

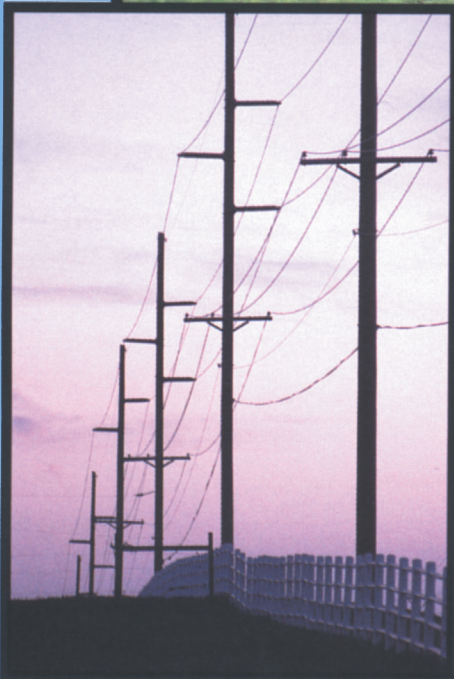
# O K L A H O M A

# Pesticide Applicator

# Certification



E-954  
Fifth Edition  
March 2020



**EXTENSION**

OKLAHOMA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE  
DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY



# Oklahoma Pesticide Applicator Certification

Fifth Edition  
March 2020

Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service  
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## Why Pesticide Applicator Certification?

Pesticide applicator certification is required by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or sometimes listed as U.S. EPA) for persons purchasing or using restricted-use-pesticides (RUP). The regulation is under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Part 171. Requirements listed in Part 171 are intended as a minimum and set a federal standard from which the states can work. Many states have incorporated stricter regulations than the federal.

Pesticide applicator certification is the process in which a person completes state requirements to purchase and use pesticides. The EPA only requires an individual to become a certified pesticide applicator if the individual is using a restricted-use pesticide (RUP). Oklahoma requires any commercial applicator to be a certified pesticide applicator, regardless of the pesticide classification. Oklahoma requires all other pesticide applicator classifications to be certified if they purchase or use a RUP. Oklahoma State University's Pesticide Safety Education Program (PSEP) and Oklahoma Department of Agriculture, Food, and Forestry (ODAFF) strongly encourage any pesticide applicator to be certified in the appropriate category.

Additional sections of FIFRA affect pesticide applicator certification. Technically, these additional sections are not under Part 171; however, many of them are included in pesticide certification programming. Examples under FIFRA include Part 156 - Labeling Requirements; Part 164 - Rules of Practice Governing Hearings under FIFRA Arising from Refusals to Register, Cancellation of Registrations, Changes of Classifications, etc.; Part 165 - Disposal and Storage; and Part 170 - Worker Protection Standard. Other

EPA regulations affect Pesticide applicator certification. Examples include SARA, Title III; Hazardous Waste; Safe Drinking Water Act; Clean Water Act; Clean Air Act. Thus, pesticide applicator certification is more than what is required by EPA under Part 171.

The main intent of pesticide applicator certification in Oklahoma is to increase the awareness for (a) pesticide safety, (b) proper use and disposal and (c) understanding of the pesticide label and its importance. Additional information is provided; however, the above are cornerstones of the program. Applicators are strongly encouraged to obtain proper pest identification and management information from other programs.

## What Are Pesticides?

First, we need to know what is classified as a pesticide. A pesticide is any substance or mixture of substances intended for defoliating or desiccating plants; preventing fruit drop; inhibiting sprouting; or for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any insects, rodents, fungi, bacteria, weeds or other forms of plant or animal life or viruses, except viruses on or in man or other animals.

In addition, a device is any instrument or contrivance, subject to U.S. EPA regulation, intended for trapping, destroying, repelling or mitigating insects or rodents, or mitigating fungi, bacteria, weeds, or such other pests, but not including equipment used for the application of pesticides when sold separately from the device.

One way to view this definition is to ask, does the product make pesticidal claims? That is, does the product claim to control a pest? If a company or individual claims a product will control a pest, it is a pesticide. An example is Avon's® Skin So Soft. Initially, Avon® did not make any pesticidal claims for Skin So Soft

repelling insects. In not making those claims, Avon® was not required to register Skin So Soft as a pesticide. Avon® has since registered the product as a pesticide with the name Skin So Soft Plus.

## Certification

Certification means a person has met the certification standards established by the Board of Agriculture. Certification standards (exams) shall be in the form of a written and/or practical examination. All written examinations will be administered through PSI Testing and will be computer based. All PSI examination centers are equipped to provide access in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990, and every reasonable accommodation will be made in meeting a candidate’s needs. Applicants with disabilities or those who would otherwise have difficulty taking the examination should review the candidate information bulletin for instructions or call our ADA Services Team at 1-800-733-9267 ext. 6750 for further information.

All tests are in English — the language in which the labels are written. Some categories require the applicator to take a practical exam in addition to the written exam. The practical involves an actual application of the pesticide.

Certification standards required for commercial and noncommercial applicators are (1) core test, (2) category test and (3) practical exam for certain categories. Practical exams must be completed within one year of passing the written exam. Private applicators will certify through PSI beginning January 1, 2020. Service technicians are not required to take the Core exam, only the service technician exam.

All applicators use the *Applying Pesticides Correctly* manual. *Applying Pesticides Correctly* is the core manual for commercial and

noncommercial applicators and is the manual for both the service technician and private applicator exams.

Once a person has met the certification standard(s), a certificate (certified applicator card) is issued to the individual in the category the standard(s) met. A certificate does not allow a person to work as a commercial, noncommercial or private applicator unless he is employed by a company or has a valid pesticide license issued by the Board of Agriculture.

Each person is issued one certified applicator card, except for service technicians. The service technician card is issued to a pest control business not a person.

The Commercial Applicator (CA) card (below) has the applicators name, certified applicator number and lists the category(s) certified in and the year each category recertifies. All categories will expire on December 31 of the year noted on the certification card.

