COFFEE WORKSHOP

CAL WESTERGARD

HAWAII DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

(808) 640 9076

TOPICS COVERED • Label requirements for Mycotrol • WPS requirments

THE LABEL IS THE LAW

1975 FIFRA- Established pesticide rules and regulations.

Pesticides will have sections for

- PPE
- Site
- Dilution rates
- Storage and disposal
- Other restrictions

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

MYCOTROL ESO & WPO

Personal Protective Equipment

- Long-sleeved Shirt and Long Pants
- Shoes Plus Socks
- Chemical Resistant Gloves
- Mixers/loaders/applicators must wear at least a R-95 or P-95 respirator

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or shielded safety glasses)
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

Mixers/loaders and applicators must wear a dust/mist filtering respirator meeting NIOSH standards of at least R-95 or P-95. Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

EPA Chemical Resistance Category Selection Chart

For use when PPE section on pesticide label lists a chemical resistance category

Selection Category Listed on Pesticide Label	Type of Personal Protective Material							
	Barrier Laminate	Butyl Rubber > or = 14 mils	Nitrile Rubber > or = 14 mils	Neoprene Rubber > or = 14 mils	Natural Rubber* > or = 14 mils	Polyethylene	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) > or = 14 mils	Viton > or = 14 mils
A (dry and water-based formulations)	high	high	high	high	high	high	high	high
В	high	high	slight	slight	none	slight	slight	slight
С	high	high	high	high	moderate	moderate	high	high
D	high	high	moderate	moderate	none	none	none	slight
E	high	slight	high	high	slight	none	moderate	high
F	high	high	high	moderate	slight	none	slight	high
G	high	slight	slight	slight	none	none	none	high
H	high	slight	slight	slight	none	none	none	high

^{*} includes natural rubber blends and laminates

HIGH: Highly chemical-resistant. Clean or replace PPE at end of each day's work period. Rinse off pesticides at rest breaks.

MODERATE: Moderately chemical-resistant. Clean or replace PPE within an hour or two of contact.

SLIGHT: Slightly chemical-resistant. Clean or replace PPE within 10 minutes of contact.

NONE: No chemical-resistance. Do not wear this type of material as PPE when contact is possible.



WHATS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN N,R,P-95

- All of these respirators are confirmed by NIOSH to have a filtration efficacy of at least 95%
- N-95: does not filter oily particles
- R-95: some what resistant to oil
- P-95: strongly resistant to oil



PRIOR TO USING ANY RESPIRATOR

- Medical clearance to use the respirator
- Annual fit tests



WHAT ARE YOU APPLYING THIS PRODUCT TO?

The site must be on the label.

You can add a pest but not a site.

TREE NUTS almond, beech nut, Brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, filbert, hickory nut, macadamia nut, pecan, pistachios, walnut

AGRONOMIC CROPS alfalfa, barley, buckwheat, clover, coffee, corn (field, sweet, pop, silage, seed, corn grown for meal/flour), cotton, flax, hay, hops, jojoba, millet, oats, oil seed rape (canola), peanuts, potato, rice, rye, safflower, sorghum, soybeans, sugarbeets, sugarcane, sunflower, sweet corn, sweet potato, tea, teosinte, tobacco, triticale, wheat, wild rice

HERBS, SPICES AND EDIBLE FLOWERS allspice, anise, balm, basil, borage, burnet, caper buds, caraway, cardamom, carnations, catnip, celery seed, chamomile, chervil, chicory, chives, chrysanthemum, cilantro/coriander, cinnamon, clary, coriander, costmary, cumin, curry leaf, dandelion, dill, fennel, fenugreek, ginseng, gladiolus, horehound, hyssop, mace, marigolds, marjoram, mint, mustard, nasturtium, nutmeg, oregano, pansies, paprika, pennyroyal, pepper (black/white), peppermint, rosemary, roses, rue, sage, saffron, savory, sesame, spearmint, sweet bay leaf, tansy, tarragon, thyme, violets, wintergreen, woodruff, wormwood

CROP GROUPING

EPA separates crops by crop groups.

