (PID) on three first-generation anticoagulant rodenticides (FGARs), four second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides (SGARs) and four non-anticoagulant rodenticides.

The November 2022 PID was part of EPA's reregistration of rodenticides. Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), EPA is required to review registered pesticides every 15 years to ensure that — as the ability to assess risk evolves and as policies and practices change — the pesticides continue to meet the statutory standard of causing no unreasonable adverse effects on human health or the environment.

This PID built on earlier protections by proposing additional mitigation measures based on findings in the 2020 draft human health and ecological risk assessments (DRAs) and feedback submitted during the DRAs' public comment period. These measures are intended to reduce exposure to non-target organisms such as mammals and birds that may inadvertently consume rodenticides through their prey, or animals that may consume the rodenticide directly.

Proposed measures included requiring bait to be placed in tamper-resistant bait boxes to ensure it is contained and requiring users to collect carcasses of rodents that may have consumed rodenticides to prevent further exposures to non-target organisms that could consume the carcasses.

In addition, the 2022 PID proposed that all products, excluding those registered solely for use by homeowners, include label language directing users to access the web-based Bulletins Live! Two, and follow the measures contained in any Endangered Species Protection Bulletin(s) for the area in which the user is applying the product.

EPA received more than 22,000 comments on the PIDs, and one year later (November 2023) EPA released its draft Biological Evaluation (BE) for the rodenticides and the draft Rodenticide Strategy.

In November 2024, EPA released the final BE for rodenticides. This document includes a few changes that Darr sees as positive from the perspective of the structural pest control industry:

- The mandatory carcass removal requirements for SGARs and zinc phosphate were downgraded. "What EPA noted in the final biological evaluation is that those mandatory carcass searches for SGARs and zinc phosphate are expected to be uncommon and seen as a last resort requirement when no other mitigation measures are available to the applicator," Darr said.
- A previous proposal to limit bait station placement to within five feet of man-made structures in areas with endangered or threatened mammals was revised. Exemptions were granted for highly regulated facilities (e.g., food processing facilities), where this restriction could have hindered effective rodent control.

The new requirements, such as carcass removal and bait station placement restrictions, are expected to be implemented through changes to pesticide product labels, specifically through Bulletins Live 2.

The final BE heads to the Fish and Wildlife Service, which is assessing the proposed mitigations to determine if modifications are needed. “The Rodenticide Strategy is more or less in place right now, but they are continuing to iterate on it and build out the strategy this year or next,” said Darr.

EPA is expected to propose changes to the Restricted Use Pesticide (RUP) classification for rodenticides in early 2025. Discussions with stakeholders, including PMPs and state lead agencies, are ongoing, with a potential modification to the proposed classification being considered.

Darr added that a public comment period is expected for future proposals related to rodenticides, offering stakeholders a chance to provide input on proposed changes to the regulations. (PCT, February 10, 2025) <https://www.pctonline.com/news/rodenticides-at-the-crossroads-as-pcos-head-to-capitol-hill/>

CEU Meetings

Please note that some of these meetings are virtual using Zoom or Microsoft Teams. Please contact the meeting host directly if you have any questions.

Date: March 5, 2025

Title: 2025 OKVMA SPRING CONFERENCE

Location: Champion Convention Center OKC

Contact: Kiersten Riggs (918)-314-9032

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

CEU's:	Category(s):
4	1A
4	3A
3	5
5	6
2	7A
1	7C
5	10
1	11A
2	A

Date: March 6, 2025

Title: Vesperis 2025 Annual CEU Workshop

Location: Tulsa

Contact: Erin Monteagudo (512)-721-3945

CEU's:	Category(s):
1	3A
1	3C
1	7A
1	7B
1	7C
1	8
1	10

Date: March 7, 2025

Title: Texas A&M CEU

Location: Wichita Falls TX Contact for location

Contact: Dwayne Pierce (940)-716-8610

CEU's:	Category(s):
4	1a
4	Private

Date: March 10, 2025

Title: Understanding Soil Test Results
Location: ECKROAT SEED COMPANY Contact for location
Contact: Mike Link (405)-317-8484

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

Date: March 13, 2025

Title: Spring Pasture & Beef Management Seminar
Location: Payne County Extension Contact for location
Contact: Jennifer Kay Patterson (918)-575-3497

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

Date: April 8, 2025

Title: Cimarron Ag Conference
Location: Payne County Extension Contact for location
Contact: Jennifer Kay Patterson (918)-575-3497

CEU's: Category(s):
4 1a
4 Private
4 10

Date: April 8, 2025

Title: Okfuskee Spring CEU
Location: Okfuskee County Fairgrounds
Contact: Brice Callahan (918)-623-0641

CEU's: Category(s):
TBA 1a
TBA Private

ODAFF Approved Online CEU Course Links

Online Pest Control Courses
<https://www.onlinepestcontrolcourses.com/>

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

Certified Training Institute
<https://www.certifiedtraininginstitute.com/>

WSU URBAN IPM AND PESTICIDE SAFETY EDUCATION PROGRAM
<https://pep.wsu.edu/rct/recertonline/>

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

Technical Learning College
<http://www.abctlc.com/>

All Star Pro Training
www.allstarce.com

Wood Destroying Organism Inspection Course
www.nachi.org/wdocourse.htm

CTN Educational Services Inc
<https://ctnedu.com/>

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>

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

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

For more information and an updated list of CEU meetings, click on this link:
<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 2840 E. 51st Street, Brittany Square Office Park,
Suite 215, 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,
Room 402, Enid, OK 73703

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

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

Weatherford-Southwestern Oklahoma State University
1001 N 7th St. Weatherford OK

Durant-Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
1802 Chukka Hina Drive, Durant oK

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

Pesticide Safety
Education Program