OKLAHOMA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

PESTICIDE REPORTS

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

November, 2025 CHEM

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UNWANTED PESTICIDE DISPOSALS THIS MONTH

This month ODAFF will provide two Unwanted Pesticide Disposals. They will occur November 12 in Pond Creek, and November 13 in Clinton.

The locations are the Grant County Expo Center and the Custer 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 12 Grant County Expo Center, 412 6th St, Pond Creek, OK 73766

November 13 Custer County Fairgrounds, 1738 US-183, Clinton, OK 73601

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

EPA SHARES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE'S DRAFT BIOLOGICAL OPINIONS FOR ATRAZINE AND SIMAZINE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is releasing and seeking public comment on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (FWS) draft biological opinions (BiOp) for the pesticides atrazine and simazine. Atrazine and simazine are two widely used herbicides in the United States. The FWS draft biological opinions for atrazine and simazine are available on EPA's Biological Opinions Webpage and public comments may be submitted to docket number EPA-HQ-OPP-2020-0514 at www.regulations.gov. The draft biological opinions will be available for public comment for 60 days.

Under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), EPA must ensure that its actions, including pesticide registration actions, are not likely to jeopardize federally listed endangered or threatened species, or adversely modify their designated critical habitats. When EPA determines in a biological evaluation that use of a pesticide product may affect listed species or critical habitats, EPA must initiate formal consultation with FWS, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), or both (the Services). In response, the Service(s) may develop a biological opinion for EPA's consideration that determines whether the pesticide will jeopardize listed species or adversely modify critical habitats.

EPA initiated formal consultation with the Services upon completing biological evaluations for these pesticides. The draft biological opinions being released for public comment are part of the ongoing formal consultation with FWS.

FWS Biological Opinions

During the consultations, EPA, FWS and the atrazine and simazine registrants worked together to identify drift and runoff mitigation options consistent with EPA's Herbicide Strategy. This mitigation also reflects scientific analyses and subsequent updates contained in the final Insecticide Strategy that are relevant to the Herbicide Strategy (e.g., updated spray drift buffer distances). Having Herbicide Strategy mitigations available for consideration helped facilitate a more efficient consultation, leading FWS to conclude that the proposed actions for atrazine and simazine are not likely to jeopardize or adversely modify the majority of species and critical habitats for which EPA made Likely to Adversely Affect determinations in the 2021 biological evaluations. In addition, implementation of label changes to which the registrants voluntarily committed before the biological evaluations, along with label changes agreed to during the development of the draft BiOps, supported a more efficient consultation.

These draft BiOps do not include any likely jeopardy/adverse modification (J/AM) determinations. There are a limited number of species and critical habitats where FWS has not yet made a J/AM determination (either likely or not) and FWS has identified a need for further consideration of these species prior to making a determination. These species may be exposed to pesticides when visiting or residing on treated agricultural fields or non-agricultural use sites (e.g., residential turf), which are scenarios not addressed by the Herbicide Strategy. As the consultation continues, before finalizing the BiOps, additional information on the remaining species and critical habitats that are under consideration may be collected to determine if atrazine and simazine are likely to jeopardize the continued existence of these species or adversely modify their designated critical habitats and, if so, identify any additional mitigations needed to reduce exposures and avoid J/AM. FWS, EPA, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture will continue to work with the registrants before the BiOps are finalized to identify any remaining mitigation that may be needed to ensure that the uses of atrazine and simazine are not likely to jeopardize listed species or adversely modify designated critical habitats.

Next Steps

After the 60-day public comment period, EPA will provide FWS with the comments received for consideration before FWS finalizes the biological opinions. EPA intends to continue working with FWS and the registrants prior to FWS's final BiOps to ensure that the proposed mitigations are technologically and economically feasible. The final atrazine and simazine

BiOps are scheduled to be completed by March 31, 2026, as required by a federal court order. Following completion of the final FWS biological opinions, EPA plans to implement the mitigation measures described in the FWS final biological opinions. The final NMFS biological opinion is scheduled for 2030.