HERB CROP SUBGROUP 19A

Crops in this subgroup are: Angelica, Balm, Basil, Borage, Burnet, Camomile, Catnip, Chervil (dried), Chives, Chives (Chinese), Clary, Coriander (leaf), Cilantro (leaf), Costmary, Culantro (leaf), Curry (leaf), Dill weed, Horehound, Hyssop, Lavender, Lemongrass, Lovage (leaf), Marigold, Marjoram (*Origanum* species), Nasturtium, Parsley (dried), Pennyroyal, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Summer and Winter savory, Sweet bay, Tansy, Tarragon, Thyme, Wintergreen, Woodruff, and Wormwood.

For control of Liriomyza leafminers and Spider Mites

Mix with water as indicated below. Apply thoroughly with ground application equipment as a foliar spray and ensure good upper and lower leaf coverage.

Herb Crop Subgroup 19A

Pest	fl oz/A	Instructions
Liriomyza leafminers Spider Mites	1.75-3.5	 To avoid illegal residues, Agri-Mek SC must be mixed with a non-ionic activator type wetting, spreading and/or penetrating spray adjuvant. Do not use binder or sticker type adjuvants. (See Use Information section found at the beginning of this Agri-Mek SC label and Use Restrictions below.) Use 1.75 fl oz/A for low to moderate infestations and 3.5 fl oz/A for severe infestations. Apply when adult leafminer flies or spider mites are first observed and repeat application as necessary to maintain control. (See Use Restrictions below.)

SITE SHOULD BE COFFEE

IF you are applying to other crops-make sure your site is on the label



HOW MUCH SHOULD

ESO and O: $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 quart per acre. Max 3 quarts per acre.

WPO: $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs to 2 lbs per 100 gallons H20. Max 3lbs per 100 gallons H20.

-100 gallon mix should cover 5,000 to 20,000 square feet

REMEMBER TO AGITATE DURING MIXING AND APPLICATION

DOSAGE RATE FOR FIELD, AGRONOMIC AND VEGETABLE CROPS (EXCEPT CORN); RANGELAND, IMPROVED PASTURES AND FORESTRY

Ground Application

Apply ¼ to 1 quart Mycotrol ESO/acre. Apply in sufficient water to thoroughly cover foliage infested with insects, typically 5 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Final spray volume may be up to 400 gallons per acre. Water volume depends on spray equipment, crop canopy and target pest. SPRAY TO WET, BUT AVOID RUNOFF.

Apply Mycotrol ESO up to a maximum of 3 quarts per acre for extreme insect pressure or dense foliage.

DOSAGE RATE FOR GREENHOUSE, NURSERY, LANDSCAPE AND INTERIORSCAPE

Typical Application Rates/100 Gallons of Spray Volume

Apply MYCOTROL WPO up to a maximum of 3 pounds per 100 gallons spray volume for high insect populations or dense foliage.

Use quantity of spray sufficient to thoroughly cover foliage infested with insects. Crop size, spray equipment and local practice will determine the volume of water needed. One hundred gallons of spray volume will typically cover 5,000-20,000 square feet. **SPRAY TO WET, BUT AVOID RUNOFF**.

REPEAT APPLICATIONS

WPO- every 2-10 days.

No max annual use rate

ESO and O- Same

APPLICATION FREQUENCY

Apply MYCOTROL WPO at 5-10 day intervals. High insect populations, especially whitefly and aphids, may require application at 2-5 day intervals. Repeat applications for as long as pest pressure persists. There is no limit on the number of applications or total amount of MYCOTROL WPO which can be applied in one season.

APPLICATION FREQUENCY

Apply Mycotrol O at 5-10 day intervals. High insect populations, especially whitefly and aphids, may require application at 2-5 day intervals. Repeat applications for as long as pest pressure persists. There is no limit on the number of applications or total amount of Mycotrol O which can be applied in one season.

