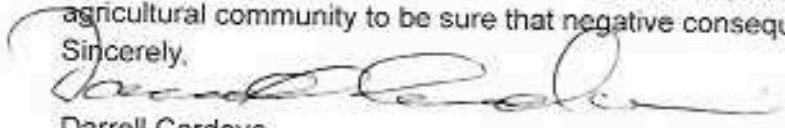


Dear Director Henderson:

1. As a member of the agricultural community, I work hard to ensure my pest management practices protect my community, my workers, my farm, bees and the environment. Farmers today use technology to help them in making critical decisions, example weather stations that send information right to their phone app allowing them to know when the wind speed (8-10 mph) and temperature (85-90 degrees) reaches the threshold for spraying, so that there is no drift nor fuming problems. We live in our orchards and are concerned about exposure ourselves. We are not going to put our families and workers at risk. Our workers wear their PPE; safety goggles or glasses, face shields, gloves, masks, etc when mixing and loading, spraying as required for safety on our PCA written recommendations. Labor crews are notified of all sprays in the last month before they enter the fields after the required interval on the label. (the label is the law)
2. We are highly regulated and the public is able to use many products around their home with no requirement for safety, no recommendations on use, no required PPE and a lot of that could end up in our waterways, in the air and on them. They are literally poisoning themselves. They should be required to follow the same guidelines as us for their own and others protection
3. Notification should be limited to pesticide products that are already subject to notices of intent.
4. Timeframes to submit Notices of Intent to County Agricultural Commissioners should remain as it is in current practice.
5. Too many restrictions or loss of products for crop protection will result in poor quality crops and the inability to feed our country which could lead to loss of farms and mass starvation, as we can't feed the world now.
6. Public notifications should only include what information is absolutely necessary; product applied, intended date and time of application, and general geographic location (base, meridian, township, range and section). Not exact location
7. Personally identifying information, such as acreage treated or exact location, should not be included—this is critical to the grower, applicator and employee safety. Plus protestors could come and interfere with the farming operations and expose themselves to chemical contamination as they wouldn't have the necessary PPE.
8. Because of the high probability that advance notice will trigger appeals of NOIs and stall applications, the Department should prepare for these administrative burdens, act quickly to protect the right to farm, and for extended liability for crop loss due to the delay or inability to spray.

As this system is implemented, I encourage the Department to engage early and often with the agricultural community to be sure that negative consequences are managed.

Sincerely,



Darrell Cordova

Manager

Triple C Farms, LLC