

PESTICIDE REPORTS

Division of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources • Oklahoma State University

<http://pested.okstate.edu>



December, 2025

CHEM

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MAKE SURE TO RECERTIFY IF YOU ARE IN CATEGORY 4, 5 OR 7C BY DECEMBER 31.

Applicators in categories 4 Seed Treatment, 5 Aquatic, and 7C Fumigation must recertify by December 31 to keep certified and work next year.

This means making sure you have acquired the correct amount of CEUs for your category plus sending in the recertification fee.

Category 4 Seed treatment 5 CEUs required.

Category 5 Aquatic 5 CEUs required.

Category 7C Fumigation 10 CEUs required.

If an applicator does not have the correct amount of CEUs then they must test in the category at PSI to stay certified.

For more information please go to <http://pested.okstate.edu> (OSU PSEP)

EPA UPDATES REVIEW ON POTENTIAL PARAQUAT VOLATILIZATION AND PLANS TO REQUEST ADDITIONAL DATA FROM MANUFACTURERS

Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is releasing an updated review of the potential for the pesticide paraquat to volatilize from treated agricultural fields. As a result, EPA will be issuing a data call-in (DCI) notice to paraquat manufacturers requesting additional data.

In 2019, EPA completed a [Draft Human Health Risk Assessment](#) for paraquat, which included an evaluation of the potential for non-occupational bystander inhalation exposure resulting from volatilization. In 2022, EPA implemented mitigation measures, through the approval of revised paraquat product labels, that were identified in a 2021 [Interim Registration Review Decision](#).

After EPA's approval of updated labels for paraquat, Syngenta Crop Protection submitted a new paraquat vapor pressure study in January 2024 under Section 6(a)(2) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). This section requires pesticide registrants to submit any new information regarding unreasonable adverse effects to the agency. Vapor pressure is a key parameter influencing the extent to which pesticide surface residues may convert into gaseous vapors that could move through the air, which could potentially impact workers and bystanders who live or work near or adjacent to treated fields.

The new vapor pressure study indicated a higher vapor pressure value for paraquat than was previously used in EPA's risk assessments. EPA's review of the [new study](#) was completed in March 2024. Because the new data could change the extent of volatilization estimated in EPA's analysis, EPA initiated an additional review.

The [updated review](#) being released today incorporates the new vapor pressure study with previously existing data and presents EPA's conclusion that there is greater uncertainty regarding the potential for paraquat to

volatilize than previously considered. To resolve the uncertainty around the volatilization potential of paraquat, EPA will issue a Data-Call In (DCI) notice to paraquat manufacturers under the authority of FIFRA section 3(c)(2)(B). EPA follows the review and approval process through the Office of Management and Budget which is needed prior to release of the DCI. Once the data is received and reviewed by EPA, an updated analysis will be performed and published as part of the ongoing registration review process for paraquat along with any possible refinements of EPA's bystander inhalation exposures analysis.

After completing this additional review, the agency also intends to complete an Endangered Species Act and endocrine disruption assessment, prior to issuing any final registration review decision for paraquat.

[Learn more about EPA's work on paraquat.](#)

Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released for public comment its proposed registration decision for two products containing new active ingredient epyrifenacil for use as a pre-plant burndown herbicide for agricultural use in canola, field corn, soybean, wheat, and fallow land (corn, soybean, and wheat), and for non-agricultural use on non-crop areas such as areas around industrial or farm buildings. (EPA, November 13, 2025)

<https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-updates-review-potential-paraquat-volatilization-and-plans-request-additional-data>

EPA ANNOUNCES PROPOSED REGISTRATION OF HERBICIDE EPYRIFENACIL

Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released for public comment its proposed registration decision for two products containing new active ingredient epyrifenacil for use as a pre-plant burndown herbicide for agricultural use in canola, field corn, soybean, wheat, and fallow land (corn, soybean, and wheat), and for non-agricultural use on non-crop areas such as areas around industrial or farm buildings.

The epyrifenacil registrations are supported by human health and ecological risk assessments as well as a biological evaluation under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). No human health risks of concern were identified when epyrifenacil is used according to the label. EPA preliminarily concluded that the proposed use of epyrifenacil products may affect and are likely to adversely affect multiple listed species and designated critical habitats but predicted that there was no jeopardy and adverse modification for any species or critical habitats.

EPA is proposing the following mitigation measures to address on- and off-field effects to non-target species, including listed species:

- Implementing spray drift buffers for agricultural uses.
- Requiring runoff/erosion mitigation points to reduce aquatic exposure risks.
- Restricting application during rain and when soils are saturated or above capacity.
- Instructing users to access and follow any applicable endangered species bulletin from the “[Bulletins Live Two](#)” web-based system for all additional directions and restrictions.

The proposed final labeling, which has been revised to include additional mitigation measures to address ecological risks, contains all the necessary requirements and restrictions and complies with the requirements of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Epyrifenacil is a pesticide that contains a fluorinated carbon. Visit our [webpage](#) to learn more about how EPA ensures the safety of pesticides with single fluorinated carbons.