PRE HARVEST INTERVAL

Can spray up till day of harvest

PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL

Pre-harvest interval for Mycotrol O is zero (0) days. Mycotrol O can be applied up to the day of harvest.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRMENTS?

Drift

RESTRICTIONS:

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Do not contaminate food or feedstuffs. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. Do not make applications during rain. Do not remain in the treated area. Exit area immediately and remain outside the treated area until sprays have dried. Not for use in outdoor residential misting systems (indoor or outdoor). Not for indoor use except in greenhouses. Do not reapply within 3 days, except under extreme pest pressure. In case of extreme pest pressure, do not reapply within 24 hours. Do not wet plants to point of runoff or drip. Do not harvest until spray has dried.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT:

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and the grower. The interactions of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

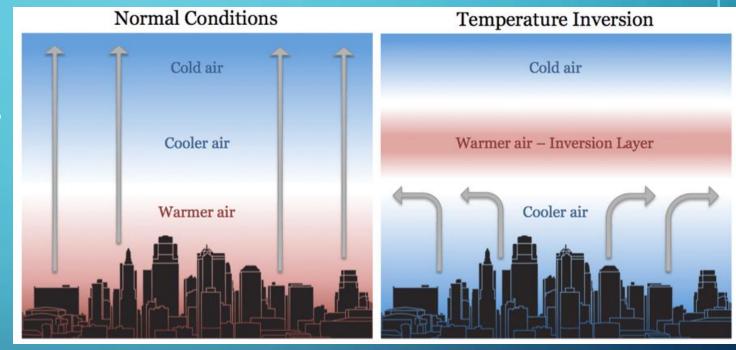
Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 10 mph at the application site. Do not make any type of application into temperature inversions. Apply as a medium or coarse spray (ASABE standard 572).

Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications:

TEMPERATURE INVERSION

Common on nights with no cloud cover and no wind.

Slight wind is much better than no wind



AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Any pesticide with an Ag-Use box will need to be used in accordance with the Worker Protection Standards

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours unless wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas (that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water), is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

WHEN DOES THE WPS TAKE EFFECT?

Whenever a WPS labeled pesticide is applied at an agricultural establishment

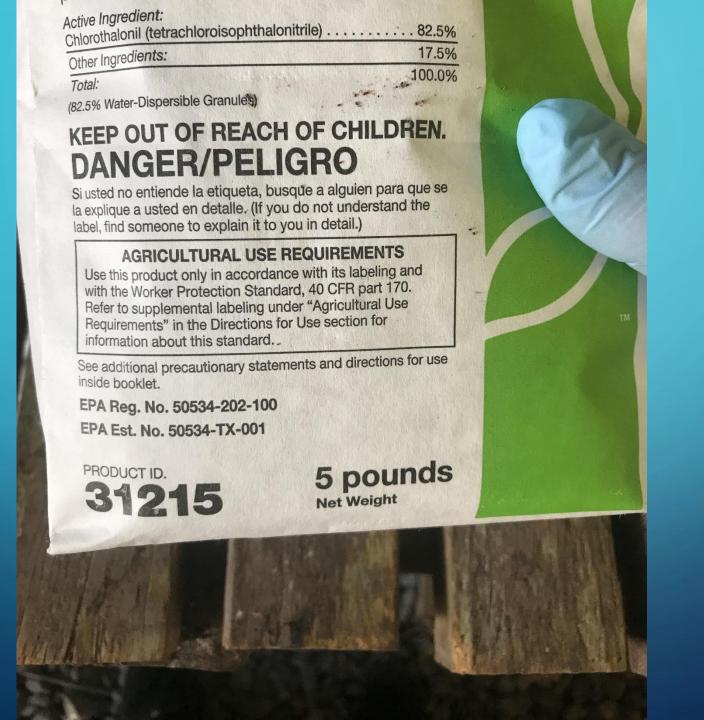
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Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves EPA chemical-resistance category B (e.g., barrier laminate or butyl rubber ≥14 mils)
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure



WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD?

