

The Pesticide Label

Key to Pesticide Safety and Education

January–March 2004

Department of Plant and Environmental Protection Sciences

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Staff's Notes

Proper Pesticide Handling: An Important Part of Farm Food Safety

Hawaii farmers are challenged to demonstrate that they can deliver safe produce to their buyers and to consumers. One of the challenges is storing pesticides in organized and secure areas. To minimize risk to their businesses and the health of its workers, farmers should:

- Make sure agricultural chemicals are labeled and secured in locked storage areas.
- Dispose of empty containers promptly and properly.
- Make sure safety gear is in top shape and stored away from chemicals when not being used.
- Keep records of pesticide treatments.

Though these aspects of farm management are seldom looked upon with enthusiasm, giving them attention may actually help improve the efficiency of the business and manage food safety risks. If you would like to have a food safety coaching session on your farm, or if you have questions or want updates about Farm Food Safety, please contact your local Cooperative Extension Service office.

Aloha,

Charles Nagamine, Instructor
Pesticide Risk Reduction Education Program

THIS NEWSLETTER IS SUPPORTED IN PART BY THE STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Regulatory Updates

We listed Special Local Need (SLN) labeling in previous issues of this newsletter. Here is an update.

NEW OR RENEWED—No new or renewed SLN labeling have been issued recently. A list of Special Local Needs (SLN) labelings currently registered for Hawaii may be viewed and downloaded from a Hawaii Department of Agriculture web page: http://www.hawaiiag.org/hdoa/pi_pest_list.htm. On the same web page, readers may also get the list of pesticide products licensed for distribution and sale in Hawaii. For more information, contact the Honolulu office of the Pesticides Branch of the Hawaii Department of Agriculture: telephone (808) 973-942, 973-9414, or 973-9415.

EXPIRED OR EXPIRING SOON

For managers of **specified non-crop aquatic sites**, only in government mosquito and midge control programs: livestock wastewater lagoons, man-made ponds, wastewater biological filter beds, storm water drains, street gutters, industrial waste tertiary ponds, stock piled rubber tires, sewage effluent and disposal spray fields and oxidation ponds, grassy swales, temporary rainwater ground pools, junkyards, and refuse dumps—use of the product **Dimilin 25W Insect Growth Regulator** (Uniroyal; 37100-8-400)—permitted by the labeling **HI-940003**—is not allowed on or after the expiration date 7/25/2004.

For managers of **drip irrigation systems**—use of the product **All Pure Chlorine Gas** (Liquefied Gas Under Pressure) (All Pure Chemical Co.; 37982-2)—permitted by the labeling **HI-980009**—is not allowed on or after the expiration date 10/14/2003.

For managers of **forests, offshore islands, other non-crop** areas to protect Hawaiian native and endangered plants and animals—use of the product **Eaton's Bait Blocks Rodenticide with Molassas/Peanut Butter Flavorizer** (J. T. Eaton & Co.; 56-42)—permitted by the labeling **HI-960008**—is not allowed on or after the expiration date 6/28/2004.

For growers of **macadamia**—use of the product **Thiodan 50WP Insecticide** (FMC; 279-1380)—permitted by the labeling **HI-880008**—is not allowed on or after the expiration date 3/31/2004.

For growers of **macadamia plantings** (*Macadamia ternifolia* var. *integrifolia*)—use of the product **Goal 2XL Herbicide** (Rohm & Haas; 707-243)—permitted by the labeling **HI-960010**—is not allowed on or after the expiration date 7/26/2004.

For growers of **macadamia nut**—use of the product **Ethrel Plant Growth Regulator** for Use on Pineapples and Sugarcane (Rhone-Poulenc Ag.; 264-257)—permitted by the labeling **HI-840004**—is not allowed on or after the expiration date 8/8/2004.

For growers of **pineapple seed piece**—use of the product **D•Z•N Diazinon 50W** (Syngenta; 100-460)—permitted by the labeling **HI-770010**—is not allowed on or after the expiration date 7/31/2004.

For growers of **pineapple seed piece**—use of the product **Clean Crop Diazinon 50W** (Platte Chemical Co.; 100-460-34704)—permitted by the labeling **HI-770010**—is not allowed on or after the expiration date 7/31/2004.

For growers of **pineapple seed piece**—use of the product **Diazinon 50W** (Micro Flo Co.; 51036-108)—permitted by the labeling **HI-970005**—is not allowed on or after the expiration date 7/31/2004.

For growers of **pineapple**—use of the product **Ethrel Ethephon Plant Regulator** (supplemental labeling for “existing stocks”) (Rhone-Poulenc Ag.; 264-257)—permitted by the labeling **HI-940004**—is not allowed on or after the expiration date 9/10/2004.