Furthermore, EPA has completed its obligations for atrazine and simazine under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to evaluate how the pesticides may affect estrogen, androgen, and thyroid systems.

Once EPA has completed consultation with the Services, the agency will complete final decisions on atrazine and simazine.
Learn more about atrazine and simazine.
(EPA, October 7, 2025)
https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/epa-shares-fish-and-wildlife-services-draft-biological-opinions-atrazine-and-simazine

BAYER MUST PAY MISSOURI COURT JUDGMENT

German chemical giant Bayer must pay a $600 million Missouri court judgment that found its herbicide Roundup causes cancer, a ruling the company says could hasten a decision to stop making the popular product.

The Missouri Supreme Court on Sept. 30 refused to hear an appeal in the Cole County lawsuit that initially awarded four plaintiffs $1.56 billion. The October 2023 jury award was reduced to $611 million by Circuit Judge Daniel Green, a decision upheld in May () by the Western District Court of Appeals.

In a statement to The Independent not attributed to any individual, Bayer said it was considering whether there were further appeals that could be filed.

"We continue to believe that significant and reversible errors were committed during trial and the appellate phase and warrant review by a higher court," the company stated.

Matthew Clement, a Jefferson City attorney who worked on the case, said there are no appeals left except for an unlikely review by the U.S. Supreme Court. There is another Missouri case seeking an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, but justices have not decided () whether to accept it.

"That's rarely successful in state cases," Clement said, "but they can certainly ask them to do that."

The case is one of the few out of thousands filed in Cole County that has become final. As it fights in court, Bayer has also lobbied heavily for legislation to protect it from lawsuits at both the state and federal level.

The company has failed for two years to win passage of a bill intended to shield it from litigation in Missouri. The bill narrowly passed the Missouri House earlier this year but lobbying missteps, including a campaign targeting some of the most conservative members of the state Senate, doomed it. The company did win passage of similar legislation in North Dakota and in Georgia.

Bayer has also sought protection from Congress. The spending bill to fund the Environmental Protection Agency and the Interior Department would add protections () intended to block state lawsuits. Similar language is being considered for inclusion in a new farm bill ().

Bayer has faced an avalanche of litigation that claims glyphosate, the product patented by Missouri-based Monsanto in 1971, causes non-Hodgkin's lymphoma -- and that the label fails to warn users of the risk.

Bayer acquired Monsanto in 2018 and operates its facilities under the name Bayer Crop Science.

Bayer has paid out about $11 billion to settle almost 100,000 lawsuits with approximately 61,000 pending, according to a website that tracks the litigation () involving Roundup. The company has already stopped making Roundup with glyphosate for home use and, in September, announced it was seeking regulatory approval for a new herbicide to replace Roundup for agricultural and commercial use in the U.S., Europe, Canada, Australia and Brazil ().

In the statement about the lawsuit, the company pointed to an April article in the Wall Street Journal (?) about the future of Roundup.

"We're pretty much reaching the end of the road," Bayer chief executive Bill Anderson told the newspaper. "We're talking months, not years."

PLAINTIFFS AND THE AWARD

In the case that is now final, a jury found that Jimmy Draeger of Eldon was due $5.6 million in compensatory damages and his wife, Brenda Draeger, was due $100,000 for loss of companionship as a result of his illness.

Draeger used Roundup to manage weeds on his property in Miller County.

The litigation also included Daniel Anderson of Lemon Grove, California, who was 32 when he was diagnosed with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma after regularly using Roundup to manage weeds on his father's property. He was awarded $38 million in compensatory damages.

Valorie Gunther, who was diagnosed with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma after nearly 40 years of using Roundup to prevent and kill weeds on various properties she owned in New York, was awarded $17.5 million as part of the Cole County lawsuit.

