JOSH GREEN, M.D.
Governor

SYLVIA LUKE
Lt. Governor

SHARON HURD
Chairperson
Board of Agriculture & Biosecurity

DEAN M. MATSUKAWA
Deputy to the Chairperson

State of Hawai'i
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & BIOSECURITY
KA 'OIHANA MAHI'AI A KIA'I MEAOLA
1428 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96814-2512
Phone: (808) 973-9560 FAX: (808) 973-9613

TESTIMONY OF SHARON HURD
CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND BIOSECURITY

BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY & HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 2026
2:00 PM
CONFERENCE ROOM 325 & VIDEO CONFERENCE

HOUSE BILL NO. 1880, HD2
RELATING TO PESTICIDES

Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Poepoe, and Members of the Committees:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on House Bill 1880, HD2, relating to pesticides. This bill would prohibit the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient starting January 1, 2027. The Hawaii Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity ("Department") respectfully offers comments on this bill.

Pesticide products, including those that contain 1,3 – DCP, undergo a review by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to ensure registered products do not pose unreasonable effects on human health and the environment. This is because pesticide products are inherently hazardous since the intent and purpose of pesticides are to control pests. EPA evaluates the chemical properties and determines maximum dosage, use types, and other mitigation measures such as appropriate personal protective equipment, frequency of application, and required buffer zones to ensure the pesticide use does not affect humans and the environment. The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act also require the EPA to ensure with "reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to the pesticide residue." EPA reviews active ingredients on a fifteen-year cycle to account for new scientific research.

The active ingredient 1,3-dichloropropene (1,3-DCP) is a soil fumigant that is used to control nematodes, fungal diseases, insects, and other soil-dwelling pests on crops such as sweet potatoes, pineapples, and onions. There are no residential uses for this active ingredient.

All products with 1,3-DCP are restricted use pesticides (RUP) meaning that dealers need to be licensed by the Department before the product can be distributed. These licensed dealers can only distribute these RUPs to certified applicators and the dealers also need to submit RUP sales reports to the Department. Only certified applicators of RUPs may use the product and these applicators are required to keep and submit various use records and comply with school buffer zones. Both the certified applicator and licensed dealer representatives have strict competency requirements that are outlined in the Hawaii Administrative Rules 4-66.

There are currently four products containing 1,3 -DCP that are licensed in the State that would be affected by this bill and are listed below:

- Telone II, EPA Registration Number 95290-1
- Telone C-35, EPA Registration Number 95290-2
- Telone EC, EPA Registration Number 92590-3
- Inline, EPA Registration Number 95290-5

There are concerns that the proposed date of January 1, 2027, does not allow enough time for users and distributors to phase out existing products and find alternatives that suit their practices. Should the bill move forward, the Department recommends implementing it in three years, which is the same time frame allowed for manufacturers to discontinue their products.

The Department believes that the current restrictions in place are adequate for the use of pesticide products containing 1,3-DCP. The Department understands that further regulation may be needed if issues arise from its distribution or use. However, should bill move forward, then more time should be granted to phase out the use. It should be noted that banning these products would remove a valuable tool that farmers can use to combat soil pests and would remove a potential product for future biocontrol use.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

COUNTY COUNCIL
Mel Rapozo, Chair
KipuKai Kualiʻi, Vice Chair
Addison Bulosan
Bernard P. Carvalho, Jr.
Felicia Cowden
Fern Holland
Arryl Kaneshiro

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK

Jade K. Fountain-Tanigawa, County Clerk
Lyndon M. Yoshioka, Deputy County Clerk

Telephone: (808) 241-4188
Facsimile: (808) 241-6349
Email: cokcouncil@kauai.gov

Council Services Division
4396 Rice Street, Suite 209
Līhuʻe, Kauaʻi, Hawaiʻi 96766

March 3, 2026

TESTIMONY OF FERN HOLLAND
COUNCILMEMBER, KAUAʻI COUNTY COUNCIL
ON
HB 1880, HD 2, RELATING TO PESTICIDES
House Committee on Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs
Thursday, March 5, 2026
2:00 p.m.
Conference Room 325
Via Videoconference

Dear Chair Tarnas and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony in STRONG SUPPORT of HB 1880, HD 2, Relating to Pesticides. My testimony is submitted in my individual capacity as a member of the Kauaʻi County Council.

I serve as a County Councilmember on Kauaʻi and am Chair of the Parks & Recreation / Transportation Committee, and I believe that HB 1880, HD2, is a necessary and science-based step to protect public health, environmental quality, and community safety in Hawaiʻi.

1,3-dichloropropene (1,3-D) is a soil fumigant primarily used prior to planting, and it is designed to volatilize. That volatility is precisely what makes it effective, but it is also what makes it dangerous. Unlike many pesticides that remain relatively localized, fumigants readily move off-site through air movement.

Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half (1/2) of a mile from treated fields, even when label requirements were followed. In one documented case in California, harmful concentrations were detected from a source over seven (7) miles away. These findings are particularly relevant for Hawaiʻi, where consistent trade winds, temperature inversions, and the close proximity of agricultural fields to homes, schools, and workplaces significantly increase the likelihood of off-site exposure.

Human health concerns associated with 1,3-D exposure are well documented. Acute exposure can cause eye, skin, and respiratory irritation, headaches, nausea, and dizziness. Chronic exposure has been associated with liver and kidney damage, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has classified 1,3-D as "likely to be carcinogenic to humans." The State of California has gone further, listing 1,3-D as a Proposition 65 carcinogen and designating it as a Toxic Air Contaminant, reflecting serious concern about long-term inhalation exposure.

Environmental impacts are also significant. Because 1,3-D is highly mobile, it poses a risk to air quality and groundwater. Hawai‘i’s reliance on groundwater as a primary drinking water source makes this especially concerning, as contamination can be difficult, costly, and long-lasting to remediate.

These concerns are heightened by the scale of use in Hawai‘i, particularly on O‘ahu. Pesticide use reporting data show that 1,3-D has been applied in substantial quantities, often near residential communities. In 2019, approximately 194,000 pounds of the active ingredient 1,3-D was used mostly in North Central O‘ahu (and some in Upcountry Maui). In 2020, it dropped to an estimated approximately 162,000 pounds and then rose sharply to over 273,000 pounds in 2021.

In a state where agricultural lands and population centers are frequently adjacent, the margin for error is extremely small. Even strict adherence to label restrictions cannot eliminate exposure risks inherent to fumigant use, especially given the large quantities being used.

It is also important to note that 1,3-D is currently banned in approximately forty (40) countries worldwide. Hawai‘i would not be acting alone but rather aligning with a growing international consensus acknowledging that the risks posed by this chemical outweigh its benefits, especially when safer alternatives and management strategies are available.

HB 1880, HD 2, follows the same public health rationale that led Hawai‘i to ban chlorpyrifos. It recognizes that when a pesticide presents unacceptable risks that cannot be fully mitigated through labeling, buffer zones, or enforcement, prohibition is an appropriate and responsible policy response.

HB 1880, HD 2, should also be understood within the larger picture of how Hawai‘i supports its agricultural community. We cannot simply move from one hazardous fumigant to another and call that progress. Farmers deserve real support in transitioning away from heavy chemical dependence and toward non-toxic, regenerative, and biologically based solutions that protect soil health, water resources, and long-term farm viability. That transition takes time, technical assistance, research, and investment, and it is work the State should actively be engaged in.

At the same time, the existence of a longer-term transition pathway cannot justify continued exposure of our communities to a chemical that poses well-documented human health and environmental risks. Prohibiting 1,3-dichloropropene is an immediate, necessary step to protect public health and the environment while we do the harder, longer work of supporting farmers in moving toward safer and more resilient agricultural practices.

This bill does not undermine agriculture. Instead, it protects communities that did not consent to exposure and encourages safer, more sustainable practices. No resident should face health risks simply because of where they live or the direction the wind blows.

For these reasons, I strongly urge your support of HB 1880, HD 2.

Thank you again for this opportunity to provide testimony in strong support of HB 1880, HD 2. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me or Council Services Staff at (808) 241-4188 or via email to cokcouncil@kauai.gov.