* * *

RECERTIFICATION CREDITS may be earned by certified applicators (except those in *commercial* categories 8 and 10) who take advantage of any “recertification topic” article in this newsletter.

To earn credit(s) for an article, an applicator must correctly answer at least 70% of the evaluation questions prepared by the Hawaii Department of Agriculture staff. For more information, telephone one of these HDOA offices: Kauai 274-3069, Oahu 973-9401, Maui 873-3555, Hawaii 974-4143. The area code for all offices is 808.

Landscape and Forestry Nurseries and the Worker Protection Standard (Recertification Topic)

The Worker Protection Standard is a federal regulation that requires agricultural employers to protect their employees from herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, and other pesticides in the workplace. A pesticide may be in the form of a concentrate, a tank mix, spray drift, or residue. Agricultural employers include operators of nurseries that produce trees, shrubs, and groundcovers for transplanting.

The Worker Protection Standard applies if all three of the following are true:

You produce *agricultural plants*. These are plants grown or maintained for commercial or research purposes, according to the Worker Protection Standard. Examples of agricultural plants are:

- Trees, shrubs, and groundcovers (including native plants) to be transplanted
- Trees, shrubs, grasses grown for timber, pulp, fiber, or biomass
- Turfgrasses to be transplanted
- Plants grown for foliage and flowers
- Herbs, and beverage and spice plants
- Fruits, vegetables, melons, taro
- Seed corn

You produce the plants on a *farm, nursery, greenhouse, or forestry operation*. Nursery operations include privately-owned and operated ones, as well as those run by federal, state, and county agencies. These nurseries may supply transplant material for landscaping or forest conservation or restoration projects, and for parks and botanical gardens.

An *agricultural use pesticide* is used in the production of the plants. This type of pesticide has a label with a box of statements titled “Agricultural Use Requirements,” like the one shown on the next page:

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“Agricultural Use Requirements” statements appear in a box on labels of agricultural use pesticides.

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 products 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 12 hours.

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated areas if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

If the Worker Protection Standard applies on your nursery, farm, greenhouse, or forestry operation, you (the agricultural employer) should read a booklet commonly called the “How to Comply Manual.” It explains what agricultural employers must do to meet the requirements of the Worker Protection Standard. The manual is reprinted in its officially-approved form on pages iii–133 in a booklet titled *Reference Guide for EPA’s Worker Protection Standard* (1999). You can buy this booklet from Gempler’s™, a safety supplies company.

Several web sites provide summaries of the WPS rules:

1. Overview, <http://dpr.clemson.edu/SpecialPrograms/Wps/WPS.HTM>
2. Steps to compliance, <http://dpr.clemson.edu/SpecialPrograms/Wps/wpscompliance.htm>
3. Links to EPA explanations of major features of the Worker Protection Standard, <http://dpr.clemson.edu/SpecialPrograms/Wps/WPSLINKS.HTM>

These summaries introduce you to the Worker Protection Standard. But the official version is the “How to Comply Manual” so agricultural employers should refer to it for details.

Agricultural employers themselves must comply with some of the Worker Protection Standard requirements when they are at the operation. The same is true for custom (for hire) pesticide applicators, labor contractors, and pest management consultants when they service a farm, nursery, greenhouse, or forestry operation where the Worker Protection Standard applies.

For more information about the Worker Protection Standard, contact a pesticide education specialist at one of these Hawaii Department of Agriculture offices: **Oahu** (TELEPHONE 973-9401 Honolulu), **Maui, Molokai, Lanai** (TELEPHONE 873-3555 Kahului), **Hawaii** (TELEPHONE 974-4143 Hilo). **Kauai** callers are asked to contact the Honolulu office. The area code for these telephone numbers is 808.

* * *

Hawaiian Place Names

Mai-poina-’oe-ia’u. Beach park dedicated in 1956 to the memory of World War II service men, Kihei, Maui. Lit., forget me not. From Place Names of Hawaii, a book by Mary Kawena Pukui, Samuel H. Elbert, and Ester T. Mookini. 1974. The University of Hawaii Press.

* * *

Supervising Noncertified Applicators of Restricted Use Pesticides (Recertification Topic)

Hawaii and federal laws and regulations allow a noncertified applicator to use a restricted-use pesticide, but only if he or she is under the *direct supervision* of a certified applicator and has written instructions from the certified applicator. So if you are a certified applicator and you make one of your restricted-use pesticides available to a noncertified applicator to use, you must (1) choose the right person to be your noncertified applicator, (2) provide written instructions and adequate training, (3) be available if and when needed, (4) be sure required recordkeeping is done, and (5) be responsible for any violations of the Hawaii Pesticides Law.