The jury also awarded each plaintiff $500 million in punitive damages. Those awards were reduced by Green to $50.4 million for Jimmy Draeger, $342 million for Anderson and $157.5 million for Gunther.

The awards have been increasing at 9% interest until paid and the total is now in excess of $700 million.

The decision from the jury went beyond a claim that Monsanto -- and later, Bayer -- failed to warn users of potential risks to their health, Clement said. The jury also found that the company was liable for a design defect in its product and was negligent in taking action to protect consumers.

In its statement to The Independent, Monsanto said the courts didn't recognize that it had already paid punitive damages in other cases and the compensatory awards should have been limited to actual medical expenses paid by the plaintiffs.

"The appellate court also failed to recognize that federal law preempts (the) plaintiff's state-based failure-to-warn theory," the statement read.

The company tried to win in court on those points, Clement said.

"Monsanto has made these arguments in front of numerous courts, and numerous judges and the courts have consistently found that Monsanto's position is wrong," he said.

Under state law (), the plaintiffs and their attorneys won't be the only beneficiaries of the award. Half of the punitive damages award will be deposited in the state's Tort Victims Compensation Fund, which makes grants of up to $300,000 to people who prevail in lawsuits where the limits of insurance or other sources to pay the judgment are inadequate for the injuries.

About one-quarter of the money deposited in the Tort Victims Compensation Fund will go to a fund supporting legal services for the indigent plaintiffs through four legal service organizations: Legal Aid of Western Missouri, Legal Services of Eastern Missouri, Legal Services of Southern Missouri and Mid-Missouri Legal Services

THE NEXT FIGHTS

On Jan. 4, the day Missouri lawmakers return to Jefferson City for their annual session, a trial is scheduled to open in another case () with four plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs are James Greco of Feasterville Trevose, Pennsylvania, who used Roundup for 30 years around his home and those of his family and while working for his father's landscaping business; Thomas Rainwater of Earlington, Kentucky, who used Roundup while doing building reclamation work and at his home; Gary Roth of Marlboro, New Jersey who used Roundup from 1984 to 2003 while at work and at his home, as well as the home of his mother and his mother's friends; and Jordan Harrison of Kingston, North Carolina, who worked in

tobacco fields sprayed with Roundup and used it around his home.

All four plaintiffs were diagnosed with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma while in their 40s.

During this year's legislative session, Bayer, a group called the Modern Ag Alliance and the Protecting America Initiative, listed as an "electioneering communication" organization by the Federal Election Commission, spent heavily on radio and television ads, as well as flyers targeting individual lawmakers, in pursuit of the bill to protect Bayer from liability.

The ads present glyphosate as a benign, beneficial chemical essential to modern agriculture.

Among the company's political allies, preaching the benefits of Roundup and decrying the litigation targeting its use, are Missouri Gov. Mike Kehoe and newly appointed Attorney General Catherine Hanaway.

Clement, who is among the lawyers preparing for the January trial, has been trying to pry loose company records on how much it has spent to influence legislators, the public and potential jurors.

A motion to make public relations documents public has been pending since March. Clement said he will push the court for a ruling before lawmakers return for the 2026 session.

The lawsuits, taken as a whole, have two goals, Clement said.

"The first would be to warn people about what this product really does and allow them to make their own decisions about whether they want to use it," he said.

The second goal is for Bayer to offer a safer alternative. Notices about Bayer seeking regulatory approval for a new product are an encouraging sign, he said.

"If they have the technology and the means to make a safer product," Clement said, "that's what we encourage them to do."

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Editor's Note: Missouri Independent is part of States Newsroom, the nation's largest state-focused nonprofit news organization. Visit the Missouri Independent website here: .

(Progressive Farmer, October 13, 2025)
https://www.dtnpf.com/agriculture/web/ag/crops/article/2025/10/13/missouri-supreme-court-refuses-600m

CROPLIFE AMERICA CEO DISCUSSES REGULATORY CHALLENGES AND INNOVATION IN AG

CropLife America, founded in 1933, represents the companies that develop, formulate and distribute agricultural chemicals that help farmers protect their crops from weeds, pests and disease.