Sincerely,

FERN HOLLAND
Councilmember, Kaua‘i County Council

RM:mn

Date: March 3, 2026

To: Rep. David A. Tarnas, Chair
Rep. Mahina Poepoe, Vice Chair
Members of the Committee on Judiciary and Hawaiian Affairs

Re: Support for HB 1880 HD2, Relating to Pesticides

Hrg: March 5, 2026 at 2:00 PM in Conference Room 325

Hawai'i Public Health Institute (HIPHI)[1] **supports HB 1880 HD2**, relating to pesticides, which prohibits the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

A Known Carcinogen

The active ingredient in Telone, 1,3-dichloropropene, is recognized by leading scientific authorities as a carcinogen. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) classifies it as a probable human carcinogen, while the National Toxicology Program identifies it as a substance that is "reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen," and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies it as a Group 2B possible carcinogen.[2] Long-term animal studies have demonstrated tumor formation in multiple organs following exposure. California's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) has established public health goals for 1,3-D based on its cancer risk.[3]

Respiratory and Acute Health Impacts

Telone is a volatile soil fumigant, meaning it readily evaporates and is primarily absorbed through inhalation. Exposure to 1,3-dichloropropene has been associated with respiratory irritation, chest tightness, breathing difficulty, and damage to the eyes, nose, and throat.[4] The National Pesticide Information Center reports that inhalation exposure can cause lung irritation and neurological symptoms, while high-level exposures associated with systemic toxicity affecting multiple organ systems.[5]

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[1] Hawai'i Public Health Institute's mission is to advance health and wellness for the people and islands of Hawai'i. We do this through expanding our understanding of what creates health of people and place, fostering partnerships , and cultivating programs to improve policies, systems, and the environments where people live, learn, work, age, and play.

[2] National Toxicology Program; International Agency for Research on Cancer; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency classification of 1,3-dichloropropene as a probable/possible human carcinogen, National Library of Medicine, NCBI Bookshelf.

[3] Public Health Goal for 1,3-Dichloropropene, California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), 2006.

[4] Public Health Statement for Dichloropropenes, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), 2015.

[5] 1,3-Dichloropropene (1,3-D) Fact Sheet, National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC), 2015.

Risks from Community Exposure
Toxicological reviews have found that 1,3-dichloropropene exposure may lead to liver, kidney, and lung damage, particularly with chronic or high-level exposure.[6] These risks are of particular concern for farmworkers and for communities living near agricultural fields treated with Telone.

Because 1,3-dichloropropene is highly volatile, it can move through the air beyond the site of application, making inhalation exposure the primary route of concern for nearby residents, schools, and sensitive community spaces.[4] People who are not directly involved in agricultural work, especially children,may be exposed to a carcinogenic pesticide simply by living, learning, or playing near treated areas.

Therefore, from a public health perspective, this measure is a clear application of the precautionary principle, which urges protective action against potential environmental and public health threats, even if full scientific certainty is lacking. When a chemical is known to cause cancer and respiratory harm, public policy should prioritize prevention, especially when safer alternatives exist.

Mahalo,

Kris Coffield
Policy and Advocacy Associate

[6] International Programme on Chemical Safety Poison Information Monograph for 1,3-Dichloropropene, 1999.

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 4:10:15 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Ted Bohlen	Hawai‘i Reef and Ocean Coalition	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

SUPPORT!

HAWAII CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

HB1880 HD2 – With Comments
Relating to Pesticides
House Committee on Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs

Date: Thursday, March 5, 2026
Time: 2 PM
Place: Conference Room 325

Aloha Chair Tarnas and Members of the Committee:

The Hawaii Crop Improvement Association (HCIA) appreciates the opportunity to provide **comments on HB1880 HD2**, which prohibits the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

HCIA echoes the concerns shared by the Hawaii Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity (DAB) and Hawaii Farm Bureau. The current use of these products is regulated by the proper agencies based on research from the appropriate experts, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. To be clear, distributors must be licensed, users must be certified, and reports must be provided through DAB to ensure the usage meets the safety standards, as is true with all Restricted Use Pesticides. To outright ban these ingredients would be removing a valuable tool from farmers without it being based on the scientific data and recommendations from the agencies with expertise who are tasked with making those determinations at both the federal and state level.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony for HB1880 HD2.

The Hawaii Crop Improvement Association is a Hawaii-based non-profit organization that promotes modern agriculture to help farmers and communities succeed. Through education, collaboration, and advocacy, we work to ensure a safe and sustainable food supply, support responsible farming practices, and build a healthy economy.

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 8:24:28 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Colehour Bondera	Kanalani Ohana Farm	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha Chair and Committee Members:

As a long-time small-scale organic farmer, it is with significant experience and understanding that I request that you please support this legislation to ban Telone.

It is not needed and is toxic in many ways to many impacted, including marine life and farm workers who apply the fumigant.

Please support this effort to rightfully stop the use in Hawaii!

Yours,

Colehour Bondera

KANALANI OHANA FARM

Honaunau, HI

HAWAI'I FOOD+ POLICY
Honolulu, HI 96813
food@purplemaia.org

Date of Hearing: March 5, 2026

To: Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Poepoe, and the House Committee on Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs

Subject: **HB 1880 HD2**, Relating to Pesticides

Aloha,

We are testifying in **STRONG SUPPORT** of HB 1880 HD2, which prohibits the use of 1,3-Dichloropropene in Hawai'i beginning in 2027. To build a truly resilient food system in Hawai'i, we must look beyond yield metrics and consider the holistic health of our 'āina, our wai, the essential workers who cultivate our crops, and neighbouring communities.

A sustainable food system cannot be built on the back of hazardous exposure. 1,3-Dichloropropene is classified by the EPA as a probable human carcinogen[1]. Additionally, within a posted CDC study reporting human impacts we see, "two cases of histiocytic lymphomas and one case of leukemia have been reported in humans **accidentally** exposed by inhalation to concentrated vapors during cleanup of a tank truck spill."[3] What occurs to a population that is knowingly and repeatedly exposed by intentional application and how do we quantify those "accidentally" exposed by unmanaged pesticide drift? Because 1,3-Dichloropropene is a highly volatile gas used as a fumigant, it is prone to drift by nature of its application posing significant respiratory and long-term health risks to farmworkers and rural families living near large agricultural operations where it is applied. We cannot claim to have a secure food system if the cost is the health of our agricultural communities and the neighbourhoods they are near.

As a fumigant[2], 1,3-D is designed to sterilize the soil to kill nematodes. However, it also indiscriminately kills the beneficial microbiome essential for nutrient cycling and long-term soil fertility. To achieve Hawaii's food sustainability goals, we must transition away from chemical sterilization and toward regenerative practices that build soil life rather than destroy it.

Arguments will likely be made that this chemical is necessary for economic viability. However, the European Union[2] banned 1,3-D years ago, and their agriculture continues to thrive. This bill sets an implementation date of January 1, 2027. This provides a fair grace period for the Department of Agriculture and the University of Hawaii to support our farmers in transitioning to safer, more modern integrated pest management (IPM) strategies.

Passing this bill is a necessary step toward a cleaner, safer, and more resilient food future for Hawaii and we urge the committee to pass HB 1880 HD2.

Mahalo,
Brandon Kinard & the Food+ Policy Team
#fixourfoodsystem

---

[1] *Toxicological Review of 1,3-Dichloropropene*, EPA, iris.epa.gov/static/pdfs/0224tr.pdf. Accessed 4 Feb. 2026.

[2] Atieno, Elizabeth, et al. "Banned in Europe, Booming in Africa: The Dirty Secret of Pesticide Exports." *Greenpeace*, 22 Oct. 2025.

[3] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2000). 1,3-dichloropropene (EPA 542-75-6). https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-09/documents/1-3-dichloropropene.pdf

The Food+ Policy internship develops student advocates who learn work skills while increasing civic engagement to become emerging leaders. We focus on good food systems policy because we see the importance and potential of the food system in combating climate change and increasing the health, equity, and resiliency of Hawai'i communities.

In 2026, the cohort of interns are undergraduate and graduate students and young professionals working in the food system. They are a mix of traditional and nontraditional students, including parents and veterans, who have backgrounds in education, farming, public health, nutrition, and Hawaiian culture.

Aloha Committee Chair and Members,

Kauai Climate Action Coalition, a group of more than 150 residents, urges you to **support HB 1880 HD2** which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

Classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data in Hawaii reveals consistently high 1,3-D usage by 1-2 users across several years since RUP use reporting was first mandated in 2019. Usage occurs near schools, homes, and other sensitive areas.

Telone can drift for miles from the application site. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application. Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields. One instance in California showed harmful levels from a source over seven miles away.

