

Code 1081

Net Contents

Malathion 5 EC Insecticide

For Agricultural or Commercial Use only

EPA Reg. No. 279-1053

EPA Est. 279-

Active Ingredients:

Malathion* 56.0%

Inert Ingredients:**

..... 44.0%

100.0%

*O, O-Dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate
Contains 5.0 lbs. Malathion per gallon, or 10.0 oz. Avoirdupois per pint

** Contains Xylene range aromatic Solvents

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans (and Domestic Animals)

Caution

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin; wash thoroughly after using. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs.

Antidote

Note to Physician: Malathion may cause cholinesterase inhibition. Atropine is antidotal. 2-PAM is also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with atropine.

For Emergency Assistance Call 716-735-3765

See other panels for additional precautionary information.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic vertebrates, and aquatic life stages of amphibians. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (i.e., swamps, bogs, marshes, and potholes). Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in areas near the application site. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops and weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

Use only with adequate ventilation. After using this product indoors, ventilate thoroughly before occupying enclosed spaces. Do not allow contact with treated surface until sprays have dried.

FMC.

FMC Corporation
Agricultural Chemical Group
Philadelphia PA 19103

Based on SAL - 4/25/89

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

Protective clothing means, at least, a hat or other suitable head covering, a long sleeved shirt and long legged trousers or a coverall type garment (all of closely woven fabric covering the body, including the arms and legs), shoes and socks.

Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Inform workers of areas or fields that may not be entered without specific protective clothing, period of time fields must be vacated and appropriate actions to take in case of accidental exposure. An example of such information is given under written warnings. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information:

CAUTION

Area treated with Malathion 5 EC on (insert plant). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried (insert State Department of Agriculture's reentry interval, if more restrictive).

In case of accidental exposure to pesticide spray or dust, wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If in eyes, flush with plenty of water. If inhaled, go to an area where the pesticide has not been applied. Get medical attention if needed.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage

Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put contents or other material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

In case of spill, avoid contact with area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Clean spills. Call FMC collect: (716) 735-3765.

To confine spill: If liquid, use surrounding soil or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay. If dry material, cover to prevent aerosol. Place derm. package in a holding container. Identify contents.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinseate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal

Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Do not cut or weld metal containers.

Directions for Crop Use

Begin applications when insects first appear and repeat as required. Full coverage is essential for control. Observe days interval between last application and harvest indicated by the number in () following the crop.

When applying this material by aircraft, mix the recommended amount with sufficient water to provide a minimum of 1 gallon of finished spray per acre.

FRUIT: Amounts recommended are amounts to use per 100 gallons of water.

Apples (3): Woolly Aphid, Bud Moth, Forbes Scale—Use 1 pint. Green Apple Aphid, Rosy Apple Aphid—Use 1½ pints. Mealybug, Spider Mites—Use 1 to 2 pints. Codling Moth, Plum Curculio, Red-banded Leafroller—Use 2 pints. Apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved. Applications of this material may cause injury on McIntosh and related varieties of apples.

Cherry (3): Black Cherry Aphid, Fruit Tree Leafroller—Use 1½ pints. Applications of this material may cause injury on certain varieties of sweet cherries, particularly in the Northwest.

Pears (1): Spider Mites, Pear Psylla, Mealybugs—Use 1 to 2 pints. Codling Moth, Plum Curculio, Fruit Tree Leafroller, Red-Banded Leafroller—Use 2 pints. Apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved. Applications may cause injury to Bosc pears under certain conditions.

Peaches (7): Oriental Fruit Moth, Plum Curculio—Use 2 pints. Apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved.

Plums (3), Prunes (3): Mealy Plum Aphid—Use 1 pint.

SMALL FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ORNAMENTALS, FIELD CROPS: Amounts recommended are amounts to use per acre in sufficient water to cover.

Blackberry (1), Boysenberry (1), Dewberry (1), Loganberry (1), Raspberry (1): Japanese Beetle, Leafhopper, Thrips, Mites—Use 1½ pints.

Cranberry (3): Leafhopper, Black-Headed Fireworms, Spittlebug Nymph, Cranberry Fruitworm—Use 1½ pints. Do not apply close to or during the bloom and berry-set period. Do not apply when foliage is wet.

Grapes (3): Spider Mites, Mealybugs—Use 1½ pints. Applications may cause injury on Ribier grapes.

Strawberry (3): Spider Mites, Aphids—Use 1½ pints. Thrips—Use 1½ to 3 pints.