In a recent interview with Farm Progress, its president and CEO, Alex Dunn, discussed these challenges: navigating Endangered Species Act compliance requirements, overcoming regulatory hurdles in health-focused product labeling, and advancing innovation pipelines for new products.

A major issue facing the agricultural industry involves conflicting state and federal pesticide labeling requirements, most notably brought to light with glyphosate and the claim that it causes cancer.

Federal circuit courts have issued split decisions regarding whether states can add requirements to pesticide labels concerning human health effects.

Dunn is an environmental lawyer and law professor specializing in chemical and pesticide regulations. She previously worked at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency overseeing the pesticide program.

“I was there when the U.S. EPA completed a 10-year study of glyphosate, which is often one of the chemistries that is the subject of these conversations,” Dunn said. “And EPA, at that time in 2019, confirmed in

the U.S. EPA scientific determination [that] glyphosate was not likely to be a human carcinogen. That was a final decision by the EPA.

"But some states might decide they feel differently and want to put it on their labels in their states. This can be very confusing, both to growers and to the public."

The case has been petitioned to the Supreme Court, with many agricultural groups encouraging the court to take the case, claiming it creates uncertainty when states put conflicting health risk language on pesticide labels.

The Supreme Court has asked the solicitor general for the U.S. government's opinion on whether they should hear the case.

EPA's new mitigation system

Regarding EPA's new mitigation point system for endangered species protection, Dunn acknowledged it represents a significant change for growers but emphasized that implementation will be gradual. And "there's not an avalanche of labels coming forward. There are only a handful of products that currently have Endangered Species Act requirements on their labels," she said, adding that:

- More products will incorporate these requirements over time.
- EPA has developed tools like the Pesticide App for Label Mitigation (PALM) to help growers count mitigation points.
- CropLife America offers resources at *croplifeamerica.org/ESA.*

Dunn recommended growers work with crop consultants and retailers who understand their specific land and regional conditions.

"The retailers are the ones who go to the farm gate with them and see them on a regular basis. They're the ones who really know their growers and their farm and the land," she said. "It sounds like a lot of work with some additional recordkeeping and requirements that they haven't had to worry about before. But with the right adviser, they can get good guidance."

Innovation pipeline and regulatory delays

When asked about new chemistry coming to market, particularly for herbicide-resistant weeds, Dunn confirmed that many new products are in development. However, she said new active ingredients take three to five years for EPA approval, with state approvals adding months to the timeline.

"If a company started with a new active ingredient application today, we'd look at it being licensed by EPA about 2030," Dunn said.

CropLife America strives to ensure EPA has the capacity to timely review new products and get them licensed for the marketplace. "But not only do they have to be licensed by the EPA, but they also have to be licensed by all the states in which they're going to be used," Dunn said. "That process may take another six months or so."

If the review of innovative products continues to slow, companies could potentially take their products to other markets like Brazil, Canada or Australia, leaving U.S. farmers at a disadvantage, she noted.

Dunn said EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin has discussed adding scientists to the pesticide office and using artificial intelligence to expedite reviews. The recent "Make America Healthy Again" report also referenced the importance of getting innovative products to market more efficiently.

Funding challenges for pesticide programs

The Office of Pesticide Programs faces major funding shortfalls:

- Studies indicate $166 million is needed for optimal functioning.
- Current funding falls about $30 million short.
- Companies applying for transactions with the pesticide office currently pay a third of the fee.
- Slow processing times create reluctance among companies to pay higher fees.

"So I think everyone's kind of like sitting at a poker table looking at each other, trying to figure out who's

going to bring the resources to this program," Dunn said. "Everyone agrees they're needed."

Conventional vs. biological products

Conventional chemistry and biological products aren't necessarily at odds with each other, Dunn said. Many growers use both types of products as part of integrated systems.