There are several other conventional and regenerative solutions that are available. Forty-four products are listed with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). Regenerative solutions include biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments, and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Support HB 1880 HD2. Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D).

Mahalo for your consideration!

Helen Cox, Kalaheo

Chair, Kauai Climate Action Coalition

House Committee on Judiciary and Hawaiian Affairs
Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Poepoe
Thursday, 05 March, 2:00 PM
Room 325
HB 1880 HD2 – Ban Pesticide Telone

TESTIMONY
Sheryl McCarthy, Legislative Committee, League of Women Voters of Hawaii

Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Poepoe, and Committee Members:

The League of Women Voters of Hawaii strongly supports HB 1880 HD2, which will ban the use, or application, of all pesticides containing 1,3-dichloropropene (1,3-D) as an active ingredient, the primary chemical in the widely used soil fumigant Telone. This bill helps protect the citizens of Hawaii by preventing the use of a pesticide that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) considers a possible carcinogen, and is already banned in Europe due to risks to humans, animals, and groundwater. Groundwater contamination is an especially significant concern in Hawaii because nearly all of Hawaii's drinking water comes from groundwater sources. Because Hawaii is so dependent on aquifers, any contamination from agricultural fumigants poses a disproportionately large risk compared to mainland states with more diverse water sources.

This chemical is also known to drift from the area of application. Farm Workers and communities near application sites face the highest exposure risk. Earlier fumigant formulations closely related to 1,3-D were banned in Hawaii in the late 1970s and early 1980s yet they remain detectable in groundwater decades after use was discontinued.

The League of Women Voters US (LWVUS) believes that the preservation of the physical, chemical and biological integrity of the earth's ecosystems is essential for the protection of public health and the environment and the interrelationships of air, water and land resources should be recognized in designing environmental safeguards. With respect to pesticides and chemical pollution specifically, the LWVUS supports comprehensive measures to provide maximum protection to human health and the environment from the adverse effects of hazardous materials, including pesticides, taking an integrated approach to prevent harmful exposures through soil, surface and groundwater contamination, bioaccumulation, air pollution and direct contact. The LWVUS believes that the public has the right to know the potentially harmful effects of materials they encounter and that citizens should be included in the planning and decision-making processes of hazardous material management. HB 1880 HD2 is

consistent with the LWVUS' longstanding commitment to protecting public health, advocating for the rights of communities most affected by environmental hazards, including farmworkers, children, and residents near agricultural areas, from involuntary exposure.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony and for the work you are doing to protect Hawaii's citizens and environment.

House Committee on Judiciary and Hawaiian Affairs

Hawai'i Alliance for Progressive Action (HAPA) Supports: HB 1880 HD2

Wednesday, March 5th, 2026 2:00 p.m. Conference Room 325

Aloha Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Poepoe and Members of the Committee,

Please **support HB 1880 HD2** which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene (1,3-D) as an active ingredient, such as Telone II.

Classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, **1,3-D (Telone II) is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California.**

Documented Use of 1,3-D (Telone II) in Hawai'i Has Been Consistently High:
Users of restricted use pesticides (RUP's) have been required to document their usage since 2019 pursuant to the passage of Act 45. Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data[1] [2] in Hawaii reveals consistently high usage across several years since RUP use reporting was first made available for review. In many of these years it was the most heavily applied (total pounds) RUP in Hawai'i and was applied on a frequent basis. Usage has been heaviest in Central O'ahu. Upcounty Maui usage has been high as well. 1,3-D and other fumigant usage consistently dwarfs all other RUP usage across the state.

Total 1,3-Dicholopropene/Telone II Use (Active Ingredient) Statewide: 2019-2024

2019	194,500 lbs
2020	161,944 lbs
2021	273,423 lbs
2022	0 lbs
2023	118,844.28 lbs
2024	100,595 lbs

[1] https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/1fbfb09ad12746be8df6df082fe61886
[2] https://dab.hawaii.gov/pi/main/act45/

1,3-D Applications are Dominated by Only 1-2 Users:
Analysis of 1,3-D usage shows only 1-2 users applying this fumigant, but their use is massive[3]. One of the heavy users has indicated that they have transitioned away from usage in more recent years. Therefore, a ban would not adversely affect the agricultural sector at large.

Frontline Communities: North-Central Oʻahu & Upcountry Maui:
The vast majority of documented 1,3-D usage is between the communities of Waialua and Wahiawā however high rates of application have also been reported in Upcountry Maui.
North-Central Oʻahu not only bears the heaviest applications (total pounds) of 1,3-D, but of overall RUP usage in Hawaiʻi. Acute exposures which lead to hospitalizations often gain greater attention because acute exposure incidents are more severe. However regular lower level chronic exposure often goes undetected, but leads to longer term, more serious health conditions such as cancers and other serious illnesses. Ongoing possibly chronic exposure to multiple RUPʻs over time raises serious public health concerns.[4] [5] [6]

1,3-D is Highly Prone to Drift:
Significant Drift Range: **Telone can drift for miles from the application site**. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application. While Telone is injected into the soil, it still escapes, particularly in fields that are not properly covered with specialized tarps, though even with tarps, significant drift can occur. Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields[7]. One instance in California showed harmful levels from a source over seven miles away, which is why agricultural communities in California have been seeking protections from 1,3-D exposures for years.[8] [9] [10]

Serious Health Risks are Associated with 1,3-D Exposures [11]**:**
Acute harms include immediate exposure symptoms from high air levels due to drift: irritation of skin and nose, as well as possible slow weight gain in infants. Very high exposure to 1,3-D, such as a spill, can cause nausea, vomiting, headache, depression and damage to liver, intestines,

[3] https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/1fbfb09ad12746be8df6df082fe61886
[4] Shekhar et. al "A systematic review of pesticide exposure, associated risks, and long-term human health impacts" Toxicology Reports, Vol. 13, Dec. 2024, 101840
[5] Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, California EPA (OEHHA)
[6] California Department of Pesticide Regulation Health Risk Mitigation for 1,3-dichloropropene
[7] Kelleher "Pesticides found in 80% of air samples in from California farm communities" The New Lede, Oct. 24, 2024
[8] https://earthjustice.org/action/californians-need-protections-from-this-cancer-causing-fumigant
[9] https://www.pesticidereform.org/ban-toxic-pesticides/
[10] https://www.pesticidereform.org/communities-across-california-call-unscientific-regulation-of-cancer-causing-13-d-racist-demand-phaseout-of-fumigants-and-1-mile-buffer-zones-around-schools/
[11] 1,3-Dichloropropene Integrated Risk Assessment System, EPA

and bladder, difficulty breathing and in extremely acute cases, even death[12]. The long-term health threats from chronic exposure to even tiny amounts of 1,3-D over time can cause cancer, damage to the lining of the nose, and may contaminate groundwater. 1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen[13] and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California.

US Regulatory System Does Not Adequately Assess Risk:

Unfortunately, the US regulatory system fails to act until an abundance of harm has been documented. Many other countries adopt the precautionary principle, prioritizing public health over corporate interests. States also have the jurisdiction to create stronger health protections. Hawai'i's ban of the dangerous organophosphate, chlorpyrifos is an excellent example of a state intervening to prioritize the protection of public health. However this was only after decades of well documented harm. Decades long public health studies definitively showed permanent neurological damage in children caused by exposures to organophosphates, such as chlorpyrifos. Now more than ever science is under assault at th3e federal level, making it an ideal time for Hawai'i to act.

Alternatives to 1,3-D:

When researching alternatives to 1,3-D to treat nematodes in Hawai'i, there are several other conventional and regenerative solutions[14] that are available. Forty four products are listed with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS)[15] to treat nematodes. Regenerative solutions include biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Please consider protecting public health, especially our keiki whose growing bodies are the most vulnerable to adverse impacts - support HB 1880 HD2.

Mahalo for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Anne Frederick
Executive Director

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[12] Zhou, Zhiqiang "Case Report: Death Caused by 1,3-dichloropropene, a novel fumigant used in China" Frontiers in Public Health, V.11 Feb. 15, 2023

[13] Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, California EPA (OEHHA), Proposition 65 List

[14] https://beyondpesticides.org/dailynewsblog/2008/07/conference-highlights-natural-alternatives-to-toxic-soil-fumigation/

[15] https://www.npirs.org

Testimony to the House Committee on Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs
Representative David A. Tarnas, Chair
Representative Mahina Poepoe, Vice Chair

Thursday, March 5, 2026, at 2:00 PM
Conference Room 325 & Videoconference

RE: HB1880 HD2 Relating to Pesticides

Aloha e Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Poepoe, and Members of the Committee:

My name is Sherry Menor, President and CEO of the Chamber of Commerce Hawaii ("The Chamber"). The Chamber respectfully opposes House Bill 1880 House Draft 2 (HB1880 HD2), which would prohibit the use or application of pesticides containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient.