Front

OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD & FORESTRY  
2800 N. Lincoln Blvd.  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

<p style="font-size: 8px; margin: 0;">The person whose name is on this card has met certification standards and is certified to purchase, use or supervise the use of any restricted use pesticide for the category of pesticide application shown on this card. This card does not allow a person to do work as a commercial or noncommercial applicator unless employed by a company that has a valid license issued by the Board.</p> <p style="font-size: 8px; margin: 0;">CA Number 123456</p>	<p style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold; font-size: 10px;">Certified Applicator</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold; font-size: 10px;">PISTOL PETE</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: 10px;">Category / Expires last day Of year shown</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: 10px;">3A, 7A - 24 10, 7B - 23 8 - 22 11A, 13 - 21 5, 7C - 20</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: 8px; margin-top: 10px;">Note: This is not a license</p>
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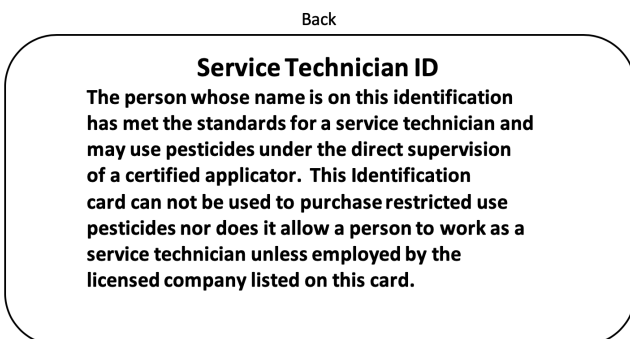
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Pesticide Applicators Categories Are As Follows  
Note: Numbers reflect category, not month

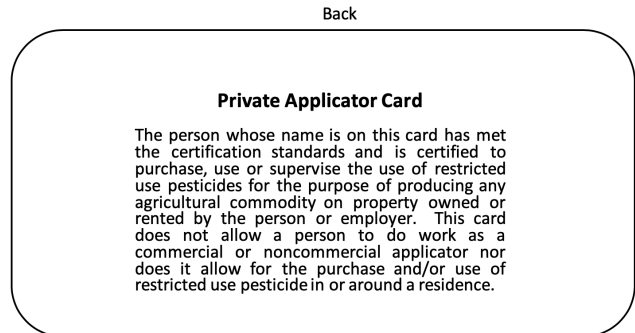
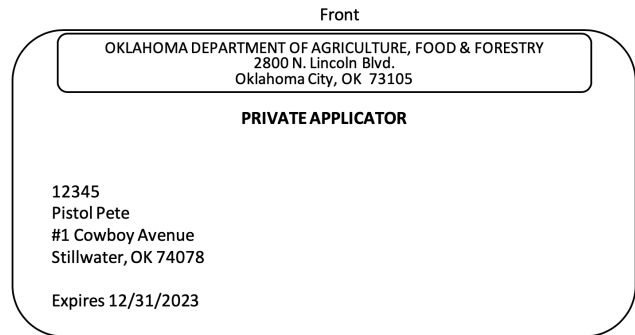
<p>1a: Agricultural Plant</p> <p>1b: Agricultural Animal</p> <p>2: Forestry</p> <p>3a: Ornamental &amp; Turf Outdoor</p> <p>3b: Interiorscape</p> <p>3c: Nursery/Greenhouse</p> <p>4: Seed Treatment</p> <p>5: Aquatic</p> <p>6: Right-of-Way</p> <p>7a: General Pest</p> <p>7b: Structural Pest</p> <p>7c: Fumigation</p> <p>8: Public Health</p>	<p>9: Regulatory</p> <p>10: Demonstration &amp; Research</p> <p>11a: Bird &amp; Vertebrate Animal</p> <p>11b: Predatory Animal</p> <p>12a: Pressure Facility Timber Treating</p> <p>12b: Ground Line Utility Pole Timber Treat</p> <p>13: Antimicrobial</p> <p>14a: Sewer Root</p> <p>14b: Cooling Towers</p> <p>14c: Specialty</p> <p>A: Aerial</p> <p>D: Dicamba</p>
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The Service Technician card (below) will also list the applicator's name, certification number and the year the Service Technician category recertifies. However, this card will have the address of the company for which the Service Technician works. This card is to be returned to ODAFF when the Service Technician leaves the employment of the company or becomes a certified applicator for that company.



The Private Applicator card (next) has the applicator's name and address and has the year the Private Applicator category recertifies. Private Applicator cards will also have listed whether the Private Applicator can or cannot purchase and use fumigants. This is identified by the words "No Fumigation" or "Fumigation" on the card. Without the Private Applicator taking and passing the Fumigation category test and practical, a Private Applicator cannot purchase and use any fumigant.



## Licensing

A pesticide license is a document issued to a business or company, not an individual, by the Board of Agriculture. It indicates the all licensing requirements established by the Board of Agriculture have been met and they are authorized to apply pesticides as a commercial, noncommercial or private applicator in accordance with the type of license.

To obtain a license, a person must (a) be certified in the appropriate category, (b) register as a sole proprietor or as a Limited Liability Corporation (LLC) with the Oklahoma Secretary of State and (c) apply for a license on the correct form. Commercial applicators also must provide proof of insurance before a license will be issued.

The license is issued to the business. Each business location must have a license and a

certified applicator in the areas they plan to work.

Private applicator licenses expire every five years. The next renewal date is December 31, 2023.

Commercial and noncommercial applicator licenses expire every year on December 31 and must be renewed to continue to be able to provide pest control services.

The service technician identification is issued to the business and expires on a five-year cycle, with the next expiration date being December 31, 2022.

## Types of Certification

### Private Applicator

A private applicator is “any person who uses, or supervises the use of, any restricted pesticide for purposes of producing any agricultural commodity on property owned or rented by the person or his employer or, if applied without compensation other than trading of personal services between producers of agricultural commodities, on the property of another person.”

Private applicator includes all farms and ranches that produce commodities such as cattle, emu, equine, greenhouse, nursery, fruit, vegetables and row crops.

Compensation is receiving any payment other than trading of personal services.

Private applicator certification does not allow one to apply pesticides or work in other pesticide categories. Example: Private applicator certification does not cover a person while in the employment of a business other than farming or ranching.

Also, a private applicator cannot purchase nor use a restricted use pesticide in a nonagricultural category. Example: A termiticide for structural pest control or a herbicide for right-of-way use.

