

Re-entry periods after spraying

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The re-entry period is the period in which a treated field must not be re-entered by unprotected persons after the application of a chemical on a crop. This should be considered as part of the risk assessment. Workers including chippers must be advised on the correct time lapse. It is important to observe the re-entry period when contact between foliage and skin is unavoidable. Herbicides are not included in the tables below as they are generally not as toxic.

Always check the label for the re-entry period

Where no re-entry period is stated, a minimum of 24 hours should be observed or until the chemical has dried upon the crop, whichever is the later (subject to risk assessment), unless appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is provided and worn as intended. Caution should be exercised when entering wet crops where chemicals have previously been applied, irrespective of the time lapse between application and re-entry.

Even after the re-entry period has been observed, some PPE may be necessary. Appropriate PPE should be indicated by the risk assessment.

Re-entry periods and the PPE to be worn are found in the General Instructions section of the label, which follows the Directions for Use table. All information will be found under the heading 'Re-entry Period'.

Re-entry periods may vary with formulation and product. The examples given in the table below may not be the same for all products with the active ingredient. Older labels for the same product may have different or no re-entry restrictions. Check the label of the product you are using and follow the directions.

If entry is necessary before the time stated, limit duration of entry and wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), a washable hat, and elbow-length chemical resistant PVC gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

Re-entry periods may change or be added to labels as chemicals are re-evaluated. Always read the label.

Refer to Table 18, page 44 for the trade names of active ingredients. |||

INSECTICIDES WITHOUT LABEL RE-ENTRY PERIODS	
Active ingredient	Hazard Classification (WHO 2009)
Spinosad, Bt, Chlorantraniliprole, clothianidin	Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use
Dicofol, Propargite	Slight
Alpha-cypermethrin, Pirimicarb	Moderate

TABLE 42: Common insecticides with label re-entry periods

Active ingredient	Re-entry period
Abamectin	Under field conditions the spray should be allowed to dry on the foliage before re entry into treated areas.
Acetamiprid	Do not allow entry into treated areas until the spray deposits have dried.
Alpha-cypermethrin 250	Do not allow entry into treated areas for 12 hours after application.
Amitraz	Do not allow entry into treated areas until the spray deposits have dried.
Amorphous silica	Do not allow entry into the treated area until the spray has dried.
Bifenthrin	Do not re-enter treated field/crop until spray deposits have dried.
Chlorantraniliprole/	Do not allow entry into treated areas until spray has dried.
Thiamethoxam	Do not enter treated crops until spray has dried
Chlorpyrifos	Do not allow entry into treated areas until spray deposits have dried.*
Deltamethrin	Do not allow entry into treated areas until the spray deposits have dried.
Diafenthiuron	Do not allow entry into treated areas for 24 hours after treatment.*
Emamectin benzoate	Do not allow entry into treated areas for 12 hours after treatment.
Etoazole	Do not allow entry into treated areas until spray has dried.
Fipronil	Do not allow entry into treated areas until spray has dried.
Gamma cyhalothrin	Do not allow entry into treated areas until spray has dried
Indoxacarb	Do not allow entry into treated areas until spray has dried.
Lambda-cyhalothrin	Do not allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried.
Magnet(R)	Do not allow entry into treated rows until at least 24 hours after treatment. Do not allow entry into treated rows up to 72 hours after application when deposits are still moist.
Methomyl	Do not allow entry into treated areas until at least 24 hours after treatment.
NPV	Do not allow entry into treated areas until spray has dried.
Omethoate	Do not allow entry into treated areas until at least 24 hours after treatment.
Profenofos	Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until 24 hours after spraying.
Pymetrozine	Do not allow entry into treated areas until spray has dried.
Pyriproxyfen	Do not allow re-entry into treated area until the spray has dried.
Spirotetramat	Do not allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried
Thiametoxam	Do not allow entry into the treated areas until spray has dried.
Thiodicarb	Do not allow entry into treated areas for 1 day after treatment.
Thiodicarb	Do not allow entry into treated areas for 1 day after treatment.

**This document is part of a larger publication -
The Cotton Pest Management Guide for Cotton 2014 - 15**

The complete document can be found on the CRDC or myBMP web sites during the 2014-15 Australian cotton season

www.crdc.com.au

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ISSN 1442-8462

Production by Greenmount Press, 2014

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