The Chamber recognizes the importance of protecting public health and environmental safety. However, HB1880 HD2 raises significant concerns about unintended consequences for Hawaii's agricultural sector and broader food system. The measure proposes a categorical prohibition on a pesticide currently used by farmers to manage soil-borne pests, including Rotylenchulus reniformis, a nematode that can severely damage crops such as pineapple.

Farmers in Hawaii already operate in a uniquely challenging production environment marked by limited land availability, high transportation costs, strict regulatory requirements, and persistent invasive pests and plant diseases. Eliminating an existing crop protection tool without clearly identified, economically viable alternatives could disrupt production and reduce yields for certain crops. For producers already operating on narrow margins, this may increase production costs, reduce local output, and ultimately affect Hawai'i's food security and agricultural resilience.

More broadly, Hawaii's long-term economic resilience depends on strengthening key productive sectors, including agriculture. Recent research from the University of Hawaii Economic Research Organization, examining Hawaii's long-term economic competitiveness and cost-of-living pressures, highlights the importance of reducing structural barriers to productivity and supporting sectors that contribute to economic diversification and local self-sufficiency. Policies that limit the tools available to farmers without clearly viable alternatives may run counter to these objectives.[1]

The Chamber is also concerned about the broader economic ripple effects. Agriculture remains an important contributor to Hawaii's rural economies, supporting jobs, local supply chains, and economic diversification. Policies that restrict agricultural inputs without a clear transition strategy may accelerate farm closures or shift production outside the state, increasing reliance on imported food and agricultural products.

[1] University of Hawai'i Economic Research Organization (UHERO), *Beyond the Price of Paradise: Is Hawai'i Being Left Behind?* (Feb. 1, 2026), https://uhero.hawaii.edu/beyond-the-price-of-paradise-is-hawaii-being-left-behind/

Additionally, any regulatory changes affecting pesticide use should be carefully aligned with the existing regulatory framework under Chapter 149A, Hawaii Revised Statutes, which governs pesticide regulation and enforcement. Implementation of new restrictions would likely require coordinated outreach, education, and rulemaking to ensure that farmers and agricultural businesses remain informed and in compliance with evolving requirements. Without sufficient transition planning and stakeholder engagement, the proposed prohibition could create uncertainty and compliance challenges across the agricultural sector.

For these reasons, the Chamber respectfully urges the Committee to defer House Bill 1880 House Draft 2. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

The Chamber of Commerce Hawaii is the state's leading business advocacy organization, dedicated to improving Hawaii's economy and securing Hawaii's future for growth and opportunity. Our mission is to foster a vibrant economic climate. As such, we support initiatives and policies that align with the 2030 Blueprint for Hawaii that create opportunities to strengthen overall competitiveness, improve the quantity and skills of available workforce, diversify the economy, and build greater local wealth.

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/4/2026 1:25:38 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Jeannette Gurung	WOCAN	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Please **support HB 1880 HD2** which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

Classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data in Hawaii reveals consistently high 1,3-D usage by 1-2 users across several years since RUP use reporting was first mandated in 2019. In many years it was the most heavily applied (total pounds) RUP in Hawai‘i. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been applied in Central O‘ahu. Upcounty Maui usage has been high as well, but seems to have dropped off in recent years. Usage occurs near schools, homes and other sensitive areas.

Telone can drift for miles from the application site. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application.

Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields. One instance in California showed harmful levels from a source over seven miles away.

When researching alternatives to 1,3-D to treat nematodes in Hawai‘i, there are several other conventional and regenerative solutions that are available. Forty four products are listed with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). Regenerative solutions include

biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Support HB 1880 HD2. Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D).

Mahalo for your consideration!

Jeannette Gurung, PhD

Kailua Kona, HI

P.O. Box 253, Kunia, Hawai'i 96759
Phone: (808) 848-2074; Fax: (808) 848-1921
e-mail info@hfbf.org; www.hfbf.org

March 5, 2026

HEARING BEFORE THE
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY & HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS

TESTIMONY ON HB 1880, HD2
RELATING TO PESTICIDES

Conference Room 325 & Videoconference
2:00 PM

Aloha Chair Tarnas, Vice-Chair Poepoe, and Members of the Committee:

I am Brian Miyamoto, Executive Director of the Hawaiʻi Farm Bureau (HFB). Organized since 1948, the HFB is comprised of 1,800 farm family members statewide and serves as Hawaiʻi's voice of agriculture to protect, advocate and advance the social, economic, and educational interests of our diverse agricultural community.

The Hawaiʻi Farm Bureau opposes HB 1880, HD2, which replaces the science-based policies, laws, and regulations used by both the EPA and the Hawai'i Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity (DAB) to review, evaluate, and approve products that help farmers manage destructive pests. These agencies ensure that pesticides meet current safety and scientific standards.

Respectfully, we believe that both agencies should be allowed to use their authority and expertise to make decisions on the safe use of pesticides. Currently, pesticides containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone, are classified as restricted-use pesticides, strictly limiting their sale and use. Further State restrictions can be imposed after review by DAB experts and its Board. HFB strongly believes that the rigorous procedures in place to evaluate pesticide safety and use should be followed, rather than legislative mandates to impose, product by product, a complete prohibition against the use of a farmer's limited tools to manage pests and diseases.

HFB appreciates the opportunity to testify on this measure and your continued support of local agriculture.

March 05, 2026

State of Hawaii
House of Representatives
Committee On Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs
Rep. David A. Tarnas, Chair
Rep. Mahina Poepoe, Vice Chair

Dole Food Company Hawaii strongly opposes HB 1880, which will ban the use of the nematicide Telone.

Pineapple is a crop severely affected by plant-parasitic nematodes, which feed on and destroy the roots of the plants, causing marketable pineapple yields to be reduced to 74 percent in the plant crop harvest and 60 percent in the first ratoon.

Soil sampling at the Dole Food Company Hawaii farm shows presence of *Rotylenchulus reniformis*, which is among the most damaging nematodes in pineapple. Without nematode control, pineapple fruit is small, variable in size, flowers unevenly, and results in an unharvestable crop.

Dole uses Telone before planting by soil fumigation using shanks, injecting the product 20 inches deep and sealing it with a cultipacker, leaving the soil sealed and undisturbed for 7 days, as required by the product's label. During the application, the applicator is provided with the proper personal protective equipment according to the EPA approved label.

This restricted use pesticide is used in a manner that prevents possible drift and direct exposure to the public. The EPA has approved the product to be used in pineapple (EPA No. 95290-1). Dole applies it to approximately 400 acres a year. All EPA approved safety measures are followed, including annual training of Dole Hawaii applicators by TELEOS which has the stewardship of

Telone. Dole Hawaii Agriculture Manager and Supervisors who are responsible for this application have Certified Pesticide Applicator Licenses with fumigation endorsement as issued by the State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity (DAB). All application records are submitted to DAB as required and we are subject to random unannounced audits by the Pesticide Branch of DAB.

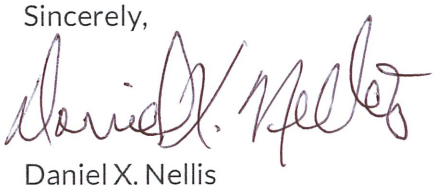
In a Federal Register Notice of January 12, 2000 (65 FR 1869) the EPA believes that the benefits of Telone use outweigh the risks.

Without a viable alternative available for nematode control, Telone use continues to be necessary for successful pineapple cultivation at Dole Hawaii. Without this option Dole Hawaii will not be able to continue in pineapple production and close to 200 jobs will be jeopardized. Each of our employees has family members who depend on those jobs.

Dole is committed to continuing to be a strong steward of the land and always will follow the science and recommendations published by the EPA and we ask that you do not pass this bill that is in contravention of scientific evidence. Dole Hawaii continues to look for any viable alternative for nematode control when it becomes available.

Thank you for your consideration and dedication to agriculture in Hawaii.