Private Applicator’s needing to use fumigants in the production of an agricultural commodity must also be certified in the Fumigation Category (7c).

### Commercial Applicator

A commercial applicator is “any person who engages in commercial application of pesticides or commercial employment of devices. Any farmer, while working for his neighbor in agricultural production on neighboring land, and not advertising nor holding himself out to be in the business of applying restricted use pesticides, shall not be classified as a commercial applicator.”

Commercial application means the advertising of services, recommendation for use, the preparation for application, the physical act of application of a pesticide or the employment of a device for hire or compensation.

Commercial applicators are required to complete a practical exam after completing the core and category test for the following categories: 7a - General Pest, 7b - Structural, 7c - Fumigation. Presently, practical examinations are taken at the OSU Pinkston Education Facility for Structural and Urban Pest Control and at the OSU Stored Product Research, Education Center for Fumigation.

Practical’s must be successfully completed within 12 months of successfully completing the core and category examinations. Failure to successfully complete the practical within the given time period will require the applicator to retake the category examination.

### Non-Commercial Applicator

A noncommercial applicator is “any person, other than a commercial or private applicator, who uses or supervises the use of a restricted use pesticide under the supervision of a person who owns or manages the property, and who

has been certified to be competent by the Board, with respect to the use and handling of restricted use pesticides in the same manner as required for a commercial applicator. A noncommercial applicator is subject to all provisions except the requirements pertaining to financial responsibility. Noncommercial applicator also means a government employee in the discharge of his or her official duties.”

### Service Technician

A service technician is a person employed by a licensed commercial or noncommercial applicator who makes the actual application of pesticides or employs a device, provided that such person is not the certified applicator. A service technician or certified applicator shall be present on each job performed.

A Service Technician works under the direct supervision of a certified applicator. A service technician can apply pesticides only in categories of the certified applicator. The certified applicator is responsible for ensuring training of the service technician on proper pest identification, management and application of the pesticides.

The certified applicator does not have to be on site when a service technician is making a pesticide application unless required by label. The certified applicator must be in state and available by telephone or radio during the application of a pesticide by a service technician.

A person can be a service technician and also a certified applicator. For example, applicator A is the service technician when working for applicator B who is certified in Ornamental and Turf. Then, applicator B is the service technician when he is working under applicator A, who is certified in General Pest Control.

## Certification Categories

FIFRA delineates 10 certification categories in Part 171. States can subdivide or create additional categories with EPA approval. Oklahoma has subdivided and added categories so there are 25 categories in which a commercial or noncommercial applicator can be certified. The categories are listed in Table 1.

A category describes where to apply a pesticide. Providing certification information is easier when the applicant understands the categories. Category descriptions follow Table 1.

For a commercial applicator to apply any pesticide, the applicator must be certified in that particular category. Thus, certification does not allow a commercial applicator to apply pesticides to areas where the person is not certified. For example, applicator A is certified in general pest and the customer requests the applicator treat for bagworms in an arborvitae hedge. Applicator A legally cannot treat for the bagworms unless applicator A is certified in ornamental and turf. The same applies for a non-commercial applicator when using a restricted use pesticide.

A private applicator can use only restricted use pesticides labeled for agricultural production. Non-agricultural uses include termite, cockroach and right-of-way application areas.

## Category Descriptions

**1a: Agricultural Plant Category** - Includes the application of pesticides to agricultural crops, agricultural grassland and non-crop agricultural land. This category does not include application on trees for any purpose.

**1b: Agricultural Animal Category -**

Includes the application of pesticides to animals, including those in feedlots, sales barns, egg production facilities and the animal holding facilities. This excludes Doctors of Veterinary Medicine applying pesticides as drugs or medication during the course of their normal practice.

**2: Forest Pest Control Category -** Includes the application of pesticides in forest nurseries, forest seed production areas, trees grown for the production of forestry products and other forest areas.

**3a: Ornamental and Turf Outdoor Pest Control Category -** Includes the application of pesticides within residential or business areas to lawns, ornamental trees and shrubs—including park areas, golf courses and other recreational areas—except as defined under licensed categories 2, 3b-c, 7 and 8.

**3b: Interiorscape Category -** Includes the application of pesticides to interior plantings inside structures (i.e. hospitals, buildings, shopping malls, etc.) excluding residential structures, with the exception of common use areas of multiple residential structures (i.e. foyers, atriums, indoor swimming pools, management offices, meeting rooms, etc.) except as defined under licensed categories 3c, 7 and 8.

**3c: Nursery/Greenhouse Category -** Includes the application of pesticides in nursery and greenhouse facilities and to fields, except as defined under licensed categories 2 (Forest Pest Control).

**4: Seed Treatment Category -** Includes the application of pesticides to seed for any purpose.

**5: Aquatic Pest Control Category -** Includes the application of pesticides to standing or running water in man-made or natural impoundments, streams, etc. This excludes public health activities (e.g. mosquito control) and water in totally closed systems.

**Table 1. Oklahoma Pesticide Certification Categories.**

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1a	Agriculture Plant
1b	Agriculture Animal
2	Forest Pest
3a	Ornamental & Turf
3b	Interiorscape
3c	Nursery & Greenhouse
4	Seed Treatment
5	Aquatic
6	Right of Way
7a	General Pest
7b	Structural
7c	Fumigation
8	Public Health
10	Demonstration & Research
11a	Bird & Vertebrate Animal Pests
11b	Predatory Animal
12a	Timber Treating (Pressure Facility)
12b	Timber Treating (Groundline Utility Pole)
12c	Timber Treating (Construction Industry)
12d	Timber Treating (Home Owner)
13	Antimicrobial
14a	METAM Sodium
14b	Cooling Towers
15	Aerial
16	Private Applicator

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**6: Right-of-Way Category -** Includes the application of pesticides for public road maintenance, power line maintenance, railroad right-of-way, storage tank areas and other similar areas.

**7a: General Pest Control Category -** Includes the application of pesticides within and immediately adjacent to a structure, except for fumigation activities, control of termites and other wood destroying organisms in or on a structure and control of birds or predatory animals. “Immediately adjacent to a structure”

means no further than 3 feet from the structure. Applications to restaurants are permitted in this category.