Early-season treatments might use conventional chemistry, while midseason applications might use biological products. Later treatments depend on specific pest challenges, she said.

"Growers have access to a full range of tools, and they're going to use the tool that's most effective for the problem at hand," Dunn said. "If a biological product is going to be a workable solution, they will definitely choose it. If they feel a conventional chemistry product is more appropriate, they'll use that."

Dunn expressed strong support for precision agriculture technologies, noting that CropLife America is engaging with companies involved in robotics, precision spraying, drone work, autonomous equipment and mapping tools.

"We know that they will result in lower quantities of pesticides being used. But for the grower, that can be a net positive," she said. "Farming is an expensive business, and farm chemicals can be a very costly part of running a farm.

"Anything a grower can do to manage those costs — and if they can achieve good control of pests and weeds with a more targeted application — that's a win-win."

(FarmProgress, October 7, 2025)
https://www.farmprogress.com/crop-protection/croplife-america-ceo-addresses-regulatory-hurdles-innovation-pipeline-for-crop-protection

SPRAYABLE RNA PESTICIDE WORKS BEST WHEN POTATO BEETLES ARE SMALL

The first sprayable insecticide made of RNA can target and kill ravenous Colorado potato beetles while sparing most beneficial insects, making it a promising environmentally friendly option.

Colorado potato beetles can devastate entire fields of potatoes, tomatoes and eggplants, leading to billions of dollars of annual crop damage globally. The pests have also developed resistance to many insecticides, which makes the need for a new control method especially important.

The bioinsecticide, marketed as Calantha, is highly effective when applied a few times once larvae first appear in the spring, according to a new **study published Oct. 22 in Pest Management Science** that tested the spray's efficacy.

"Depending on where you are in the country, there are Colorado potato beetle populations that may be resistant to multiple active ingredients belonging to multiple classes of insecticides," said **Brian Nault**, professor of entomology at Cornell AgriTech in the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences and senior author of the study.

"This is a brand-new class with a novel mode of action and it's a benefit environmentally because it's not going to interfere with nontarget insects," he said.

Broad spectrum insecticides kill indiscriminately, affecting populations of beneficial insects such as bees, predatory wasps and ladybugs.

The sprayable RNA technology can also be tailored to address other pests. A new product for countering varroa mites that spread disease to honeybees is currently in the regulatory approval pipeline, and researchers are investigating using the tool to combat Asian citrus psyllids, bark beetles and even mosquitoes. Scientists have previously engineered corn plants that produce an RNA-based insecticide to suppress western corn rootworm, but this is the first sprayable product.

Calantha works by co-opting a genetic process called RNA interference. While DNA includes two strands of genetic code, RNA – which translates instructions in DNA for cells to produce specific proteins – is mostly a single strand. But, in some instances, such as with viruses, double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) occurs. In RNA interference, dsRNA silences a gene, which prevents it from making a specific protein.

In the case of Calantha, a tailored dsRNA is sprayed onto plants. Once eaten by Colorado potato beetle adults and larvae, the dsRNA enters into cells lining the gut. The cells' machinery acts on the dsRNA, following a pathway that ultimately silences a specific Colorado potato beetle gene called PSMB5, which plays a role in maintaining cellular health by removing defective proteins from cells. Without PSMB5, these defective proteins accumulate, cells die, and a few days later, so does the insect.

Colorado potato beetles have two generations, in spring and summer. In the first generation, other pests have yet to appear, making it the best time to apply the insecticide. By the time the second generation emerges, aphids and leafhoppers are also found, which may require coupling Calantha with other chemical sprays to kill the various pests.

To optimize Calantha, Nault and colleagues began applying it in spring when the first eggs hatch, followed by weekly treatments for the next two to three weeks, while populations and larvae are both small.

"It's highly effective when used at these times and intervals," Nault said. "With this particular product, it's much more effective against small larvae, so you want to make sure that you target the earlier stages of the insect's development."