Beans (1): Spider Mites, Mexican Bean Beetle—Use 1½ pints.

Beets (7): Aphids—Use 1½ to 2 pints.

Cabbage (7), Kale (7), Mustard (7), Cauliflower (7), Broccoli (3), Brussels Sprouts (7), Turnip (3): Aphids, Imported Cabbageworm, Cabbage Looper—Use 1 to 2 pints.

Celery (7): Spider Mite, Aphids—Use 1½ pints.

Corn (5) Field, Sweet, Pop: Aphids, Sap Beetle, Thrips, Young Grasshoppers—Use 1½ pints. For grasshopper control apply when nymphs are young. Injury may occur in the whorl or silk stage.

Cucumber (1), Melon (1), Squash (1): Spider Mite, Aphids—Use 1½ pints. Do not apply unless plants are dry.

Eggplant (3): Spider Mite, Aphids—Use 1 pint. Lacebug—Use 3 pints.

Lettuce (Leaf 14), (Head 7): Aphids, Leafhopper—Use 2 pints.

Onions: Thrips—Use 1½ pints. Do not apply on green onions within 3 days of harvest.

Peas (3): Pea Aphid—Use 1½ pints. Pea Weevil—Use 1½ to 2 pints. For Pea Weevil apply during early bloom before eggs are oviposited. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest if forage will be fed to livestock.

Peppers (3): Aphids—Use 1 pint.

Spinach (7): Aphids—Use 2 pints.

Tomatoes (1): Aphids—Use 2 pints. Spider Mites—Use 1½ pints.

Tobacco (7): Aphids—Use 1½ to 2½ pints.

Alfalfa, Clover: Grasshoppers, Aphids, Leafhoppers, Mites, Alfalfa Weevil Larvae, Clover Leaf Weevil—Use 1½ to 2 pints.

Barley (7), Oats (7), Rye (7), Wheat (7): Armyworm—Use 2 pints. English Grain Aphid, Greenbug—Use 1½ pints.

Ornamentals: Aphids, Spider Mites, Whitefly, Mealybugs, Thrips, Japanese Beetle Adults, Scurfy Scale, Four-Lined Leaf Bug, Tarnished Plant Bug, Rose Leafhopper, European Pine Shoot Moth—Use 1½ pints. Birch Leafminer, Boxwood Leafminer, Bagworms, Tent Caterpillar, Azalea Scale, Pine Leaf Scale, Magnolia Scale, Oak Kermes, Fletcher Scale—Use 2 pints. Monterey Pine Scale, Soft Scales—Use 2½ pints. Pine Needle Scale—Use 4 pints. Use of this material may cause injury on certain ferns, including Boston, Maidenhair and Pteris, as well as on some species of Cressula and Canari Juniper.

Directions for Livestock Use

Apply as a complete coverage spray. Begin applications when insects first appear and repeat at 2 week intervals if needed. Observe use limitations. Avoid contamination of feed, food, containers and water troughs.

Cattle (Bec. and Non-Milking): Lice—Use 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water or 6½ ounces per 5 gallons of water. One treatment may be sufficient. Repeat only if needed. Ticks—Use 1 to 2 gallons per 100 gallons of water or 6½ to 13 ounces per 5 gallons of water. Hornflies—Use 1 to 1½ gallons per 100 gallons of water or 6½ to 10 ounces per 5 gallons of water.

Do not treat calves under 1 month of age. Do not apply to lactating dairy animals, or to non-lactating dairy animals within 2 weeks of freshening.

Hogs: Lice—Use 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water or 6½ ounces per 5 gallons of water. Spray animals, pens and litter. One treatment may be sufficient. Repeat only if needed.

Sheep, Goats: Lice, Ticks, Keds—Use 1 gallon per 100 gallons of water or 6½ ounces per 5 gallons of water. Spray animals thoroughly. Repeat application after 2 or 3 weeks if needed. Do not apply to milk goats. Do not treat animals under one month of age.

Poultry (Direct Application): Northern Fowl Mite, Poultry Lice—Use 2 tablespoons per 1 gallon of water per 100 to 150 birds and spray on birds. Poultry House: Northern Fowl Mite, Chicken Red Mite, Poultry Lice, Flies—Use 4 tablespoons per 1 gallon of water. Poultry Ticks—Use 6 to 7 ounces per 1 gallon of water. Apply spray liberally to litter, walls, ceilings, roosts, nests and adjacent areas. Force spray into all cracks and crevices. Roost Paint: Chick. Red Mite, Poultry Lice—Use 2 to 7 ounces per 1 gallon of water. Brush on roosts at the rate of 1 pint per 150 feet of roost. Repeat as necessary.