**7b: Structural Pest Control Category -**

The application of pesticides for the purpose of controlling termites and other wood-destroying organisms in or on a structure, including wood borers and fungus.

**7c: Fumigation Category -** The use of liberated gas within a structure or storage area, to include railcars, ships, etc., or the application of fumigants to soil.

**8: Public Health Pest Control Category**

- The application of pesticides by local, state, federal or other governmental employees or commercial pesticide applicators in public health programs, to include municipal and other area-wide mosquito control programs.

**9: Regulatory Pest Control Category -**

Includes the application of pesticides by state, federal or other government employees for the control of designated regulated pests.

**10: Demonstration and Research Pest Control Category -** Includes persons engaged in the application of pesticides for scientific research or for the purpose of demonstrating pesticide products or methods of application.

**11a: Bird and Vertebrate Animal**

**Pests Control Category -** The application of pesticides for the control of birds or vertebrate animal pests and subject to the rules of the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation and the Wildlife Services Division of the Board.

**11b: Predatory Animal Control Category**

- The application of pesticides for the control of predatory animals and subject to the rules of the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation and the Wildlife Services Division of the Board.

**12a: Pressure Facility Timber Treating Category -** Includes the treatment of wood in a pressure-treating facility by the impregnation or application of chemical solutions for the

purpose of retarding or preventing deterioration or destruction by insects, fungi, bacteria or other wood-destroying organisms.

**12b: Ground Line Utility Pole Timber Treating Category -** Includes the ground line treatment of utility poles with chemical solutions for the purpose of retarding or preventing deterioration or destruction by insects, fungi, bacteria or other wood-destroying organisms.

**12c: Construction Industry Timber Treating Category -** Includes the application of chemical solutions to wood members of structure which will be covered by paint, varnish or similar covering for the purpose of retarding or preventing deterioration or destruction by insects, fungi, bacteria or other wood-destroying organisms.

**12d: Home Owner Timber Treating Category -** Includes the application of chemical solutions to wood constructions around the home, including decks, for the purpose of retarding or preventing deterioration or destruction by insects, fungi, bacteria or other wood-destroying organisms.

**13: Antimicrobial Category -** Includes applications of an antimicrobial pesticide intended to disinfect, sanitize, reduce or mitigate growth or development of microbiological organisms to protect inanimate objects, industrial processes or systems, surfaces, water or other chemical substances from contamination, fouling or deterioration caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, algae or slime.

**14: Specialty Category -** Includes any area of pesticide application not defined in Category 1 thru 13 when the pesticide to be used is classified as restricted.

**15: Aerial Category -** Includes any aerial application to and certification in the above categories.

**16: Private Applicator Category -** Includes any person who uses or supervises

the use of any restricted pesticide for purposes of producing any agricultural commodity on property owned or rented by the person or employer or on the property of another person if applied without compensation other than trading of personal services between producers of agricultural commodities.

## Reciprocal Agreements

Oklahoma has reciprocity with several states in certain categories. Whether reciprocity exists or not depends on the other state's regulations and how similar they are to Oklahoma.

Oklahoma has reciprocal agreements with the states listed in Table 2 for recognizing test scores for commercial/noncommercial and private applicator exams in the categories and subcategories as indicated. To receive credit for test scores, an applicator must (1) have a valid license in the appropriate state and (2) have test scores sent to ODAFF by that state. Categories and subcategories not listed are not covered by ODAFF agreements. Out-of-state applicators must meet all other requirements for licensing in Oklahoma. These "other requirements" can include insurance, practical exams, etc., depending on the category.

Thus, for certain categories, either Oklahoma or the other state may require more for an applicator to receive reciprocity. For example, someone certified in fumigation in Texas must take the Oklahoma practical exam before being recognized as certified in Oklahoma.

## Recertification

All pesticide certification categories are required to be recertified on a five-year cycle.

The categories are staggered on a five-year recertification cycle which is not based on when the applicator tested, but on an already set five-year cycle.

Private applicators and service technicians can only recertify by testing.

Commercial and noncommercial applicators can be recertified by three methods. One is to retest when their category is up for renewal. The second method is to obtain the appropriate number of Continuing Education Units (CEUs). Third, applicators who have passed the appropriate written exams in a reciprocating state may also recertify under reciprocal agreements.

Testing is the easiest and least expensive of these methods.

**Table 2. Reciprocal Agreements.**

<i>Oklahoma</i>	<i>Arkansas</i>	<i>Colorado</i>	<i>Indiana</i>	<i>Kansas</i>
<i>General Core</i>	<i>General Core</i>	<i>General Core</i>	<i>General Core</i>	<i>General Core</i>
1a Ag. Plant	A (1) Ag. Produce Lands, Aerial	101 Ag. Insect 102 Ag. Plant Dis. 103 Ag. Weed, Aerial	1 Agricultural Pest	1a Agricultural Plant (includes Aerial)
1b Ag. Animal	A (2) Agricultural Animal	105 Livestock Pest	1b Animal Pest	1b Agriculture Animal
2 Forest Pest	2 Forest Pest	106 Forest Pest	2 Forest Pest	N/A
3a O & T Outdoor	N/A	206 Turf Pest 207 Ornamental Pest	N/A	3a Ornamental 3b Turf Pest
3b Interiorscape	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3c Nursery Greenhouse	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4 Seed Treatment	G Seed Treatment	104 Seed Treatment	4 Seed Treatment	4 Seed Treatment
5 Aquatic	D Aquatic	108 Aquatic	5 Aquatic Pest	N/A
6 Right-of-Way	C Right-of-Way	109 Industrial & Right-of-Way	Industrial Weed	6 Right-of-Way
7a General Pest	N/A	N/A	N/A	7e Structural Pest
7b Structural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7c Fumigation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8 Public Health	F Public Health	110 Public Health	8 Community Wide Mosquito Control	N/A
10 Demonstration & Research	E Demonstration & Research	111 Research & Demonstration	10 Demonstration & Research	N/A
11a Bird & Vertebrate Animal Pest	N/A	302 Outdoor Vertebrate Pest	N/A	N/A
11b Predatory Animal	N/A	302 Outdoor Vertebrate Pest	N/A	N/A
12a Pressure Facility Timber	B (1) Wood Treat. = OK 12a, 12b	N/A	LC Wood Preservative Pressure Treat	N/A
12b Ground Line Utility Pole	See B(1) above	NA	LC Wood Preservative Non- Pressure Treat	N/A
13 Antimicrobial				
14a METAM Sodium	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14b Cooling Towers				
15 Aerial	See A (1) above	See 101 - 102	11 Aerial App.	See 1a above
16 - Private Applicator	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Table 2. Reciprocal Agreements (continued).**