A few caveats: in New York state, the Department of Environmental Conservation limits Calantha use to two applications per year to keep the insect from developing resistance. "In New York, it's going to work better to use it on a small to moderate size population," Nault said. "Two applications may be sufficient to control that spring generation."

Also, the product's manufacturing process doesn't align with guidelines for organic use, thereby depriving organic farmers of a potentially valuable tool, Nault said.

Marcelo Dimase, a postdoctoral researcher in Nault's lab, is the paper's first author. Co-authors include Brian Manley at Greenlight Biosciences, Andrei Alyokhin at the University of Maine and Russell Groves at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

The study was funded by GreenLight Biosciences, which developed the dsRNA used in Calantha.

(Cornell Chronicle, October 30, 2025)
https://news.cornell.edu/stories/2025/10/sprayable-rna-pesticide-works-best-when-potato-beetles-are-small

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: November 3-5, 2025
Title: Oklahoma Ag Expo 2025
Location: Embassy Suites Norman
Contact: Tammy Ford-Miller (580)-233-9516
https://www.oklahomaag.com/oklahoma-ag-expo.html

CEU's:	Category(s):
6	1a
3	7C
11	10
6	Private

Date: November 6, 2025
Title: OK Grows 2025
Location: Grand Casino Shawnee OK
Contact: Summer Maser (405)-945-6737

CEU's:	Category(s):
3	3A
1	3B
3	3C
1	6
1	7A
2	10
1	Private

Date: November 7, 2025
Title: Water and Pesticides: Increasing Effectiveness While Protecting the Environment
Location: Carter County OSU Extension
Contact: Stephanie Smith (580)-223-6570
https://ag-events.okstate.edu/event/pesticides-water-ceu-class

CEU's:	Category(s):
2	1a
2	3A
2	3C
2	6
2	10
2	Private

Date: November 13, 2025
Title: Simplot Grower Meeting
Location: Contact for location
Contact: Linda Davis (918)-283-3582

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

Date: November 14, 2025
Title: Kiamichi Pesticide Conference
Location: Eastern OK State College Wilburton OK
Contact: Latimer County Crystal Shipman (918)-465-3349
https://ag-events.okstate.edu/event/kiamichi-pesticide-conference

CEU's:	Category(s):
6	1A
4	6
6	10
6	Private

Date: November 19-20, 2025
Title: 80th Annual Oklahoma Turfgrass Conference
Location: Tulsa Tech Owasso Campus
Contact: Sabrina Buxton (405)-818-9720
https://www.otrf.net/events.html

CEU's:	Category(s):
1	1A
9	3A
2	6
1	8
9	10
2	Private

Date: November 20, 2025
Title: 2025 Heritage Virtual Academy
Location: Virtual Online
Contact: Rachel Mohorn (828)-638-5798
https://www.heritagelandscapesupplygroup.com/en/news-and-events/events/join-us-for-the-2025-heritage-virtual-academy/

CEU's:	Category(s):
3	3A
2	7A
1	7B
2	8
6	10
1	Private

Date: November 21, 2025
Title: Green Country Pesticide Conference
Location: Tulsa County Extension Office
Contact: Tulsa County Hannah Hough
(918)-746-3700
https://www.facebook.com/100057333884540/posts/%EF%B8%8Fsave-the-date%EF%B8%8Fgreen-country-pesticide-conferencefriday-november-21st-2025-1100a/1329201932334257/

CEU's:	Category(s):
5	1A
5	10
5	Private

Date: December 2, 2025
Title: Rolling Plains Applicator CEU Training 2025
Location: BURKBURNETT TX
Contact: Dwayne Peirce (940)-716-8610
https://ceusearch.texasagriculture.gov/CEUDetail.aspx?acctnum=0975886&coursetitle=ROLLING%20PLAINS%20APPLICATOR%20CEU%20TRAINING%202025

CEU's:	Category(s):
1	1a
1	2
4	3A
1	6

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

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 Sevices 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