Sincerely,



Daniel X. Nellis

General Manager

Dole Food Company Hawaii

LAND USE RESEARCH
FOUNDATION OF HAWAII
1100 Alakea Street, Suite 408
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
(808) 521-4717
www.lurf.org

March 4, 2026

Representative David A. Tarnas, Chair
Representative Mahina Poepoe, Vice Chair
House Committee on Judiciary and Hawaiian Affairs

Strong Opposition to HB 1880, HD2, RELATING TO PESTICIDES (Beginning 1/1/2027, prohibits the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone. Effective 7/1/3001. [HD2])

Thursday, March 5, 2026, at 2:00 P.M.
State Capitol, Conference Room 325, and VIA VIDEOCONFERRENCE

The Land Use Research Foundation of Hawaii (LURF) is a private research and trade organization originally founded in 1979, whose members include major Hawaii landowners, developers, real estate investment trusts, utility companies, and land use professionals. LURF's mission is to research, educate, and advocate for reasonable, rational, and equitable land use planning, laws, and regulations that encourage well-planned economic growth, agriculture, housing, renewable energy, commercial and industrial uses, health care, and tourism, while safeguarding Hawaii's significant natural, historic, and cultural resources, public health, and safety.

LURF is **opposed to HB 1880, HD2**, based on, among other things, the following:

- **Telone is a restricted use pesticide (RUP) that is already sufficiently regulated and controlled based on science, and by strict government rules and regulations,** including storage (EPA regulations), sale (only licensed dealers), application (only certified applicators); location (buffer zones); use (label instructions); and reporting use (law).

- **Sufficient State and Federal regulation and safety:** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has the authority and responsibility to protect human health and the environment by regulating RUPs such a Telone at the national level. through several federal laws, including the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Other federal agencies also review and regulate RUPs, including the Foods & Drug Administration and U.S. Department of Agriculture (food safety); and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Land Management (protection of wildlife and the environment).

- **Telone is essential to Hawai'i's agricultural food crops, because it is the only effective soil fumigant** used to control nematodes, fungal diseases, insects, and other soil-dwelling pests on crops such as sweet potatoes, onions, and pineapples.

LURF **opposes HB 1880, HD2**, and respectfully requests that this bill be **deferred**.

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 2:14:46 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Cristina Holt	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha Chair Tarnas, Vice Chair Poepoe, and members of the committee.

My name is Cristina Holt. I live in Hilo. I am here in support of HB 1880 and I am going to be honest with you about why this bill should not even be controversial.

The European Union banned this chemical in 2009. That ban is almost old enough to vote. Seventeen years of peer reviewed science have piled up since then confirming what Europe already knew. You do not need a secret briefing or a special committee study. You need to pick up a journal and read it. The science is not hiding.

1,3-dichloropropene is a probable human carcinogen. It does not stay in the soil. It volatilizes. It drifts. It moves into the air that families breathe, that kids breathe walking to school, that farmworkers breathe while they are just trying to do their jobs. And the company responsible for it, Dow Chemical, is not a Hawaii company. Dow does not live here. Dow's children do not go to school next to these fields. Ours do.

Dow has spent decades and enormous sums of money making sure regulations like this one move as slowly as possible because every year of delay is another year of profit. That is not a conspiracy theory. That is their business model. And every year this legislature does not act is a year that model works exactly as intended, right here in our islands, on our people.

Europe drew this line in 2009. We are sitting here in 2026 debating whether to follow. That is not a close call. That is not a complicated policy question. That is a question about who this legislature is actually working for.

I want to believe the answer is us. Pass this bill and show me I am right.

Mahalo.

Cristina Holt Hilo, Hawaii

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 2:54:29 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Dana Keawe	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Strong Support HB1880 HD2

Dana Keawe

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 3:33:31 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Kencho Gurung	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Please **support HB 1880 HD2** which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

Classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data in Hawaii reveals consistently high 1,3-D usage by 1-2 users across several years since RUP use reporting was first mandated in 2019. In many years it was the most heavily applied (total pounds) RUP in Hawai‘i. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been applied in Central O‘ahu. Upcounty Maui usage has been high as well, but seems to have dropped off in recent years. Usage occurs near schools, homes and other sensitive areas.

Telone can drift for miles from the application site. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application.

Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields. One instance in California showed harmful levels from a source over seven miles away.

When researching alternatives to 1,3-D to treat nematodes in Hawai‘i, there are several other conventional and regenerative solutions that are available. Forty four products are listed with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). Regenerative solutions include biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Support HB 1880 HD2. Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D).

Mahalo for your consideration!

Kencho Gurung, Hilo

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 3:34:51 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Val Hertzog	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Please **support HB 1880 HD2** which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

Classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data in Hawaii reveals consistently high 1,3-D usage by 1-2 users across several years since RUP use reporting was first mandated in 2019. In many years it was the most heavily applied (total pounds) RUP in Hawai‘i. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been applied in Central O‘ahu. Upcounty Maui usage has been high as well, but seems to have dropped off in recent years. Usage occurs near schools, homes and other sensitive areas.

Telone can drift for miles from the application site. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application.

Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields. One instance in California showed harmful levels from a source over seven miles away.

When researching alternatives to 1,3-D to treat nematodes in Hawai‘i, there are several other conventional and regenerative solutions that are available. Forty four products are listed with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). Regenerative solutions include

biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Support HB 1880 HD2. Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D).

Mahalo for your consideration!

Val Hertzog

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 3:40:20 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
LEE ANNE SPENCER	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Please **support HB 1880 HD2** which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

Classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listedas a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data in Hawaii reveals consistently high 1,3-D usage by 1-2 users across several years since RUP use reporting was first mandated in 2019. In many years it was the most heavily applied (total pounds) RUP in Hawai‘i. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been applied in Central O‘ahu. Upcounty Maui usage has been high as well, but seems to have dropped off in recent years. Usage occurs near schools, homes and other sensitive areas.

Telone can drift for miles from the application site. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application.

Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields. One instance in California showed harmful levels from a source over seven miles away.

When researching alternatives to 1,3-D to treat nematodes in Hawai‘i, there are several other conventional and regenerative solutions that are available. Forty four products are listed with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). Regenerative solutions include

biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Support HB 1880 HD2. Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D).

Mahalo for your consideration!

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 3:57:58 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Lorna Holmes	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Please support this bill and ban the toxic and unnecessary pesticide Telone (1,3-D) in Hawaii, as it is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California, and is also a water contaminant. It is often used near schools, homes and other sensitive areas, and also can drift for miles from the application site in dangerous concentrations. As a matter of public health and safety, please ban this dangerous substance.

Mahalo for your consideration,

Dr. Lorna Holmes, Mo'ili'ili 96826

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 4:12:56 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Mina Elison	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha e esteemed lawmakers,

Please **support HB 1880 HD2** which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

Classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data in Hawaii reveals consistently high 1,3-D usage by 1-2 users across several years since RUP use reporting was first mandated in 2019. In many years it was the most heavily applied (total pounds) RUP in Hawai‘i. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been applied in Central O‘ahu. Upcounty Maui usage has been high as well, but seems to have dropped off in recent years. Usage occurs near schools, homes and other sensitive areas.

Telone can drift for miles from the application site. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application.

Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields. One instance in California showed harmful levels from a source over seven miles away.

When researching alternatives to 1,3-D to treat nematodes in Hawai‘i, there are several other conventional and regenerative solutions that are available. Forty four products are listed with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). Regenerative solutions include biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Support HB 1880 HD2. Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D).

Mahalo for your consideration,

Mina Elison, Ke'ei

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 4:19:14 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
G	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

This product is classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant. It can drift for miles from its application sites - I live close to Central Oahu where it has been used and I support banning this product to eliminate any possible exposure to a likely carcinogen. I recently lost a close family member to cancer, and I can assure you that we should do everything in our power to prevent anyone else from undergoing such an ordeal.

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 4:43:20 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
B.A. McClintock	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Please **support HB 1880 HD2** which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

Classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data in Hawaii reveals consistently high 1,3-D usage by 1-2 users across several years since RUP use reporting was first mandated in 2019. In many years it was the most heavily applied (total pounds) RUP in Hawai‘i. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been applied in Central O‘ahu. Upcounty Maui usage has been high as well, but seems to have dropped off in recent years. Usage occurs near schools, homes and other sensitive areas.

Telone can drift for miles from the application site. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application.

Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields. One instance in California showed harmful levels from a source over seven miles away.

When researching alternatives to 1,3-D to treat nematodes in Hawai‘i, there are several other conventional and regenerative solutions that are available. Forty four products are listed with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). Regenerative solutions include biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Support HB 1880 HD2. Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D).