<i>Oklahoma</i>	<i>Louisiana</i>	<i>Minnesota</i>	<i>Mississippi</i>	<i>Nebraska</i>
<i>General Core</i>	<i>General Core</i>	<i>General Core</i>	<i>General Core</i>	<i>General Core</i>
1a Ag. Plant	1a Ag Pest Control	C Field Crop Pest Mgt.	See Aerial	1 Agricultural Plant Includes Aerial
1b Ag. Animal	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 Ag. Animal
2 Forest Pest	2a Gen. Forest 2b Forest Tree Seed Orchard & Nurseries	G Forest Spraying	See Aerial	3 Forest
3a O & T Outdoor	3a Ornamental & Turf Pest	N/A	N/A	4 Ornamental & Turf
3b Interiorscape	See 3a	N/A	N/A	N/A
3c Nursery Greenhouse	See 3a	N/A	N/A	N/A
4 Seed Treatment	4 Seed Treatment	H Seed Treatment	N/A	6 Seed Treatment
5 Aquatic	5a Aquatic Pest	N/A	See Aerial	5 Aquatic
6 Right-of-Way	Right-of-Way Ind. Pest Control	J Rights-of Way	See Aerial	7 Right-of-Way
7a General Pest	N/A	N/A	N/A	8 Structural Health (NE applicators must take OK practical's. OK applicators must have 7a & 7b categories to get NE certification)
7b Structural	N/A	N/A	N/A	??????????
7c Fumigation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8 Public Health	8a Mosquito Control 8b Rodent Control 8c Com Pub Heal	N/A	See Aerial	9 Public Health
10 Demonstration & Research	10 Demonstration & Research Pest	N/A	N/A	D/R Demonstration & Research
11a Bird & Vertebrate Animal Pest	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11b Predatory Animal	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12a Pressure Facility Timber	2c Wood Processing	N/A	N/A	10 Wood Preservation
12b Ground Line Utility Pole	See 2c	N/A	N/A	See 10
13 Antimicrobial				
14a METAM Sodium	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
14b Cooling Towers				
15 Aerial	11 Aerial Pest	B General Aerial	Specific Standards includes Aerial, 1a, 2, 5, 6 & 8 in OK	12 Aerial
16 - Private Applicator	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



**Table 2. Reciprocal Agreements (continued).**

<i>Oklahoma</i>	<i>New Mexico</i>	<i>Texas</i>	<i>Wyoming</i>
<i>General Core</i>	<i>General Core</i>	<i>General Core</i>	<i>General Core</i>
1a Ag. Plant	1a Agricultural Pests 1b Agricultural Weeds (Includes Aerial)	1a Agricultural Pest A. Field Crop B. Fruit Nut & Veg. C. Pasture & Range	901 A Weed Control 901 B Insect Control 901 C Disease Control
1b Ag. Animal	1c Animal Pests	1f Animal Pest	N/A
2 Forest Pest	2 Forest Pests & Weeds	2 Forest Pest Control	N/A
3a O & T Outdoor	N/A	3 Ornamental Plant & Turf control A. Landscape Maint. B. Nursery Plant Prod.	N/A
3b Interiorscape	N/A	N/A	N/A
3c Nursery Greenhouse	N/A	N/A	N/A
4 Seed Treatment	4 Seed Treatment	4 Seed Treatments	N/A
5 Aquatic	N/a	6 Aquatic Pest Control	N/A
6 Right-of-Way	6b Right-of-Way & Industrial Weeds	5 Vegetation Mgmt	N/A
7a General Pest	N/A	N/A	N/A
7b Structural	N/A	N/A	N/A
7c Fumigation	N/A	1e Farm Storage Pest & Fumigation (must take OK Practical)	N/A
8 Public Health	N/A	N/A	N/A
10 Demonstration & Research	N/A	7 Demonstration & Research	N/A
11a Bird & Vertebrate Animal Pest	N/A	1d Vertebrate Pest	N/A
11b Predatory Animal	N/A	???	N/A
12a Pressure Facility Timber	N/A	N/A	N/A
12b Ground Line Utility Pole	N/A	N/A	N/A
13 Antimicrobial			
14a METAM Sodium	N/A	N/A	N/A
14b Cooling Towers			
15 Aerial	See 1a & 1b	9 Aerial Application	912 Aerial
16 - Private Applicator	N/A	N/A	N/A

## CEUs and Pesticide Applicator Programs

CEUs are prorated over the five-year period. The total number of CEUs required for any particular category must be obtained in at least three years of the five-year certification cycle.

To assure continuing education, no more than half of the total CEUs will be accepted for any one year. The total number of CEUs

obtained by time of recertification should equal or exceed the five-year requirement for that category. The continuing education units required for an applicator who has certified in the middle of a recertification period will be prorated for the remainder of the period. A CEU may also be credited to more than one category.

CEUs cannot be carried over from one five-year period to the next five-year period.

One CEU will equal approximately one hour of contact. The CEU requirements for each category are listed in Table 3.