Choosing a noncertified applicator

A critical part of direct supervision is only allowing the restricted-use pesticide to be applied by a *competent* person. A person is competent if he or she is able and qualified to perform a particular function in pesticide application. For example, if calculating the square footage of an area is necessary to perform the function, then a competent person must be able to do the calculation. And if using a respirator is necessary to perform the function, then the competent person must be qualified to use a respirator. Would it be better to take care of the complex tasks yourself and leave the simple ones for the noncertified applicator? Further, the direct supervision policy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires the certified applicator to judge competency by asking questions of the noncertified applicator to ensure his or her comprehension of the instructions.

Another facet of direct supervision is having the noncertified applicator *under the instructions and control* of the certified applicator. Simply having a consultant act as a supervising certified applicator during application of a restricted-use pesticide does not count as direct supervision. This idea came from a court decision. Here's a summary provided by the Hawaii Department of Agriculture's manager for Pesticide Programs: The case involved the Singleton Spray Service and application of pesticides by aircraft. The certified applicator worked for the spray service during the prior year, but had since begun work at a bank. The certified applicator was retained as a consultant and was available for consultation by telephone. It was ruled that direct supervision was not provided because the certified applicator did not provide instructions or control. Control was defined as the *exercise of a restraint, directing or regulating influence; or supervision which involves careful watching and responsible care*. The judge concluded that the retention of a consultant in this capacity was an effort to circumvent statutory and regulatory requirements. A fine of \$10,000 was assessed.

Being available

For most restricted-use pesticides, the certified applicator need not always be physically present at the time and place the restricted-use pesticide is applied. But labels of a few restricted-use pesticides definitely require the physical presence of the certified applicator, so be sure to check your pesticide's label for any such product-specific requirement. Here are two examples (with some words underlined for emphasis for this article):

continued on page 6

- The Vikane® label says: *When used for fumigation of enclosed spaces, such as houses and other structures..., 2 persons trained in the use of this product, at least one being an applicator that is licensed/certified by the state, must be present during introduction of fumigant, reentry prior to aeration, and during the initiation of the initial aeration procedure.*
- The label for Cheminova Methyl 4 EC says: *Direct supervision for this product is defined as the certified applicator being physically present during application, mixing, loading, repair and cleaning of application equipment.*

Both of these pesticides are labeled with the signal word DANGER, the skull & crossbones symbol, and the word POISON.

Otherwise, the availability of the certified applicator must be directly related to the hazard of the situation. EPA's interpretation of this statement requires the physical presence of the certified applicator when the use of a restricted-use pesticide poses a potentially serious hazard to people or the environment. In cases where physical presence is not required, the certified applicator must be *available if and when needed*. EPA interprets this statement to require, at a minimum, the availability of the certified applicator by telephone or radio immediately before, during, and after the noncertified applicator's use of a restricted-use pesticide. The certified applicator must also be able to get to the application site within a *reasonable period of time* if the need arises. When determining what is a "reasonable period of time," the potential or real consequences of a delay in arrival will be considered. Being on another island is *not* acceptable, according to our Hawaii Department of Agriculture.

Written instructions and training

Hawaii Department of Agriculture's Pesticide Regulation requires that a noncertified applicator who handles a restricted-use pesticide be given written instructions by the certified applicator who provides the pesticide. The written instructions must include instructions for (1) applying the restricted-use pesticide, (2) safety measures to be taken, including emergency procedures, and (3) contacting the certified applicator at any time during the application. To be more specific, the Hawaii Department of Agriculture provides an example (on pages 8–9) and the following details.

Written instructions include these details:

1. Information about the certified applicator
 - a. Name of certified applicator
 - b. Certification card number and expiration date.
 - * Company name or employer name (suggested)
2. Specific instructions for application
 - a. Brand (product) name of the restricted-use pesticide
 - b. Specific rate of application
 - c. Site or crop, location, and method of application
 - d. Total area to be treated
 - e. Specific sprayer or device (pre-calibrated if necessary) to be used
 - f. Amount and directions for preparing the pesticide spray mixture for that particular sprayer or device

3. Safety measures to be taken
 - a. Specific personal protective equipment (PPE) items to be worn
 - b. How to respond to spills or leaks (taken from the pesticide's label. List cleanup materials that should be available (on the truck or nearby) where the handling tasks are being performed.
 - c. Other cautionary measures (taken from the Precautionary Statements section of the label)
4. Responses to pesticide exposure
 - a. Telephone number for medical emergency
 - b. Decontamination methods and other first aid procedures (taken from the Statement of Practical Treatment section of the label)
5. Means of contacting the certified applicator at any time during the application, such as the voice, cellular, or radio call phone number.
6. Whether a special pesticide labeling should be in the possession of the applicator at the time of application, for example, by the a Special Local Need labeling.