Next Steps

After considering public comments on the proposed registration decision, the draft risk assessments and the draft effects determinations, EPA will decide whether the registration action meets the standard for registration under FIFRA. If EPA determines that the registration action can be granted, EPA will finalize the biological evaluation. If a final biological evaluation finds that epyrifenacil may affect any listed species or critical habitats, then EPA will initiate ESA consultation and share its findings with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service (collectively referred to as the Services), as appropriate.

During formal consultation, the Services use the information in EPA’s final biological evaluation to inform their biological opinions. While EPA has made predictions about the likelihood of jeopardy and adverse modification as part of its biological evaluation, the Services are responsible for making the final jeopardy/adverse modification findings and have the sole authority to do so. If the Services determine in their final biological opinions that additional mitigations are necessary to address any jeopardy or adverse modification determination or to address any incidental take, then EPA will work with the registrant to ensure that any necessary registration or labeling changes are made.

To read more about the proposed registration of epyrifenacil and to comment, see docket ID EPA-HQ-OPP-2022-0354 at www.regulations.gov. The public comment period will be open for 30 days, closing on Dec. 3, 2025.

(EPA, November 3, 2025)

<https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-announces-proposed-registration-herbicide-epyrifenacil>

MINNESOTA TREATED SEED RULE WITHDRAWN

The state of Minnesota this week withdrew a rule that would have regulated the disposal of waste pesticide-treated seed, after an administrative law judge in the state disapproved of the rulemaking in May 2025.

On May 12, 2025, the judge rejected the rulemaking because that state failed to meet two requirements.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency did not hold an in-person public hearing in "an agricultural area" leading up to the rulemaking, according to the ruling from administrative law judge Suzanne Todnem.

In addition, the judge said a proposed setback distance from water for where treated seeds should be buried for disposal "was unsupported by the evidence."

The proper disposal of waste pesticide-treated seeds came into greater focus when an ethanol plant in Mead, Nebraska, closed after a pipe break in the winter of 2020 and a series of environmental problems at the plant. The 24-million-gallon AltEn plant in eastern Nebraska used discarded seeds treated with pesticides and fungicides to produce ethanol. High levels of the chemicals were found in lagoons and in piles of wet distillers grains at the plant.

In October 2023, the Biden U.S. Environmental Protection Agency asked for public input on whether pesticide-treated seed should be regulated. The same week, the U.S. District Court for the District of Northern California granted a motion by agriculture groups to intervene in a lawsuit filed by the Center for Food Safety and Pesticide Action Network North America to force EPA to regulate pesticide-treated seed.

The court granted summary judgement to the EPA on Nov. 21, 2024, and the case was appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit where it is pending.

Agriculture groups in Minnesota celebrated the state's Monday decision to withdraw the rule. The Minnesota Soybean Growers Association and the Minnesota Corn

Growers Association said in a news release they have contended that unused and unsold treated seeds do not meet the definition of solid waste and disposal of those seeds is "not a big enough problem" to warrant a state rulemaking. The rulemaking was originally proposed by the Minnesota Legislature.

"The withdrawal of the treated seed rulemaking process is a win for the farm groups who have argued against this misguided policy since first proposed at the legislature," said Wesley Beck, president of the Minnesota Corn Growers Association.

"Treated seed is a vital crop production tool for Minnesota's corn farmers, who responsibly steward the product and use it judiciously given its cost."

Darin Johnson, president of the Minnesota Soybean Growers Association, said in a statement that the state agency was "grossly overestimating" the amount of unused and unsold treated seed in the state to "justify this new regulatory process." Johnson, who operates a farm in Wells, Minnesota, testified during a public hearing held by the agency.

Joe Smentek, executive director of the Minnesota Soybean Growers Association, said the withdrawal of the rule was one of the most crucial regulatory wins in his 12 years with the association.

"It's one less regulation that farmers have to deal with, which is huge for our farmers," Smentek said in a statement.

(Progressive Farmer, November 5, 2025)
<https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2025/11/05/minnesota-withdraws-pesticide-seed>

FIRST FATAL CASE OF TICK-INDUCED MEAT ALLERGY IDENTIFIED, AP REPORTS

A 47-year-old New Jersey man died in 2024 from alpha-gal syndrome, a red-meat allergy first connected to Lone Star tick bites in 2011, the [Associated Press reported](#). More than 100,000 Americans have developed the condition since 2010, the AP reported. Outside experts told the AP it appears to be the first known fatal reaction occurring soon after eating meat, though other deaths may have been misattributed.

The case, detailed in the [Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology](#), involved a healthy airline pilot who became violently ill hours after eating steak on a camping trip and later collapsed after eating a hamburger. Blood tests confirmed alpha-gal syndrome. Dr. Scott Commins called the death an “unmitigated tragedy,” telling the AP it was preventable with better awareness.