Directions for Use—Grains, Seeds

For the protection of stored grains such as wheat, oats, rice, corn, rye, barley, grain, sorghum and field or garden seeds, against confused flour beetle, rice weevil, granary weevil, saw-toothed grain weevil, and Indian meal moth, apply 1 pint in 2 to 5 gallons of water per 1000 bushels. Apply as the grain is being loaded or turned into final storage.

Field and garden seeds can be protected against the above grain pests with a dosage of ½ pint in 1 to 2½ gallons of water per 500 bushels of seed.

To protect stored grains from attack by Indian meal moth, apply to the surface of clean or uninfested grain at the rate of ½ pint in 1 to 2 gallons of water per 1000 square feet of grain surface area. Apply the spray evenly over the surface of the grain. Apply immediately after grain is loaded into storage and repeat if necessary.

For a residual wall, floor, and machinery spray in grain elevators, in treating truck beds, box cars, and ships' holds before loading grain, apply 1 gallon per 25 gallons of water making thorough application. Before applying spray, clean elevators, box cars, etc., thoroughly. Remove and burn all sweepings and debris.

Directions for Mosquito Control Use

Mosquito Larvae—Use 13 ounces per acre in sufficient water or oil to obtain even coverage when applied by air or ground equipment. Repeat applications as necessary. Do not apply oil-based sprays to valuable ornamental plants as injury may occur. When applying this material by aircraft, mix the recommended amount with sufficient water to provide one to ten gallons of finished spray per acre. Observe the fish warning statement on this label.

Mosquitoes and Small Flying Insects: Mix 1 pint of Malathion 5 E. C. as directed to treat 1¼ to 2 acres (2,025 sq. ft. for smaller areas). Use a 2% to 5% spray on lawns and areas outside the home such as patios. Dilute 1 part (1 pint) Malathion 5 E. C. with 28 parts (3½ gals.) of water or kerosene-type solvents such as fuel oil or diesel oil to make a 2% mix. For a 5% mix, dilute 1 part (1 pint) Malathion 5 E. C. with 11 parts (1¼ gals.) of water or similar oil solvents. Repeat applications as necessary. Avoid applying oil-based formulations to plants as injury may occur. Do not apply where food crops may be contaminated. Malathion 5 E. C. may cause spotting on automobile paint finish. Cars should not be sprayed directly. If accidental exposure occurs, the cars should be washed immediately.

Directions for Fly Control Use

Use in and around buildings which house domestic animals, around yards and around homes. Apply to surfaces where flies alight or congregate, such as walls, stanchions, barn windows, fences and garbage cans. Repeat applications as required. Eliminate fly breeding sites. Do not apply sprays to freshly white-washed surfaces for a period of fourteen days. Do not contaminate milk, milk equipment or water.

Water Diluted Fly Spray: Use 2 gallons per 100 gallons of water. Spray the diluted mix at the rate of 1 gallon per 1000 sq. ft. on painted surfaces or 2 gallons per 1000 sq. ft. on unpainted surfaces. **Bait Sprays** — Mix 2 gallons of Malathion 5 E. C. with 2 gallons of unsulfurized molasses or corn syrup, or 20 pounds of sugar per 100 gallons of water. (Use 3 gallons with 40 pounds of sugar per 100 gallons of water if the fly population is severe). Sugar, unsulfurized molasses or corn syrups have been found in most cases to prolong the insecticidal activity of malathion against flies.

Distributors Should Sell in Original Packages Only.

Terms of Sale or Use: On purchase of this product buyer and user agree to the following conditions:

Warranty: FMC makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Except as so warranted, the product is sold as is. Buyer and user assume all risk of use and/or handling and/or storage of this material when such use and/or handling and/or storage is contrary to label instructions.

Directions and Recommendations: Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically recommended and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller and are assumed by the buyer at his own risk.

Use of Product: FMC's recommendations for the use of this product are based upon tests believed to be reliable. The use of this product being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no guarantee, expressed or implied, is made as to the effects of such or the results to be obtained if not used in accordance with directions or established safe practice.

Damages: Buyer's or user's exclusive remedy for damages for breach of warranty or negligence shall be limited to direct damages not exceeding the purchase price paid and shall not include incidental or consequential damages.