EPA policy also specifies that instructions be given at a level and in a language understood by the noncertified applicator. If a noncertified applicator will be applying several different restricted-use pesticides at different kinds of sites (or crops), the certified applicator is required to accompany the noncertified applicator to at least one site (or crop) for each different type of pesticide used. In cases where the noncertified applicator has not previously used the particular restricted-use pesticide, or where there is any doubt about the noncertified applicator's full understanding of instructions, the certified applicator is obligated to provide on-the-job-training and to observe the performance of the noncertified applicator before leaving the site. (But as explained above, the certified applicator may not leave the site if his or her physical presence is required by the pesticide's label or by the hazard of the situation.)

In the next issue of the newsletter, we will discuss the two other aspects of direct supervision: recordkeeping and responsibility for violations.

Sources: Hawaii Pesticide Law, Pesticide Regulation (of the Hawaii Department of Agriculture), Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, Food Agriculture Conservation and Trade Act, and FIFRA Compliance Program Policy No. 2.3, April 5, 1985 (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency).

* * *

On the next two pages is an example of written instructions for the fictitious pesticide ProLine Plus.

continued on page 8

***** FRONT PAGE OF INSTRUCTIONS (EXAMPLE) *****

Morning Glorie Farm's
INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLYING PROLINE PLUS
(EPA Reg. No. 11111-22, a restricted use pesticide)
under the supervision of Jamie Glorie
(certification card number B12345 expiring 11/30/05)

To spray weeds:

- Apply 25 gallons per acre of 1.0% mixture of ProLine Plus (weed killer) to 4 acres of coffee field. Follow MIXING INSTRUCTIONS below to make a 1.0% solution of ProLine Plus.
- Use a directed spray pattern with Sprayer A or Sprayer B.
- Always check spray nozzle tips for correct spray pattern or plugging.
- Flush all spray equipment with water after use each day. Apply rinse water back on site.

Mixers and loaders: Wear the following personal protective equipment.

1. Face shield
2. Waterproof gloves
3. Long-sleeve shirt
4. Long pants
5. Chemical resistant apron
6. Shoes plus socks

Applicators and other handlers: Wear the following personal protective equipment.

1. Long-sleeve shirt
2. Long pants waterproof gloves
3. Shoes plus socks

Mixing Instructions for making a 1.0% mixture of ProLine Plus:

For Sprayer A (50-gallon tank):

1. Fill half of tank with water.
2. Add 2 quarts ProLine Plus.
3. Add 1 cup So-Wet spreader-sticker.
4. Add water up to the 50-gal. mark.

For Sprayer B (100-gallon tank):

1. Fill half of tank with water.
2. Add 4 quarts ProLine Plus.
3. Add 2 cups So-Wet spreader-sticker.
4. Add water up to 100-gal. mark.

FOR LEAKS OR SPILLS: have one or two bags of absorbent materials (cat litter) and large plastic bags readied on the truck or nearby where the handling tasks are being performed. In case of leaks or spills follow the basic safety principles and the three C's (Control, Contain, Clean up) of spill management, in the manner you were trained. If you don't know or forget what to do, call for help and wait until it arrives.

SEE BACK FOR EMERGENCY AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

If ever in question

Contact your certified applicator Jamie Glorie via:
Cellular phone at **123-4567** or voice phone at **890-1234**.

ProLine Plus



Fatal if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Causes irreversible eye damage. Causes skin irritation. May cause allergic skin reaction. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe spray mist. Wash splashes from skin and eyes immediately.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ONE SWALLOW CAN KILL!

Symptoms are prolonged and painful. Onset of symptoms may be delayed up to 3 days after swallowing.

- Do not use or store in around the home.
- Do not remove contents except for immediate use.
- Never put into food, drink, or other containers.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Administer fluids and induce further vomiting. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get to the hospital or physician fast. Prompt treatment is essential and must be initiated before signs and symptoms appear.

IF ON SKIN: Immediately wash with soap and water. Prolonged contact will cause severe irritation. Contact with irritated skin or a cut or repeated contact with intact skin may result in poisoning. Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Immediately wash eyes with water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. Contact may cause eye injury. Call a physician.

IF INHALED: Immediately remove victim to fresh air or get away from spray mist. Exposure may cause irritation, nose bleeds, and may lead to poisoning. Stop and check spray procedures. The odor of this product is from the stenching agent which has been added, not from fenamet.