- WPS is aimed at reducing the risk of pesticide poisoning and injury among agriculture workers and pesticide handlers
- Meant to keep farm workers safe



WHO DOES THE WPS APPLY TO?

• Agricultural workers and pesticide handlers who work in agricultural establishments such as farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses/shade houses, where pesticides have been applied.

• The agricultural employer is responsible for making sure WPS regulations are followed.



WHO DOES THE WPS APPLY TO?

- <u>Agricultural employer</u> means any person who hires or contracts for the services of workers, for any type of compensation, to perform activities related to the production of agricultural plants, or any person who is an owner of or is responsible for the management or condition of an agricultural establishment that uses such workers.
- Agricultural establishment means any farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse.
- Agricultural plant means any plant grown or maintained for commercial or research purposes and includes, but is not limited to, food, feed, and fiber plants; trees; turfgrass; flowers, shrubs; ornamentals; and seedlings.

WORKERS AND HANDLERS

- Worker- those who perform tasks related to growing and harvesting plants on any agricultural establishment.
- Handler- those who mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticides; clean or repair pesticide application equipment; or assist with the application of pesticides.



Read the label every time you handle a pesticide. Don't rely on your memory!











GOLF COURSE SOD





- Norseries, garden centers or other similar operations where nursery and ornamental bedding plants are maintained for sale (retail or wholesale).
- Dairy farms that produce hay for feed for their cattle.
 - Golf course establishments that also produce sod and/or ornamentals in one area on their facility/establishment for transplanting into the golf course portion of the facility.
- Public park operations/facilities and/or privately-held ornamental garden operations/facilities that produce ornamental plants in one area on their establishment for transplanting into the permanent park or ornamental planting portion of the facility.
- Theme park operations (e.g., Disney World, Universal Studios, Sea World, etc.), hotels, and/or other entertainment operations that produce ornamental plants in one area on their establishment for transplanting into the permanent theme park grounds or ornamental planting portions of the facility.
- Prisons that have "prison farms" where agricultural plants are produced and the prisoners are employed as workers and handlers.
- University extension agricultural research facilities that conduct research on agricultural plants.
- Educational classes or vocational agriculture programs where agricultural plants are produced as part of a class or program, students act as workers and/or handlers, and students receive monetary compensation such as a stipend, or free or reduced tuition.
- /•Pine straw harvesting/production operations.
- Government owned or managed agricultural operations

WHO HAS WPS RESPONSIBILITIES?

• An agricultural employer or commercial pesticide handler employer must provide WPS protections to their worker or handler employees.

WHAT ARE THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE WPS?

• The WPS is based on a foundation of three basic principles to enhance protections provided to agricultural workers, pesticide handlers and other persons.

GOALS OF WPS



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PESTICIDES PESTICIDAS KEEP OUT NO ENTRE

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1. Inform

2. Protect

3. Mitigate

INFORM-TO ENSURE EMPLOYEES WILL BE INFORMED ABOUT EXPOSURE TO PESTICIDES, THE WPS REQUIRES:

- Pesticide safety training for workers and handlers.
- Workers must be trained prior to entering any area that has had an active
 REI in the last 30 days
- Handlers must be trained prior to preforming any handling task
- Training is usually a video
- Training must be in a language that the employee understands
- Training must be conducted annually
- Training must be conducted by qualified trainer

INFORM-TO ENSURE EMPLOYEES WILL BE INFORMED ABOUT EXPOSURE TO PESTICIDES, THE WPS REQUIRES:

- Pesticide safety information basic safety concepts available at the <u>central</u> <u>location</u> and some decontamination sites.
- You must have a Central notification site (CNS)
- The CNS must include basic safety concepts (on a poster or otherwise displayed)
- The CNS must have SDS for pesticides applied (hazard information)
- Pesticide application information
- Information at CNS must remain posted for 30 days

Protect Yourself from **Pesticides**

Protejase de los Pesticidas

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FOR HEISCAL TREATHERY INFORMATION. CALL THE POSON CONTROL CENTER.