Mahalo for your consideration!

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 4:51:56 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Mary Lu Kelley	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha from Kauai.

Please join me in **support for HB 1880 HD2** which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

Classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data in Hawaii reveals consistently high 1,3-D usage by 1-2 users across several years since RUP use reporting was first mandated in 2019. In many years it was the most heavily applied (total pounds) RUP in Hawai‘i. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been applied in Central O‘ahu. Upcounty Maui usage has been high as well, but seems to have dropped off in recent years. Usage occurs near schools, homes and other sensitive areas.

Telone can drift for miles from the application site. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application.

Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields. One instance in California showed harmful levels from a source over seven miles away. Kauai, Hawaii is too small a place to have 7 mile harmful levels of Telone drifts.

When researching alternatives to 1,3-D to treat nematodes in Hawai‘i, there are several other conventional and regenerative solutions that are available. Forty four products are listed with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). Regenerative solutions include biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Support HB 1880 HD2. Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D).

Do the right thing. Mahalo!

Mary Lu Kelley, Koloa

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 4:55:48 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Claire Tonry	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Please **support HB 1880 HD2** which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

Classified as a likely **carcinogen** in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data in Hawaii reveals consistently high 1,3-D usage by 1-2 users across several years since RUP use reporting was first mandated in 2019. In many years it was the most heavily applied (total pounds) RUP in Hawai‘i. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been applied in Central O‘ahu. Upcounty Maui usage has been high as well, but seems to have dropped off in recent years. **Usage occurs near schools, homes and other sensitive areas.**

Telone can **drift for miles from the application site**. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur **even when tarps are used**. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes **weeks after application.**

Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields. One instance in California showed harmful levels from a source over seven miles away.

When researching alternatives to 1,3-D to treat nematodes in Hawai‘i, there are several other conventional and regenerative solutions that are available. Forty four products are listed with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). Regenerative solutions include biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Support HB 1880 HD2. Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D).

Mahalo for your consideration!

Claire Tonry

Waimea, Kauai

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 5:12:31 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Jessica Kuzmier	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha, I am writing in support of HB1880 HD2. I believe that the ban on pesticides containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient is important to the public health of the people and the biosphere of Hawai'i. Mahalo for your consideration.

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 5:32:35 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Priscilla Stuckey	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha, Chair and Members of the Committee,

I strongly support **support HB 1880 HD2**, which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone. I urge you to support it too.

These islands, and the people of these islands, are too precious to be poisoned with a likely carcinogen such as 1,3-D. This ingredient is so dangerous it is currently banned in 40 countries. It contaminates the air, it contaminates the water, and as a result it poisons the people too.

Telone can drift for miles from the application site. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application.

And this is a product that is being applied in sensitive areas, near schools, subjecting the keiki to carcinogenic air pollution. The children of these islands deserve better.

There are other solutions besides poisoning the air, water, and land. Regenerative solutions include biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments, and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Please make public health a priority and ban Telone. Please support HB 1880 HD2.

Mahalo,

Priscilla Stuckey, PhD, Kihei

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 6:31:01 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Ann Dorsey	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

I urge you to **support HB 1880 HD2** which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

Classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data in Hawaii reveals consistently high 1,3-D usage by 1-2 users across several years since RUP use reporting was first mandated in 2019. In many years it was the most heavily applied (total pounds) RUP in Hawai‘i. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been applied in Central O‘ahu. Upcounty Maui usage has been high as well, but seems to have dropped off in recent years. Usage occurs near schools, homes and other sensitive areas.

Telone can drift for miles from the application site. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application.

Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields. One instance in California showed harmful levels from a source over seven miles away.

When researching alternatives to 1,3-D to treat nematodes in Hawai‘i, there are several other conventional and regenerative solutions that are available. Forty four products are listed with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). Regenerative solutions include biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D) - Support HB 1880 HD2

Thank you

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 7:43:21 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Tiare Smith	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha Chair and Members of the House Committee on Judiciary and Hawaiian Affairs,

My name is Tiare Smith, and I am a resident of Kahaluu, Hawaii. I am writing in strong support of HB 1880 HD2, which would prohibit the use or application of pesticides containing 1,3-dichloropropene (1,3-D), such as Telone II, beginning January 1, 2027.

I urge you to support this bill to prioritize the health and safety of our communities, keiki, farmworkers, and ʻāina. 1,3-D is classified as a likely carcinogen by the U.S. EPA (B2, probable human carcinogen) and is listed as a chemical known to cause cancer under California's Proposition 65. It is also designated as a Toxic Air Contaminant in California and has been detected as a water contaminant.

This highly volatile fumigant turns into a gas and can drift for miles from application sites, sometimes weeks after use, even when tarps are employed. Air monitoring studies in California have detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields, with one reported instance showing harmful concentrations from over seven miles away. In Hawaii, restricted use pesticide reporting data since 2019 shows consistently high usage of 1,3-D by just 1-2 users, often making it one of the most heavily applied restricted pesticides by total pounds. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been used in Central Oʻahu, with notable applications in Upcountry Maui as well. These uses occur near schools, homes, and other sensitive areas, putting residents—including children and families—at unnecessary risk.

Safer alternatives exist for managing nematodes in Hawaii's agriculture. The National Pesticide Information Retrieval System lists 44 products as potential options, including other conventional nematicides. Regenerative approaches, such as biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments, and natural deterrents—often combined with improved soil health practices—provide effective, sustainable solutions without relying on this hazardous fumigant.

Banning 1,3-D in Hawaii would protect public health, reduce environmental contamination, and encourage the adoption of healthier farming practices. Many other countries have already banned or severely restricted this chemical due to its risks.

Please prioritize the well-being of our people and environment by supporting HB 1880 HD2. I appreciate your consideration of this important measure.

Mahalo nui loa!

Tiare Smith
Kahaluu, Hawaii

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 8:39:40 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
janice palma-glenie	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha,

HB1880 HD2 will help prevent illness and even death to our ag community and beyond. the real question is: what's taken Hawai`i so long?

I live on active Ag land in Kona, have a bachelor's degree in Horticulture, and have been in the commercial plant nursery and landsdcape industry in Hawai`i for over 40 years. Making a living while protecting my patch and the natural and culutral resources of Hawai'i Island is what i do and have done for those decades.

Classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data in Hawaii reveals consistently high 1,3-D usage by 1-2 users across several years since RUP use reporting was first mandated in 2019. In many years it was the most heavily applied (total pounds) RUP in Hawai‘i. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been applied in Central O‘ahu. Upcounty Maui usage has been high as well, but seems to have dropped off in recent years. Usage occurs near schools, homes and other sensitive areas. Telone can drift for miles from the application site. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application. ETc ETc Etc

It's tme to stop the use of such a pernicious chemical. NOW.

mahalo for using your position and integrity to support this bill and the protections it will help provide.

best regards,

janice palma-glennie

kailua-kona

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 8:44:00 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
ANDREW ISODA	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Please **support HB 1880 HD2** which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

Classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data in Hawaii reveals consistently high 1,3-D usage by 1-2 users across several years since RUP use reporting was first mandated in 2019. In many years it was the most heavily applied (total pounds) RUP in Hawai‘i. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been applied in Central O‘ahu. Upcounty Maui usage has been high as well, but seems to have dropped off in recent years. Usage occurs near schools, homes and other sensitive areas.

Telone can drift for miles from the application site. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application.

Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields. One instance in California showed harmful levels from a source over seven miles away.

When researching alternatives to 1,3-D to treat nematodes in Hawai‘i, there are several other conventional and regenerative solutions that are available. Forty four products are listed with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). Regenerative solutions include biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Support HB 1880 HD2. Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D).

Mahalo for your consideration!

Andrew Isoda
Lahaina, Mau'i

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 8:59:20 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Ruta Jordans	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Please support HB1880 HD2 to ban a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone. It is a toxic air and water contaminant, which drifts for miles from the application site. It is not necessary. There is a variety of alternatives.

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 9:19:00 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
kimdonghyeon	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Please **support HB 1880 HD2** which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

Classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data in Hawaii reveals consistently high 1,3-D usage by 1-2 users across several years since RUP use reporting was first mandated in 2019. In many years it was the most heavily applied (total pounds) RUP in Hawai‘i. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been applied in Central O‘ahu. Upcounty Maui usage has been high as well, but seems to have dropped off in recent years. Usage occurs near schools, homes and other sensitive areas.