Read and follow PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

NOT TO PHYSICIANS: Call ProLine Products Medical Emergency Information, 1-200-XXX-XXXX, at any hour to obtain toxicology and medical management consultation, a supply of sorbatite clay, and fenamet analysis. Symptoms following ingestion may be delayed up to 3 days. To be effective, treatment for fenamet poisoning must begin immediately. Treatment consists of binding fenamet in the gut with suspensions of sorbatite or charcoal and removal of fenamet from the blood by prolonged charcoal hemoperfusion or continuous hemodialysis.

* * *

Kauai and Kona Short Course for Pesticide Handlers



Two *Pesticide Risk Reduction Education* short courses are scheduled, for Kauai in May and Kona in June. The short courses will benefit people who want to (1) be better informed about proper pesticide handling, or (2) prepare for the Hawaii Department of Agriculture's certification exam for restricted use pesticides. (*Pesticides* includes insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, and rodenticides.) Previous trainees include owners, managers, supervisors, and pesticide buyers and applicators for these operations: farms, nurseries, commercial forestry, natural area conservation, botanical gardens, parks, landscaping, golf courses, hotels & resorts, and structural pest control. The 2½-day short course will be conducted by an instructor from the UH College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources.

Fee—The \$115 registration fee covers 16½ hours of instruction, handouts, and one complete study packet for the certification category which the trainee marks on the registration form. (You may order a study packet separately at any time whether you attend a course or not. Ask one of the contacts listed at the end of this article.)

Topics—The instructor will emphasize the study packet's "core" materials, which provide information common to all categories of certification. Topics include: • Types and formulations of pesticides • Pesticide labeling and MSDSs • Laws and regulations about buying, storing, transporting, applying, disposal, employee protection Integrated pest management basics & alternatives to pesticides • Common pests' general identification features and life cycles • Common application equipment Dilution and dosage calculations • Pesticide movement and breakdown • Groundwater protection • Endangered species protection • Carry-over, resistance, phytotoxicity • Hazards to pesticide handlers • Protective clothing and equipment • Safe mixing, loading, and application practices • Proper transport, storage, and disposal. The instructor will not cover the study packet's "category-specific" materials, so you should study all of the material in the packet if you plan to take any of the certification exams.

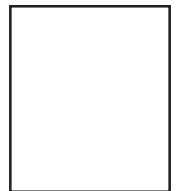
Kauai—State Office Building in Lihue, May 17–19 (Monday–Wednesday). April 16 is the deadline for registration. Enrollment is limited to 25 people. Request a complete course announcement and registration form from the instructor or get one from the Internet at <http://pestworld.stjohn.hawaii.edu/studypackets/ordrfrm3.html>. If you have a disability and may need accommodations to fully participate, contact the Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center in Honolulu, ph. 808-956-6706, by April 16.

Kona—UH College of Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources Building, in Kainaliu, June 8–10 (Tuesday–Thursday). May 7 is the deadline for registration. Enrollment is limited to 25 people. Request a complete course announcement and registration form from the instructor or get one from the Internet at <http://pestworld.stjohn.hawaii.edu/studypackets/ordrfrm3.html>. If you have a disability and may need accommodations to fully participate, contact the Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center in Honolulu, ph. 808-956-6706, by May 7.

Contacts—Agricultural Diagnostic Service Center ph.956-6706 (at the University of Hawaii, Manoa campus, in Honolulu), or the instructor Charles Nagamine: Ph. 808-956-6007 (Honolulu), Fax 808-956-9675, Email: charlie@hpirs.stjohn.hawaii.edu, or Mail: Charles Nagamine, PEPS Department, 3190 Maile Way, Room 307, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

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Mention of a trademark, company, or proprietary name in this newsletter does not constitute an endorsement, guarantee, or warranty by the University of Hawaii Cooperative Extension Service or its employees and does not imply recommendation to the exclusion of other suitable products or companies.

Caution: Pesticide use is governed by state and federal regulations. Pesticides and pesticides uses mentioned in this newsletter may not be approved for Hawaii, and their mention is for information purposes only, and should not be considered a recommendation. Read the pesticide's labeling to ensure that the intended use is included on it, and follow all labeling directions.

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- (2) Review your mailing address on the bottom half of this page and write necessary corrections next to it.
- (3) Cut off this whole page and mail it, or fax it to us at (808) 956-9675.

We appreciate your interest in our Pesticide Risk Reduction Education program. Mahalo.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

* * *

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<http://pestworld.stjohn.hawaii.edu/pat/newsletr.html>. Both current and back issues will be posted there.

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