**Table 3. Pesticide Certification Categories and CEU's.**

<i>Applicator Category/subcategory</i>	<i>Five Years</i>	<i>Any One Year</i>
1a Agriculture Plant	20	10
1b Agriculture Animal	5	2
2 Forest Pest	10	5
3a Ornamental & Turf	20	10
3b Interiorscape	10	5
3c Nursery & Greenhouse	15	7
4 Seed Treatment	5	2
5 Aquatic	5	2
6 Right of Way	15	7
7a General Pest	20	10
7b Structural	20	10
7c Fumigation	10	5
8 Public Health	15	7
10 Demonstration & Research	20	10
11a Bird & Vertebrate Animal Pests	5	2
11b Predatory Animal	5	2
12a Timber Treating (Pressure Facility)	5	2
12b Timber Treating (Groundline Utility Pole)	5	2
12c Timber Treating (Construction Industry)	5	2
12d Timber Treating(Home Owner)	5	2
13 Antimicrobial	5	2
14a METAM Sodium	5	2
14b Cooling Towers	5	2
15 Aerial	5	2
16 Private Applicator	20	10

The CEU programs should be structured to provide the following types of information over the five-year period:

1. Laws and Regulations
2. Pesticides (formulations; registration; labeling and label comprehension; handling and storage; toxicity and hazards)
3. Application equipment and calibration
4. Pests and IPM
5. Identification of hazardous areas
6. Drift prevention
7. Endangered Species
8. Groundwater Protection
9. Worker Protection

When programming for a pesticide certification program, identify the audience. It is much better to have a smaller group interested in a topic than an uninterested, larger group. Target one to two categories at the most.

If the program is for initial certification, it does not have to “go through the book(s).” It is much better to develop a program around the common pesticides the group uses and their pest problems. This can be done by selecting a major pesticide used and using the label to cover rates, calibration, safety, timing, disposal and other topics. It is best for the agricultural plant category to incorporate the program into an existing production program.

One of the most difficult problems with CEU programs is not repeating the same topic over and over. Try not to have the same person present the same topic at every meeting or every year at an annual program. A variety of speakers and topics will hold participants’ interest.

Three of the major areas statewide for CEU programming are (1) agricultural plant, (2) ornamental and turf (with emphasis on turf) and (3) right-of-way (mainly city/county). Programming in these three areas will generate a quality audience in all areas of the state.

As with other programming, timing is critical for CEU programs. Most applicators need CEUs over at least a three-year period. Therefore, the best response usually is two to three years before the category recertifies. The last two years prior to recertification almost always have a high demand for CEU programs, which means a ready-made audience.

Do not have CEU programming during the busy season for the target audience. The exceptions are when you have a field day, field demonstration or a half-day, hands-on program that provides immediate information to the applicator.

The following list presents the five-year cycles for every category:

### Oklahoma Pesticide Category Cycles

2020	4	Seed Treatment
	5	Aquatic
	7c	Fumigation
2021	11a	Bird & Vertebrate Animal Pests
	11b	Predatory Animal
	12a	Pressure Facility
	12b	Groundline Utility Pole
	13	Antimicrobial
	14a	Metam-Sodium
2022	14b	Cooling Towers
	1b	Agriculture Animal
	2	Forest
	8	Public Health
2023	ST	Service Technician
	1a	Agriculture Plant
	15	Aerial
	7b	Structural
	10	Demonstration & Research
	16	Private Applicator

2024	3a	Ornamental & Turf
	3b	Interiorscape
	3c	Nursery/Greenhouse
	7a	General Pest
	6	Rights-of-Way

2. A list of speakers and their qualifications.
3. Approaches to be used to verify attendance and/or evaluate the progress of participants.
4. Agenda showing the amount of time scheduled for each topic.

Pre-planning is very helpful in ensuring attendance with most categories. When programs are advertised as CEU approved, the program sponsor reaps the benefit of having certified applicators seeking CEUs attend.

Pre-planning requires more time and forethought; however, the benefits are almost always much better

After receipt of this CEU form, the information will be reviewed by ODAFF and Oklahoma State University PSEP to determine whether or not the program meets the criteria of CEU's. If the program is accepted, the person will be notified of the number of assigned CEU(s). This process normally takes a minimum of two weeks. If the person disagrees with the number of units assigned, they may appeal to ODAFF.

## Submitting Programs

Any person wishing to have an education program considered for Continuing Education Units will submit the following information (Diagram 1) to ODAFF, Plant Industry and Consumer Services Division: All CEU submissions will be online. Please use the following link to apply for Continuing Education Units. <http://www.oda.state.ok.us/cps/ceu.htm>

Select Submit New CEU Course and register to become a Sponsor.

Information needed before applying for CEU's

1. A list of the topics including a description of the content and an indication of their relative value for meeting the standards of continuing certification.

A person wishing to have CEUs assigned prior to an event so the units may be advertised in advance, should submit the required information at least six weeks prior to the event.

CEUs may be awarded after the program has occurred, but ODAFF has a limit to how far back CEU's will be awarded.

Out-of-state programs also are eligible for Oklahoma CEU approval. Approval may be achieved by the program presenter submitting the information to ODAFF or by the person attending submitting the program. For Oklahoma programs adjacent to other states, the program planner may wish to consider submitting the program for CEU approval in the adjacent state. The pesticide coordinator's office will provide you with the appropriate contact.

**Diagram 1. Online CEU Submission Form**

Workshop Title: Pesticide Calibration Workshop  
 Presentation Title/Course Name: Calibration and Math for O & T Applicators  
 Date of Presentation (if multiple dates/locations, enter first date): April 1, 2020  
 Is Workshop Open to Public: (Check if Yes) Y  
 Is there a fee? If so, how much? \$50.00  
 Presentation Times: 9:15 to 10:15 a.m.  
 Presentation Location (of multiple dates/locations, enter first one): Stillwater, OK  
 Presentation Summary

characters typed so far (2,000 max): Presentation will cover basic math skills used in calibrating sprinkler head and wand turf sprayers. Will also include reading labels, bucket calibration checks, application rates and math shortcuts. Also included are hose, pump and tank maintenance.

Speaker name: Kevin Shelton

Speaker Bio  
 characters typed so far (2,000 max): I am the State Pesticide Coordinator and work in the Pesticide Safety Education Program. I have 36 years with research and Extension activities. I work with commercial and non-commercial applicators in the following categories: 3a, 6, 7a, 7b, 7c, 8 and 10.

Presentation Length (minutes) 60

Categories (enter recommended number of hours to be granted)

0	10
0	11A
0	11B
0	11G
0	12A
0	12B

0	12C
0	12D
0	13
0	14A
0	14B
0	14C

0	Core
0	1A
0	1B
0	2
0	3A
0	3B

0	3C
0	4
0	5
0	6
0	6G
0	7A

0	7B
0	7C
0	8
0	9
0	A
0	D

Sponsoring Institution: OSU Pesticide Safety Education Program  
 Contact: Kevin Shelton  
 Mailing Address: 127 Noble Research Center  
 Mailing City, State, Zip: STILLWATER, OK 74078  
 Phone: 405-744-1060  
 Email: kevin.shelton@okstate.edu

The information will be submitted to ODAFF/OSU for approval. You will receive an e-mail confirmation when approved.

