BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

LifeGard™ WG should be applied preventatively, before disease is observed in the field. Initial triggering of plant defense response occurs within minutes of application, but may itself be rendered more effective due to the elevated state of plant resistance to pathogens.

Personal Protective Equipment

Applicants and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, waterproof gloves, and protective eyewear. Use of a NIOSH-approved particulate respirator with any N95, or P1 filter with NIOSH approval number prefixed TC-84A, or a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with an HE filter with NIOSH approval number prefixed TC-21C. (Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial products can cause allergic sensitisation.)

Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Harmful if inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear.

FIRST AID

If inhaled:

• Get person into fresh air

If in eyes:

• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.

If inhaled:

• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes:

• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

If swallowed:

• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If skin is exposed:

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Ground application rate: Apply 2 oz (56 grams) of LifeGard® WG in 15 to 30 gallons of water per acre.

Aerial application rate: Apply 1 oz (20 grams) of LifeGard® WG in 5 gallons of water per acre.

**The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, sole-pipe device for public water systems.**

Mix LifeGard® WG at a rate of 4.5 ounces (128 grams) per 100 gallons of water when spraying against aphids. Make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Do not apply when wind speeds favor drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

**Metal detectors should be located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow**

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low flow detector. Alternatively, LifeGard® WG can be tank mixed with petroleum-based (paraffin) oils used for aerial control, up to a maximum concentration of 2% oil (by volume) in the final spray mix. Effectiveness of LifeGard® WG may be reduced at oil concentrations higher than 2%.

2. Do not apply when wind speeds favor drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

3. Systems must be metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (i.e., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

4. Do not apply when wind speeds favor drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

5. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. This check valve must be tested immediately before or after application. Transplant may be treated in the greenhouse or nursery prior to transplanting in the field.

6. Systems must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low flow detector. Alternatively, LifeGard® WG can be tank mixed with petroleum-based (paraffin) oils used for aerial control, up to a maximum concentration of 2% oil (by volume) in the final spray mix. Effectiveness of LifeGard® WG may be reduced at oil concentrations higher than 2%.

7. Make the first application within 60-65 days after planting. Repeat applications at 14-day intervals as long as aphid vectors are present and conditions are favorable for spraying.

8. Apply as a foliar spray in sufficient water to provide thorough and uniform coverage of the crop canopy.

9. Each pesticide application must contain a functional interlock to prevent fluid from entering the irrigation system when the water pump is on and the water pump motor stops.

10. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pest management to a public water system connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

11. Do not apply when wind speeds favor drift beyond the area intended for treatment.