PARA INFORMACIÓN SCORE TRADAMIENTO MÉDICI, LLAME AL CENTRO DE CONTROL DE EXXEMENAMENTOS: 1-800-222-1222















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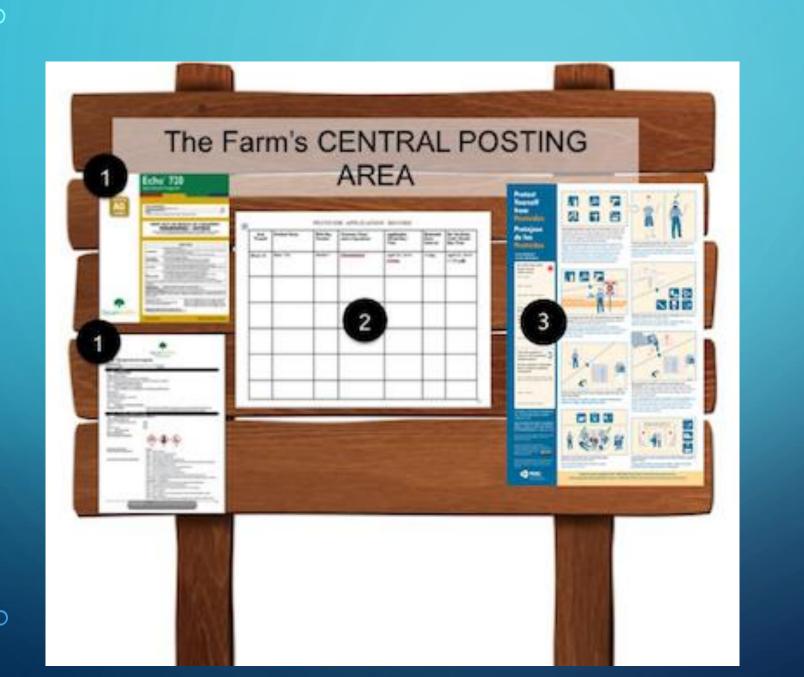
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APPLICATION INFORMATION TO BE DISPLAYED

- Location/description of treated area
- Crop or site
- Date and time (start and end)
- Name of pesticide
- EPA reg. Number
- Active ingredient
- Restricted entry interval



INFORM-TO ENSURE EMPLOYEES WILL BE INFORMED ABOUT EXPOSURE TO PESTICIDES, THE WPS REQUIRES:

- Notify workers about treated areas posting signs or providing oral notification to avoid inadvertent pesticide exposures.
- Workers must be notified where pesticides have been used on the ag. establishment
- Oral notification- Telling your workers where the pesticide was applied
- Warning signs- Posted to treated areas, have specific requirements
- Warning signs- Required if REI is greater than 48 hours for outdoor production, or REI is greater than 4 hours for indoor production
- Double notification

PESTICIDES PESTICIDAS



GEMPLER'S*

Te re-order eign, cult 1-800-382-8473.

Re-order No. Rollill

INFORM-TO ENSURE EMPLOYEES WILL BE INFORMED ABOUT EXPOSURE TO PESTICIDES, THE WPS REQUIRES:

- Information exchange between commercial pesticide handler employers and agricultural employers.
- If you pay someone to apply pesticides at your ag. establishment, you will still be required to post Pesticide application information to the CNS

- Exclude workers and others from areas being treated with pesticides.
- Exclude workers from areas that remain under a restricted-entry interval (REI), with narrow exceptions.
- Ensure a pesticide handler or an early-entry worker (one that enters a treated site prior to the expiration of the REI) be a minimum of 18 years old.
- Prohibit handlers from applying a pesticide in a way that will expose workers or other persons.
- Protect handlers during handling tasks including monitoring while handling highly toxic pesticides.
- Protect early-entry workers who are doing permitted tasks in treated areas during a REI, including special instructions and duties related to correct use of PPE