According to Texas A&M University, most AGS cases in the U.S. occur in the southern, eastern, and central regions where Lone Star ticks are common, and the condition is most often seen in adults. The CDC has received over 110,000 suspected case reports from 2010 to 2022, though the true number is likely higher because reporting is not required.

[Download](#) the entire Associated Press article.

(PCT Online, November 16, 2025)

<https://www.pctonline.com/news/first-fatal-tick-induced-meat-allergy/>

US BACKS BAYER SCOTUS ROUNDUP PETITION

The U.S. solicitor general said the U.S. Supreme Court should grant review to Bayer on a petition filed by the company that could bring product-liability lawsuits to an end on the glyphosate-based weed killer Roundup, in an amicus brief filed with the court on Monday.

The Supreme Court held conference on the petition in June 2025 and emerged from that meeting asking for the solicitor general's input on the case.

Both sides in Monsanto Company v. John L. Durnell filed briefs with the court last summer, as Bayer argued the Supreme Court should hear the case to resolve a split among lower courts on whether federal labeling laws preempt state labeling laws.

Durnell, whose attorneys argued his non-Hodgkin's lymphoma was caused by his use of Roundup, contends in a brief that there is not a lower court split on the question.

The Missouri Court of Appeals joined the U.S. Court of Appeal for the Ninth and 11th circuits and state appellate courts in California and Oregon in holding that federal law does not preempt state laws. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit ruled the opposite in another case, according to Bayer's filing.

The U.S. on Monday argued that when the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency created specific labeling requirements when it determined glyphosate is "not likely to be carcinogenic to humans" consistently since 1991, it approved Roundup labels without cancer warnings and prohibited Bayer from adding warnings without agency approval.

The solicitor general said the appeals court in Missouri got it wrong when it held that state and federal requirements were essentially the same.

"Under Missouri law, a manufacturer is strictly liable for harms caused by an 'unreasonably dangerous' product if the manufacturer 'did not give adequate warning of the danger,'" the U.S. said in its brief.

"In determining whether a particular product is unreasonably dangerous, a Missouri jury need not consider the product's economic and social benefits, as the 'concept of unreasonable danger ... is presented to the jury as an ultimate issue without further definition.'"

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, or FIFRA, however, the U.S. said manufacturers are required to add such warnings as they are "necessary and adequate" to protect human health and the environment.

"And in determining whether a particular pesticide will pose an 'unreasonable risk to man or the environment,' EPA 'takes into account the economic, social and environmental costs and benefits of the use of the pesticide,'" the solicitor general said.

"Because the jury below was not instructed to account for such benefits, the jury did not apply the same substantive standard that FIFRA instructs EPA to apply in determining whether a pesticide is misbranded."

The U.S. acknowledged that its position on the Durnell case is a reversal of the previous administration's stand on the issue.

In *Monsanto Co. v. Hardeman*, another Roundup case in 2021, the solicitor general argued that FIFRA did not preempt state-law failure-to-warn claims.

"Since that time, a conflict has developed among the courts of appeals on the question whether FIFRA expressly preempts state-law tort claims premised on petitioner's failure to warn its customers about potential cancer risks created by use of Roundup," the U.S. told the court on Monday.

"In light of the Third Circuit's intervening decision in *Schaffner v. Monsanto*, 2024 and the change in administration, the United States has reexamined the arguments it pressed before this court in *Hardeman* and has returned to its previous position as to the scope of FIFRA preemption."

Bayer said in a statement it believes the backing of the Trump administration will be important in the court's consideration of the case.

"The support of the U.S. government is an important step and good news for U.S. farmers, who need regulatory clarity," Bayer CEO Bill Anderson said in a statement.

"The stakes could not be higher as the misapplication of federal law jeopardizes the availability of innovative tools for farmers and investments in the broader U.S. economy."

Bayer said it was time for the U.S. legal system to "establish that companies cannot be punished under state laws" for complying with federal label requirements.

(Progressive Farmer, December 2, 2025)

<https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/AG/crops/article/2025/12/02/us-solicitor-general-backs-bayers>

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: December 3, 2025

Title: Central Oklahoma Turf Conference

Location: Canadian Valley Technology Center -

Cowan Campus Yukon OK

Contact: Kyle Worthington (405)-262-0155

CEU's:	Category(s):
5	3a
2	6
5	10

Date: December 10, 2025

Title: OSU Statewide Pesticide Zoom

Location: Virtual Hosted by County Extension Offices

Contact: Jennifer Kay Patterson (405)-747-8320 or local County Extension Office

CEU's:	Category(s):
3	1a
3	10
3	Private

Date: December 16-17, 2025

Title: OSU Winter Crop School

Location: OSU Ag Hall, Stillwater OK

Contact: Brian Arnall (405)-744- 1722

CEU's:	Category(s):
2	1a
2	10
2	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/>

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 Seivices 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**