Note: If this course will be offered on different dates and at different locations, submit the first date/location, then on the next screen you will be able to 'copy' this course to other dates and locations.

## Identifying Categories

One of the most difficult problems associated with certifying pesticide applicators is determining the categories in which they should be certified. One reason for this problem is that many people do not equate “weed killers” (herbicides) with pesticides. Many think herbicides are not pesticides.

When answering questions concerning pesticide certification categories, be sure you understand (a) what the person will be spraying, (b) where the person will be applying the pesticide and (c) if the application will be for compensation.

We often receive comments similar to “I’ll be spraying grass with weed killer and not using any pesticide.” This information tells you that they will be spraying grass. It does not tell you where or for what purpose. To spray grass,

an applicator could be certified in agricultural plant, ornamental and turf, right-of-way or as a farmer. Judging from the information provided in the above statement, the person could be a private applicator, commercial or noncommercial applicator or a service technician. To determine any category, ask where they will be spraying, what they will be spraying (includes site and pest) and for whom they will be spraying. These answers should provide enough information to determine the category and the certification classification (commercial, noncommercial, etc.). If you cannot determine the category, call the Pesticide Safety Education Program at (405-744-1060) or (405-744-5531) for assistance.

## Recordkeeping

ODAFF recordkeeping requirements for private applicators are listed in Table 4, and requirements for commercial, noncommercial applicators in Table 5. These recordkeeping requirements are necessary for any pesticide applied by a commercial, noncommercial or private applicator.

Private applicators of restricted use pesticides shall keep accurate records pertaining to applications, which, at a minimum, show:

**Table 4. Private Applicator Recordkeeping Requirements.**

---

- (1) Start and stop time of application.
  - (2) Total amount of pesticide used.
  - (3) Name and address of the private applicator.
  - (4) Legal description of the land where applied. The legal description may be a street address if properly marked, but shall not be a Post Office Box address.
  - (5) Date of application.
  - (6) Application rate.
  - (7) Dilution rate for mixing.
  - (8) Total quantity tank mix used.
  - (9) Complete trade name of pesticide product used.
  - (10) EPA registration number of pesticide product used.
  - (11) Name of adjuvants used when the label requires specific adjuvants.
  - (12) Name of drifting agents used when the label requires specific drifting agents.
  - (13) Target pest for the application.
  - (14) Site where the pesticide was applied.
  - (15) Restricted Entry Interval as stated on the product label.
  - (16) A copy of the pesticide product label or labeling that is attached to the container or included in the shipping case.
  - (17) Other information as required by the Board.
- 

Commercial and non-commercial applicators shall keep accurate records pertaining to pesticide activities, which, at a minimum show:

**Table 5. Commercial/Noncommercial Applicator Recordkeeping Requirements.**

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- (1) Start and stop time of application.
  - (2) Total amount of pesticide used.
  - (3) Name and address of the commercial or non-commercial company.
  - (4) Name and address of person for whom applied.
  - (5) Legal description of the land where applied. The legal description may be a street address if properly marked, but shall not be a Post Office Box address.
  - (6) Date of application.
  - (7) Application rate.
  - (8) Dilution rate for mixing.
  - (9) Total quantity tank mix used.
  - (10) Complete trade name of pesticide product used.
  - (11) EPA registration number of pesticide product used.
  - (12) Name of adjuvants used when the label requires specific adjuvants.
  - (13) Name of drifting agents used when the label requires specific drifting agents.
  - (14) Target pest for the application.
  - (15) Site where the pesticide was applied.
  - (16) Restricted Entry Interval as stated on the product label.
  - (17) A copy of the pesticide product label or labeling that is attached to the container or included in the shipping case.
  - (18) Copies of any contracts issued.
  - (19) Copies of any wood infestation reports issued.
  - (20) Other information as required by the Board.
-

## Oklahoma-Specific Regulations

**Recordkeeping** - Both commercial and noncommercial applicators are required to keep the same set of records, regardless of whether a restricted-use pesticide (RUP) is used or not.

Private applicators are required to keep records for restricted-use pesticides.

### **Use at Less than Labeled Rate -**

Oklahoma does not recognize what commonly is referred to as 2(ee). This portion of FIFRA allows the use of a product at less than label rates. Oklahoma does not allow any pesticide to be used at less than labeled rates.

If a company wants a pesticide to be used at less than labeled rates, the company must submit a 24(c) request to ODAFF requesting such a use.

### **Pesticide Container Disposal -**

Some pesticide labels allow for burning of pesticide containers. However, Department of Environmental Quality air regulations do not allow such burning. Therefore, pesticide containers may not be burned in Oklahoma, unless they are incinerated in a permitted incinerator.

Burying clean pesticide containers is permissible if allowed by label. Burying is not suggested, due to possible problems from an environmental audit when the property is being sold. If an environmental audit should show any level of pesticides in a burial site, that site could be considered a hazardous waste site and the value of the property would greatly decrease. In addition, the property owner would be required to clean up the site.

How many private applicators may be certified on a farm? - In Oklahoma, an agricultural production facility (farm or ranch) may have numerous private applicators.

**Mist Blower** - Oklahoma has specific regulations on the use of mist blowers when hormone-type of herbicides are used. This includes any use of hormone-type herbicide in a mist blower and applies only to hormone-type herbicides.

No person shall use a mist blower or other type of air blasting or misting equipment for the application of hormone-type herbicides within the state except where the following specific conditions exist:

1. Forest nursery and timber production areas where the control of undesirable vegetation with a hormone-type herbicide is necessary and the area cannot be covered by any other type of ground application equipment.
2. Range, pasture and crop areas where control of undesirable vegetation with a hormone-type herbicide is necessary and a specific type of terrain feature, such as a gully, precludes the use of any other type of ground application equipment.