- Provide, maintain and ensure the correct use of personal protective equipment (PPE) including enhanced protections for the use of respirators.
- If a pesticide that requires the use of a respirator is applied, the applicator must first be medically cleared* and have the respirator fit tested
- Fit testing is required annually
- Respirator training is required annually
- *medical evaluation must be done at no cost to employee*
- Records of fit testing must be kept for 2 years





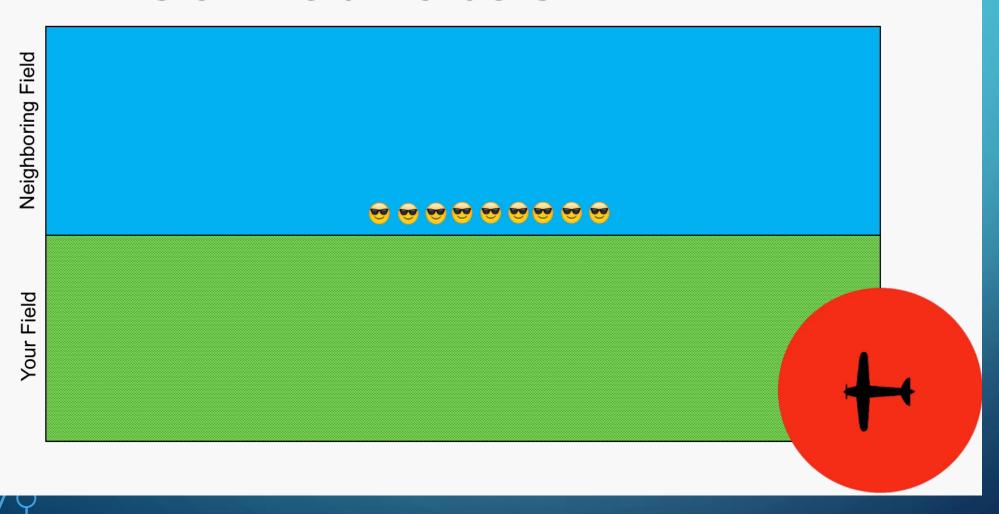




- Provide, maintain and ensure the correct use of personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Agricultural employer is required to provide all necessary PPE to pesticide applicators
- Agricultural employer is required to ensure PPE is in good working condition
- Agricultural employer is required to ensure applicators know how to properly use
 PPE

• Exclude workers and others from the application exclusion zone (AEZ) within the boundaries of the agricultural establishment during pesticide applications.

AEZs on Field Borders



- To address pesticide exposures that employees may experience, the WPS requires employers to provide:
- Decontamination supplies specific amounts of water for workers and handlers along with soap and towels for routine washing and emergency decontamination.
- Eyewash water for handlers using pesticides requiring protective eyewear.
- Emergency assistance making transportation available to a medical care facility if an agricultural worker or handler may have been poisoned or injured by a pesticide, and providing information about the pesticide(s) to which the person may have been exposed to.

Decontamination supplies — specific amounts of water for workers and

handlers along wit

ation.





routine washing and emergency



- Decontamination supplies must be reasonably accessible to workers and handlers. 1/4 mile
- Decontamination supplies cannot be in the treated area
- Pesticide safety poster must be at any permanent decontamination area and any decontamination area that is used by 11 or more workers/handlers

EYEWASH

- If a pesticide requires eye protection
- Handlers must have access to eyewash at mixing/loading site
- Handlers must have 1
 pint eyewash immediately
 available





- Eyewash water for handlers using pesticides requiring protective eyewear.
- Doesn't have to be a fancy system