Telone can drift for miles from the application site. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application.

Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields. One instance in California showed harmful levels from a source over seven miles away.

When researching alternatives to 1,3-D to treat nematodes in Hawai‘i, there are several other conventional and regenerative solutions that are available. Forty four products are listed with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). Regenerative solutions include

biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Support HB 1880 HD2. Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D).

Mahalo for your consideration!

kimdonghyeon

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 9:21:08 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
pamela burrell	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha House Menbers,

Please ban the use of this pesticide and why wait until 2027??

please do what's right for our community our neighbors. Not the profiteers who don't live here.

Mahalo for this consideration

PamelaBurrell, Kalihiwai. Kauai

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/3/2026 11:09:19 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Kristen Young	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D). Support HB 1880 HD2.

Mahalo for your consideration,

Kristen Young
Honolulu, HI 96813

To: Representative David A. Tarnas, Chair
Representative Mahina Poepoe, Vice Chair
Committee on Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs

From: Veronica Moore, Individual Citizen

Date: March 4, 2026

RE: House Bill 1880 HD2
Measure Title: RELATING TO PESTICIDES.
Report Title: Pesticides; Telone; 1,3-Dichloropropene; Prohibited Use or Application

To All Concerned,

My name is Veronica Moore and I support House Bill 1880 HD2. Your consideration is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Veronica M. Moore

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/4/2026 7:00:01 AM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Leo Nahe Smith	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha nō,

Please **support HB 1880 HD2** which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

Classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data in Hawaii reveals consistently high 1,3-D usage by 1-2 users across several years since RUP use reporting was first mandated in 2019. In many years it was the most heavily applied (total pounds) RUP in Hawai‘i. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been applied in Central O‘ahu. Upcounty Maui usage has been high as well, but seems to have dropped off in recent years. Usage occurs near schools, homes and other sensitive areas.

Telone can drift for miles from the application site. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application.

Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields. One instance in California showed harmful levels from a source over seven miles away.

When researching alternatives to 1,3-D to treat nematodes in Hawai‘i, there are several other conventional and regenerative solutions that are available. Forty four products are listed with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). Regenerative solutions include biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Support HB 1880 HD2. Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D).

Mahalo for your consideration!

Leo, Nu‘uanu

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/4/2026 7:44:37 AM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Michael Keolamau Tengan	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha Chair and Committee Members,

My name is Keolamau, and I am a concerned citizen working within Native Hawaiian-led coastal wetland restoration organization serving Maui. I write in **strong support of HB 1880 HD2**, which prohibits the use of pesticides containing 1,3-dichloropropene (Telone).

I have and will continue to stand for what‘s best for our community, our children, and those yet to come. This pesticide is banned in 40+ countries, including the entire European Union. If it’s too dangerous for Europe, it’s too dangerous for Hawai‘i.

It is a known carcinogen. The National Toxicology Program has documented that Telone causes tumors in multiple organs in laboratory animals. It is classified as a Proposition 65 carcinogen in California and listed in the National Toxicology Program’s Report on Carcinogens.

It threatens our water. As a coastal wetland restoration practitioner, I know that what goes into our soil flows into our streams, which flow into our coastal waters. Our work Maui coastal wetlands will mean nothing if carcinogenic pesticides continue contaminating our watershed upstream.

Protecting Our Keiki and Communities

This pesticide poses particular risks to farmworkers and rural communities. It is highly volatile—meaning it evaporates easily and drifts through the air. Children attending schools near treated fields, families living in agricultural areas, and workers applying this chemical face disproportionate exposure.

Farmworker communities across the nation—predominantly Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, and Latino families—have been sounding the alarm about Telone exposure for years. We have safer alternatives. We don’t need this chemical.

Environmental and Cultural Responsibility

From an indigenous Hawaiian perspective, we are called to mālama ‘āina—to care for the land. Using cancer-causing chemicals that persist in soil, contaminate water, and harm our people is

the opposite of mālama. It is our kuleana to ensure that we are doing the best to steward the lands, waters, and peoples of Hawai‘i and this simply will not do.

The Precautionary Principle

When a chemical is: - Banned in 40+ countries - Classified as a carcinogen - Highly drift-prone and volatile - Linked to tumors in animal studies - Disproportionately harmful to vulnerable populations

The burden of proof should be on demonstrating safety, not waiting for definitive human harm.

HB 1880 HD2 applies the precautionary principle: Better to prevent harm than to wait for conclusive evidence of damage to our people.

We Have Alternatives

Modern agriculture offers many pest management strategies that don’t require carcinogenic fumigants: - Crop rotation - Cover cropping - Biological controls - Soil solarization - Non-toxic nematode management

Farmers successfully grow crops without Telone in the 40+ countries that have banned it. Hawaiian farmers can do the same—and we should support them in that transition rather than continuing to allow a dangerous chemical.

Conclusion

This bill is about protecting our people, our water, our land, and our future.

- **Protect farmworkers** from occupational cancer risk
- **Protect communities** near agricultural areas from pesticide drift
- **Protect our watershed** from carcinogenic contamination
- **Protect our keiki** who deserve to grow up without toxic exposures

I urge you to pass HB 1880 HD2.

Mahalo for your consideration.

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/4/2026 7:59:40 AM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Nanea Lo	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Hello Chair and Members of the Committee,

My name is Nanea Lo, and I respectfully urge you to **support HB 1880 HD2**, which would ban the use or application of pesticides containing 1,3-dichloropropene (1,3-D) as an active ingredient, including products such as Telone.

1,3-D is classified in the United States as a likely carcinogen. It is banned in 40 countries and is listed as a Proposition 65 carcinogen and Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also recognized as a water contaminant. These classifications reflect serious concerns about its impacts on human health and the environment.

Here in Hawai‘i, analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data since mandatory reporting began in 2019 shows consistently high usage of 1,3-D by one to two users over multiple years. In many of those years, it has been the most heavily applied RUP in the state by total pounds. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been applied in Central O‘ahu, with significant use also documented in Upcountry Maui. Applications occur near homes, schools, and other sensitive areas where keiki and kūpuna may be exposed.

Telone is a soil fumigant that is highly volatile. It can drift for miles from the application site and may continue to move off-site weeks after application. Reports have shown that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used to cover treated fields. Air monitoring has detected hazardous concentrations more than half a mile from treated areas, and in at least one documented case in California, harmful levels were traced back to a source over seven miles away. These findings underscore the real risk to neighboring communities.

Importantly, there are alternatives. When researching options to address nematodes in Hawai‘i, dozens of other products are listed with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). Beyond conventional alternatives, regenerative and biological approaches — including biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments, and natural deterrents — are available and increasingly used in combination with soil health practices. Hawai‘i has the opportunity to lead in transitioning toward safer, more sustainable agricultural systems.

Public health must come first. No community should bear the burden of exposure to a chemical that is banned in dozens of countries and known to contaminate air and water.

For these reasons, I respectfully ask you to support HB 1880 HD2 and prioritize the health of our communities by banning Telone (1,3-D).

me ke aloha ʻāina,

Nanea Lo, 96826

Carbon Cashback Hawaiʻi Member

Hawaiʻi Workers Center Board Member

Honolulu Tenants Union Member

Hawaiʻi Tax Fairness Coalition

Clean Elections Hawaiʻi Member

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/4/2026 8:24:19 AM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Taylor McKenzie	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Please **support HB 1880 HD2** which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

Classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data in Hawaii reveals consistently high 1,3-D usage by 1-2 users across several years since RUP use reporting was first mandated in 2019. In many years it was the most heavily applied (total pounds) RUP in Hawai‘i. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been applied in Central O‘ahu. Upcounty Maui usage has been high as well, but seems to have dropped off in recent years. Usage occurs near schools, homes and other sensitive areas.

Telone can drift for miles from the application site. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application.

Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields. One instance in California showed harmful levels from a source over seven miles away.

When researching alternatives to 1,3-D to treat nematodes in Hawai‘i, there are several other conventional and regenerative solutions that are available. Forty four products are listed with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). Regenerative solutions include biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Support HB 1880 HD2. Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D).

Mahalo for your consideration!

TK McKenzie, Honolulu

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/4/2026 8:45:05 AM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Nathaniel Ulm	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Hi All,
I writing in support of HB1880 to ban Telone II (1,3-Dichlooropropene). We should not be taking our chemical standards from the EPA alone. We should be looking at Western Europe and more organized democracies that protect consumers and their populations more proactively. Hawaii is geographically small. Any possible carcinogens should be highly restricted in its application, if used at all... Especially, pesticides that can easily spread beyond the application area. There are also alternatives to this. Mustard crops, crop rotation, high temperature composting, along with other non-toxic alternatives for controlling nematodes, etc. Please pass this common sense bill.

