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## **Significant changes to the Missouri Pesticide Use Act (MPUA) effective Jan. 1, 2025.**

### **Commercial Applicator, Non-Commercial Applicator, Public Operator, and Noncertified Pesticide Applicators**

#### **Q: Will there be any “delays” regarding the new changes, or must all requirements be met as of Jan. 1, 2025?**

**A:** The department will “delay” requiring certification in the six new categories (12, 13, 20, 21, 22, 23) added to the Act on Jan. 1, 2025, for existing certified applicators (those having valid certification remaining on their license on Jan. 1, 2025) until their existing certification expires. Applicators with a delayed license can renew their license until their existing certification expires. All new requirements will be in effect when their existing certification expires.

#### **Q: Will a Commercial Applicator’s ability to supervise the use of pesticides or purchase pesticides be affected if they have a delayed license?**

**A:** Certified Commercial Applicators with “delayed” licenses will maintain their ability to use, supervise the use of, determine the need for the use of, supervise the determination of need for the use of, and purchase pesticides, in accordance with the MPUA as it existed on Dec. 31, 2024, until their existing certification expires. **However**, beginning Jan. 1, 2025, no individual can use restricted use pesticides (RUPs) unless they are certified in the appropriate category or they are a Noncertified Restricted Use Pesticide Applicator (NRUP) working under direct supervision.

#### **Q: Will a Noncommercial Applicator’s or Public Operator’s ability to supervise the use of pesticides or purchase pesticides be affected if they have a delayed license?**

**A:** Certified Noncommercial Applicators and Certified Public Operators with “delayed” licenses will maintain their ability to use, supervise the use of, and purchase pesticides, in accordance with the MPUA as it existed on Dec. 31, 2024, until their existing certification expires. **However**, beginning Jan. 1, 2025, no individual can use RUPs unless they are certified in the appropriate category or they are an NRUP working under direct supervision.

#### **Q: What is a Noncertified Restricted Use Pesticide Applicator’s License (NRUP) and when do you need one?**

**A:** 281.048 requires a noncertified user of restricted use pesticides (RUPs) to be licensed as a an NRUP. NRUPs can use restricted use, general use, and minimum risk pesticides while working under the direct supervision of a properly licensed certified applicator. The annual NRUP license fee will be \$35.

#### **Q: How do you qualify for an NRUP license?**

**A:** 2CSR 70-25.153 requires applicants for an NRUP license to complete approved NRUP training or pass the CORE exam (these are the same options for maintaining an NRUP license).

- NRUP licenses obtained after NRUP **training** are valid for one (1) year (training is required annually).
- NRUP licenses obtained after passing the **CORE** exam are renewable up to 3 years.

**NRUPs must work under the direct supervision of a Certified Commercial Applicator, Certified Noncommercial Applicator, or Certified Public Operator.**

**Q: Can technicians still use Restricted Use Pesticides (RUPs)?**

**A:** 281.038.1 removes the Pesticide Technician’s ability to use and determine the need for the use of restricted use pesticides.

**Q: Is the definition of “use” changing?**

**A:** 281.020 (34) expands the definition of “use” to include loading any pesticide; cleaning pesticide equipment; and storing or disposing of pesticide containers, pesticides, spray mix, equipment wash waters, or other pesticide containing materials.

**Q: Since technicians can’t use RUPs as of Jan. 1, 2025, will their training hours decrease?**

**A:** MO Guidelines for Pesticide Technician Training Programs will decrease the minimum hours of Pesticide Technician classroom training from 10 hours to 8 hours per category. The minimum hours of on-the-job training decreases from 30 hours to 16 hours per category.

**Q: Will retraining for pesticide technicians be changing?**

**A:** 2CSR 70-25.050 (3) requires Pesticide Technicians to retrain by attending recertification training programs in CORE plus all licensed categories (instead of the most-used category). Retraining through approved classroom technician training programs still requires training in all licensed categories.

**Q: Will certified applicators need to recertify in all categories?**

**A:** 2CSR 70-25.050 (2) (A) requires Commercial Applicators, Noncommercial Applicators, and Public Operators to recertify by attending recertification training programs in CORE plus all licensed categories (instead of the most-used category). Recertification through examination still requires the CORE exam plus all licensed category exams.

**Q: Will certified applicators have additional responsibility regarding direct supervision?**

**A:** 2CSR 70-010 (3) incorporates the Certified Applicator’s responsibility to provide individuals under their direct supervision with appropriate personal protective equipment and ensure the equipment is used. The Certified Applicator must also ensure that the mixing, loading, transferring, and application equipment used by applicators under their direct supervision is in proper operating condition.

**Q: Are record keeping requirements going to change?**

**A:** 2CSR 70-25.120 requires Commercial Applicators, Noncommercial Applicators, and Public Operators to maintain use records at the physical location from which they use pesticides. Use records must also contain the application start and end time, size of the area treated, site information, mixture rate, amount of mixture used, and rate of application.

**Q: What other changes should I be aware of?**

**A:**

- 281.060.1 requires all licensed applicators to notify the department within 10 days of any conviction of or plea to any offense listed in this section.
- 281.101 adds various acts to the list of unlawful acts, including: the use of cancelled or suspended pesticides; the purchase or acquisition of restricted use pesticides without a proper license; the theft of examination materials; and cheating on examinations.