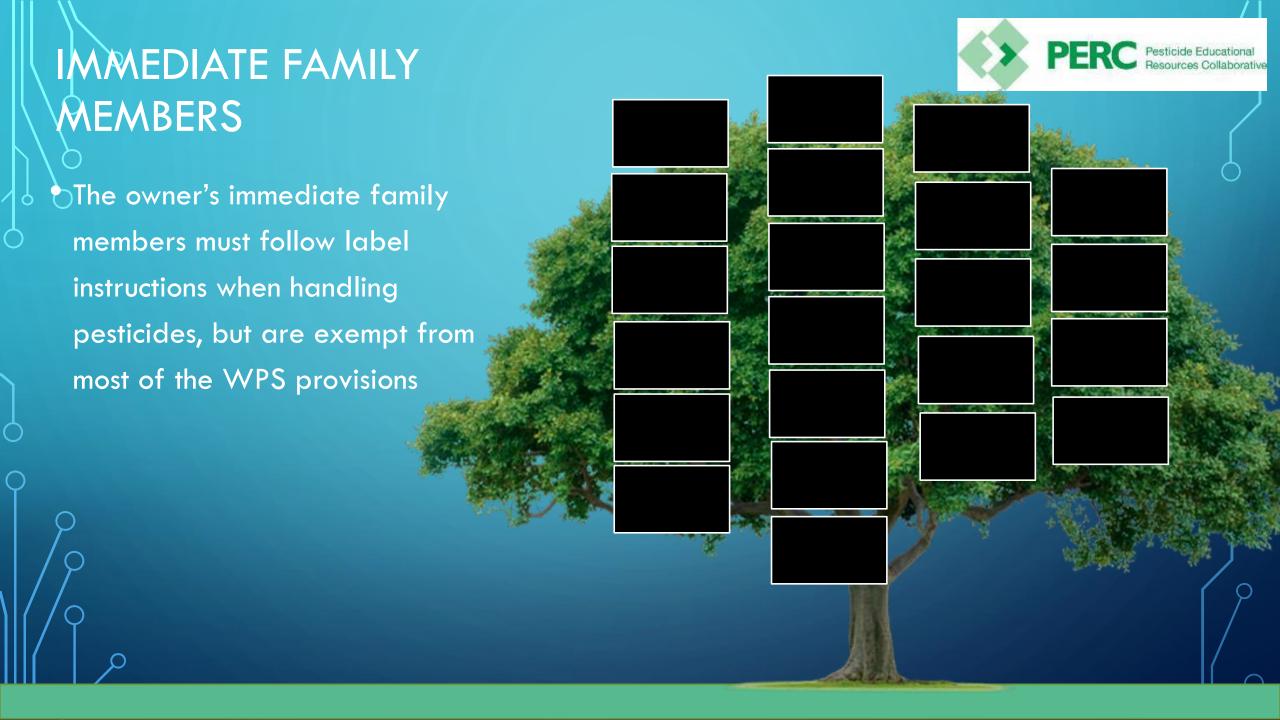


EXCEPTIONS-THIS SUBPART DOES NOT APPLY WHEN ANY PESTICIDE IS APPLIED ON AN AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT IN THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES

- For mosquito abatement, Mediterranean fruit fly eradication, or similar wide-area public pest control programs sponsored by governmental entities
- On livestock or other animals, or in or about animal premises
- On plants grown for other than commercial or research purposes, which may include plants in habitations, home fruit and vegetable gardens, and home greenhouses
- On plants that are in ornamental gardens, parks, and public or private lawns and grounds that are intended only for aesthetic purposes or climatic modification
- By injection directly into agricultural plants. Direct injection does not include "hack and squirt," "frill and spray," chemigation, soil-incorporation, or soil-injection

EXCEPTIONS CONTINUED

- In a manner not directly related to the production of agricultural plants, including, but not limited to, structural pest control, control of vegetation along rights-of-way and in other noncrop areas, and pasture and rangeland use;
- (g) For control of vertebrate pests;
- (h) As attractants or repellents in traps;
- (i) On the harvested portions of agricultural plants or on harvested timber; and
- (j) For research uses of unregistered pesticides.



PRIAXOR

- Section 18 has not yet been submitted to EPA
- 2 foliar directed applications per season (this will most likely translate to one year).
- Rate: 7.14 fl oz Priaxor formulated product/A
- minimum retreatment interval = 30 days
- 45 day PHI (pre-harvest interval)

QUESTIONS?

- Cal Westergard
- cal.j.westergard@hawaii.gov
- 808 974 4142 Office
- 808 640 9076