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/4/2026 9:34:36 AM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Lori Kizer	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

I strongly support HB1880 for the health of our communities and you all should too. Mahalo.

Lori Kizer, Kapaa

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/4/2026 9:45:24 AM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Ken Stover	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:
What Does This Bill Do?

Beginning 1/1/2027, prohibits the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

Why Is This Important? Sample Testimony:

Please **support HB 1880 HD2** which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

Classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data in Hawaii reveals consistently high 1,3-D usage by 1-2 users across several years since RUP use reporting was first mandated in 2019. In many years it was the most heavily applied (total pounds) RUP in Hawai‘i. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been applied in Central O‘ahu. Upcounty Maui usage has been high as well, but seems to have dropped off in recent years. Usage occurs near schools, homes and other sensitive areas.

Telone can drift for miles from the application site. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application.

Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields. One instance in California showed harmful levels from a source over seven miles away.

When researching alternatives to 1,3-D to treat nematodes in Hawai‘i, there are several other conventional and regenerative solutions that are available. Forty four products are listed with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). Regenerative solutions include biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Support HB 1880 HD2. Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D).

Mahalo for your consideration!

Ken Stover, Wailea, Maui HI

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/4/2026 10:23:19 AM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Luke Kikukawa	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha,

I am in strong support of this bill to ban Telone II (1,3-D) from use in Hawai'i. I grew up on Molokai where we were restricted by different farms from running on hills and fields, not because of tresspassing worries. But because of the harmful pesticides and insecticides that were being used. I grew up hearing about the terrible poisonings in Waimea Canyon on Kaua'i and in Kahuku on Oahu. We do not need another dangerous chemical that will expose our residents, plants, and animals to deleterious health effects.

- The U.S. EPA classified 1,3-D as "suggestive evidence of carcinogenic potential" based on recent studies.

People who breathed in 1,3-D have reported:

- irritated mucous membranes;
- irritated, watery eyes and runny nose; and
- nausea, headache, vomiting, chest discomfort, and dizziness.

Other signs and symptoms from breathing 1,3-D at high concentrations include tremors, watering eyes and drooling, diarrhea, lethargy, and death.

- Some people reported headaches, chest and abdominal discomfort that lasted for up to two years after an accident that exposed them to vapors.
- People have reported coughing and burning eyes after exposure to 1,3-D vapor. The warning agent added to 1,3-D may have caused their symptoms.

We don't know the long term health effects of this pesticide but obviously it is bad for the health of our land and people.

Mahalo,

-Luke Kikukawa

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/4/2026 10:58:14 AM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Dita Škalic	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Please **support HB 1880 HD2** which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

Classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data in Hawaii reveals consistently high 1,3-D usage by 1-2 users across several years since RUP use reporting was first mandated in 2019. In many years it was the most heavily applied (total pounds) RUP in Hawai‘i. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been applied in Central O‘ahu. Upcounty Maui usage has been high as well, but seems to have dropped off in recent years. Usage occurs near schools, homes and other sensitive areas.

Telone can drift for miles from the application site. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application.

Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields. One instance in California showed harmful levels from a source over seven miles away.

When researching alternatives to 1,3-D to treat nematodes in Hawai‘i, there are several other conventional and regenerative solutions that are available. Forty four products are listed with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). Regenerative solutions include

biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Support HB 1880 HD2. Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D).

Mahalo for your consideration!

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/4/2026 11:27:30 AM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
M. Leilani DeMello	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha,

Please **KĀKOʻO HB 1880 HD2** which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

Classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data in Hawaii reveals consistently high 1,3-D usage by 1-2 users across several years since RUP use reporting was first mandated in 2019. In many years it was the most heavily applied (total pounds) RUP in Hawaiʻi. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been applied in Central Oʻahu. Upcounty Maui usage has been high as well, but seems to have dropped off in recent years. Usage occurs near schools, homes and other sensitive areas.

Telone can drift for miles from the application site. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application.

Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields. One instance in California showed harmful levels from a source over seven miles away.

When researching alternatives to 1,3-D to treat nematodes in Hawaiʻi, there are several other conventional and regenerative solutions that are available. Forty four products are listed with the National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). Regenerative solutions include biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Support HB 1880 HD2. Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D).

Mahalo,

M. Leilani DeMello

ʻŌlaʻa, Puna, Hawaiʻi

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/4/2026 12:12:43 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Safia Gravel	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Aloha,

Please support HB 1880 HD2 which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

Classified as a likely carcinogen in the United States, 1,3-D is currently banned in 40 countries.1,3-D is listed as a Prop 65 carcinogen and a Toxic Air Contaminant by the State of California. It is also a water contaminant.

Analysis of restricted use pesticide (RUP) reporting data in Hawaii reveals consistently high 1,3-D usage by 1-2 users across several years since RUP use reporting was first mandated in 2019. In many years it was the most heavily applied (total pounds) RUP in Hawai‘i. Hundreds of thousands of pounds have been applied in Central O‘ahu. Upcounty Maui usage has been high as well, but seems to have dropped off in recent years. Usage occurs near schools, homes and other sensitive areas.

Telone can drift for miles from the application site. Reports have indicated that harmful levels can occur even when tarps are used. As a fumigant, 1,3-D is highly volatile, meaning it turns into gas and moves off-site, sometimes weeks after application.

Air monitoring has detected hazardous levels of 1,3-D more than half a mile from treated fields. One instance in California showed harmful levels from a source over seven miles away.

When researching alternatives to 1,3-D to treat nematodes in Hawai‘i, there are several other conventional and regenerative solutions that are available. Forty four products are listed with the

National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS). Regenerative solutions include biological controls, cultural and physical methods, organic soil amendments and natural deterrents, which are often used in combination with soil care.

Support HB 1880 HD2. Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D).

Mahalo for your consideration!

Safia Gravel, Hilo

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/4/2026 1:59:43 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Marcia Kemble	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Greetings Committee Members,

Please **support HB 1880 HD2** which bans the use or application of a pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient, such as Telone.

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Mahalo for your attention.
Marcia Kemble
Makiki

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/4/2026 3:53:03 PM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Brent Sipes	Individual	Oppose	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

Honorable Chair Tarnas and Judiciary & Hawaiian Affairs Committee Members:

I testify in **opposition** to **HB1880 HD2** RELATING TO PESTICIDES. I am a Professor in the College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resilience at the University of Hawaii at Manoa and my work has focused on nematode manage for the past 40 years. I offer this testimony as a citizen of the state. The proposed ban on “any pesticide containing 1,3-dichloropropene as an active ingredient" is of great concern to me. 1,3-dichloropropene (1,3-D) is an effective and safe nematicide when applied according to labeled directions. 1,3-D is a short-lived pesticide, breaking down into harmless byproducts. Release of 1,3-D into the air or contamination of ground water is rare. I am not aware of a serious health incident attributed to 1,3-D in Hawaii. What reasons are there to outright ban the use of 1,3-D?

1,3-D is predominately used in our pineapple industry to control widespread infestations of reniform and root-knot. 1,3-D is a significant cost to production, consequently producers use 1,3-D prudently, at conservative rates, and only when needed. Reasonable effective alternative nematode management options are not available to all growers. Without 1,3-D, much of our current state pineapple acreage would disappear. The responsible use of 1,3-D by our agricultural produces should not be punished.

A ban on the responsible use of 1,3-D would have negligible benefits to public health, worker safety, or the environment in general. A ban of 1,3-D would however have significant negative impact on pineapple production in the Hawaii. A ban could easily be a nail in the coffin of pineapple production in our state. For these reasons, I am **opposed to HB1880 HD2**.

Yours truly

Brent Sipes, PhD

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/5/2026 7:44:25 AM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Klayton Kubo	Individual	Support	Remotely Via Zoom

Comments:

Support with comments

HB-1880-HD-2
Submitted on: 3/5/2026 8:12:22 AM
Testimony for JHA on 3/5/2026 2:00:00 PM

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Testify
Jennifer Lum	Individual	Support	Written Testimony Only

Comments:

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Support HB 1880 HD2. Please prioritize public health and ban Telone (1,3-D).

Mahalo,

Jen Lum, 'Ewa Beach