Application of a hormone-type herbicide under one of the exceptions given is subject to the following restrictions:

1. At no time during the application shall the outlet point be above horizontal.
2. At no time shall an application be performed in a wind speed of more than 10 MPH.
3. The person making the application shall keep records as required by law. Hormone-type herbicides include: 2,4-D; 2,4-DB; MCPA; MCPP; MCPB, dicamba; picloram; clopyralid; and triclopyr.



# Pesticide Registration

A pesticide label is a federal document and acts as the law (FIFRA). The label reaches this status through FIFRA and the registration process for pesticides. Thus, pesticide registration has several levels with which one should be familiar.

**Section 3 Registration** - Section 3, under FIFRA, is the process for a pesticide to gain a full federal registration. This means the pesticide can be labeled for use within the United States. A Section 3 registration includes all the appropriate tests required by the EPA.

Often, companies get additional data on crops that does not appear on the pesticide label.

One aspect affecting a pesticide's ability to obtain a Section 3 registration is whether the pesticide is classified as restricted-use. The best way to determine if a pesticide is restricted-use is to read the label. Every pesticide classified as restricted-use may be identified by the wording "Restricted Use Pesticide" on the front part of the label.

Some states also consider such wording as "For Use by Commercial Applicators" or "For Agricultural Plant Use" as restricted-use wording. Oklahoma has taken this approach.

**24(c) Registration** - State Local Need (SLN), 24(c), and state label all refer to the same thing. An SLN occurs when a pesticide has received a label specifically for use in a particular state. This is in addition to the federal label, and the applicator must have the SLN label in possession when using the pesticide. Quite often, federal labels will not carry information that exists on state labels.

To obtain an SLN, the pesticide must be registered with EPA (a Section 3 registration) and must have a tolerance (if needed) on the

site where the pesticide is applied. The pesticide cannot have been canceled nor suspended by EPA.

Non-food/feed sites do not require a tolerance to receive a 24(c) or Section 3 registration. Non-food/feed sites would be like ornamentals, turf, right-of-way, etc.

The pesticide can only be used in the states listed on the SLN label.

To obtain a 24(c) label, the company must submit a packet of information to ODAFF.

ODAFF provides the packet to OSU, and OSU reviews the data and suggests approval or non-approval for the SLN to ODAFF. ODAFF then either approves or denies the SLN request.

Once approved, ODAFF submits the request to EPA. EPA will either approve or disapprove the 24(c) request. If EPA approves the request, the 24(c) is good for five years and must be renewed by the company at that time.

**Section 18 Emergency Exemption Registrations** - An emergency exemption, or Section 18 under FIFRA, allows the use of a federally registered pesticide on a site when no other pesticide or non-pesticide method will control the pest and an emergency situation exists. There are three types of emergency exemptions: specific, crisis and quarantine or public health.

An emergency exemption request cannot be for any pesticide that has been canceled or suspended by EPA. Also, the pesticide almost always must be registered with EPA.

The state must prove to EPA that no registered pesticide nor any non-pesticide practice controls the pest. The state must also show an emergency situation and prove the situation is worse than any time in the last five years.

**Specific** - A specific exemption is issued when a pest outbreak has occurred or is about to occur and there is not a registered pesticide for

that use or purpose. ODAFF submits a request to EPA for the use of a specific exemption.

A specific exemption is for specified counties, for a specified length of time and for a specific pest on a site. The specific exemption can be used only in those counties listed and during the time period on the request. The applicator must have a copy of the specific exemption in possession during the application. The specific exemption is supplemental labeling in this case.

A specific exemption must be requested a minimum of 90 days before the need arises and, more commonly, 120 days before the need. This time is required to process the request and to obtain an EPA response.

**Crisis** - A crisis exemption may be used if it is found there is not a readily available pesticide registered or non-pesticide method to control or eradicate the pest and that there is no time to request and get approval for a specific exemption.

A crisis exemption is a 15-day period for specified counties.

A request for a crisis exemption is submitted by ODAFF to EPA. The pesticide may be used immediately or until EPA denies the request. This is generally a “do and tell” situation. If EPA denies the request, the pesticide cannot be used and any crop treated prior to the denial may be impounded, due to illegal residues.

Applicators must have a copy of the crisis exemption in their possession during application, as the crisis exemption is the label.

With the passage of the Food Quality Protection Act in 1996, states will be requesting very few crisis exemptions. The reason is EPA must issue a temporary tolerance whenever a specific exemption is approved. This process does not allow EPA sufficient time to review the data for a crisis exemption request.

**Quarantine** - Quarantine exemptions are to prevent the introduction or spread of a foreign pest into or throughout the United States or to prevent a public health problem. There has never been a quarantine request in Oklahoma.

**Experimental Use Permits** - Experimental use permits (EUP) are required by FIFRA to accumulate information necessary to register a pesticide not registered by EPA or to register a new use for a previously registered pesticide. Often, crops or livestock used in an EUP test are required to be destroyed to prevent introduction into the channel of trade.

**Cancellation** - The EPA administrator may issue a notice of cancellation if the pesticide or its labeling or other material required to be submitted does not comply with FIFRA. The administrator can also issue a notice of intent to cancel if the pesticide generally causes unreasonable adverse effects on the environment or humans when the pesticide is used in accordance with widespread and commonly recognized practice.

There are two levels of cancellation. The first is a notice to cancel. This process can take years to complete. The second is voluntary cancellation, in which a company requests EPA to either (a) cancel a product or (b) cancel certain uses for a product. This process takes about 120 days to occur.

## **Suspensions**

### ***Suspension Proceedings***

This occurs when the EPA Administrator finds an “imminent hazard,” posed by the pesticide. An imminent hazard is a situation where the risks from use of a pesticide, during the time required to complete cancellation proceedings, outweigh the benefits that may be derived from such use.

This is not a quick process, as it requires opportunity for industry and other input. EPA

is also required to follow strict procedures on continuing with a suspension proceeding.

Suspension proceedings often take years to complete. The result is a gradual stop of sale and use of the pesticide.

### ***Emergency Suspension Proceedings***

This begins with a finding that an imminent hazard exists and that an emergency exists. The situation is so critical the EPA administrator does not have time to hold a hearing before suspending the pesticide.

An emergency suspension takes effect immediately, resulting in a stop of sale and stop of use of the pesticide.



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**EXTENSION**