Code 2002 **Gallons Net Contents**

Methoxychlor 2 EC

Insecticide

EPA Reg. No. 279-2685 EPA Est.,

Active Ingredients:

*Methoxychlor, Technical	25.0%
Inert Ingredients:	75.0%
	100.0%

*25.0% Methoxychlor is equivalent to 22.0% 2,2-bis (p-methoxyphenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane and 3.0% other isomers and related compounds.

Contains 2 lbs. Methoxychlor per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

For Emergency Assistance Call 716—735-3765.

See Other Panels for Additional Precautionary Statements

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans (& Domestic Animals)

Caution

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin. In case of skin contact wash with soap and water. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish, shrimp, crab and other aquatic animals. Keep out of lakes, streams, ponds, tidal marshes and estuaries. Shrimp and crab may be killed at application rates recommended on this label. Do not apply where these are important. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

This product is toxic to bees and should not be applied when bees are actively visiting the area.

FMC

FMC Corporation
Agricultural Chemical Group
2000 Market Street
Philadelphia Pennsylvania 19103

PA 3/80

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides or buried in a safe place away from water supplies. To dispose of container, reseal and offer for reconditioning, or triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling, reconditioning, or disposal in approved landfill or bury in a safe place away from water supplies. Do not reuse this container. Do not cut or weld this container. Consult Federal, State or local disposal authorities for approved alternative procedures.

Do not store below 40° F.

When mixing always add this material to the required amount of water. Applications may be made either with mist blowers or conventional spraying equipment.

Preparation of Spray Mixtures:

12% Methoxychlor spray—dilute 1 part this material with 1 part water
6% Methoxychlor spray—dilute 1 part this material with 3 parts water
2% Methoxychlor spray—dilute 1 part this material with 12 parts water
1% Methoxychlor spray—dilute 1 part this material with 24 parts water

For Control of Elm Bark Beetles—Vectors of Dutch Elm Disease: Before appearance of elm flowers or leaves apply a 12% Methoxychlor spray with a mist blower, or a 2% Methoxychlor spray with a conventional sprayer. This application will usually be in March in the South and in April in the North. Spray all bark surfaces thoroughly. When using a mist blower 2 to 3 gallons of spray will be required on the average 50 foot elm tree.

Make a second application 2½ to 3 months after the first treatment applying a 6% Methoxychlor spray with a mist blower or a 1% Methoxychlor spray with a conventional sprayer. Thoroughly cover all leaf and bark surfaces.

For Control of Elm Leafhopper Transmitting Elm Phloem Necrosis: When elm leaves are full grown apply a 6% Methoxychlor spray with a mist blower, or a 1% Methoxychlor spray with a conventional sprayer. This will usually be in May in the South and in June in the North. Thoroughly cover all leaf surfaces.

When new elm foliar growth appears, usually about 1 to 2 months after the first treatment, repeat the above application, covering all leaf surfaces thoroughly.

For Control of Both Elm Bark Beetles and Elm Leafhopper: In those states where both these insects are known to be present a three spray schedule will provide effective control.

Before the appearance of elm flowers or leaves apply a 12% Methoxychlor spray using a mist blower, or a 2% Methoxychlor spray using a conventional sprayer. Spray all bark surfaces thoroughly.

Make a second application 2½ to 3 months after the first applying a 6% Methoxychlor spray with a mist blower or a 1% Methoxychlor spray with a conventional sprayer. Cover all leaf and bark surfaces thoroughly.

A third application should be made when new elm foliar growth appears, usually about 1 to 2 months after the second treatment. Apply a 6% Methoxychlor spray with a mist blower, or a 1% Methoxychlor spray with a conventional sprayer. Cover all leaf surfaces thoroughly.

For Control of Other Forest and Shade Tree Insects: To control insects listed in the following table, use a 6% Methoxychlor spray with a mist blower at rates recommended in the table or use 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of water in conventional sprayers.

INSECTS	Pints 6% Methoxychlor Spray per tree Height of tree in feet. 80-120	65-80	50-65	35-50
May beetle	4	3	2	1½
Lace bugs on oak and sycamore	6	4	2	1½
Tussock moth	4	3	2	2
Fall webworm	2	2	1	1
Japanese beetle	4	4	4	2
Forest tent caterpillar	3	2	1½	1
Eastern tent caterpillar	4	3	2	2
Gypsy moth	2	2	1	½
Elm leaf beetle	8	6	4	2
Cankerworms	4	3	2	2

Do not spray privet or viburnum and avoid repeated applications of strong Methoxychlor sprays to evergreens.

Chinese elms may be injured by foliar sprays of high dosages of Methoxychlor when applied with conventional spraying equipment, under conditions of drought and high temperature.

Do not spray when temperatures are abnormally high.

This material is not compatible with sulfur and should not be used on foliage within 4 weeks of a sulfur spray.

For Control of Flies (Out-of-Doors): Black Flies, House Flies, Stable Flies—Use a 6% Methoxychlor spray with a mist blower. Apply at the rate of 2 gallons of spray per acre.

For Control of Flies (In Livestock Buildings): House Flies, Stable Flies—Use 1 gallon per 10 gallons of water and apply at the rate of 1 gallon per 1,000 square feet of surface. Spray particularly those areas where flies crawl or rest and congregate. Repeat as required to maintain control. Do not contaminate milk, feed or drinking water of dairy animals while treating barns. Do not use in poultry houses.

For Control of Flies (On Beef Cattle): Horn flies—Direct Application: Use 1 gallon per 50 gallons of water (4/5 pint per 5 gals.) spraying 2 quarts per animal. Apply by means of a power sprayer with orchard type nozzle or by knapsack sprayer, wetting shoulders and flanks. Repeat every 3 to 4 weeks during fly season.

Cattle Backrubber Treatment: Mix 1 quart with 5 quarts of a mixture of fuel oil. Pour 1 gallon of this mix evenly over 15 to 20 feet of "backrubber" in each of several cattle rubbing units installed in areas where the animals congregate or feed. The burlap should be re-treated every 3 to 5 weeks using 2 quarts of this mixture per 15 to 20 feet. Regular exposure of animals for about 10 weeks is necessary for best results. This method also is effective in reducing cattle lice infestations.

For Control of Cattle Lice, Hog Lice, Sheep Ticks: Use 1 gallon to 12 gallons of water. Direct spray so as to insure thorough wetting of animals using 2 quarts of spray mix per hog or sheep and 1 gallon per mature dairy or beef animal. Repeat at 14 to 16 day intervals as infestations warrant. Do not use on lactating dairy cattle within 2 weeks of freshening. Use proportionally less for young cattle. Do not apply to lactating goats.

02

hoxychlor 2 EC

cide

279-2685 EPA Est.,

nts:

or, Technical	25.0%
ts:	75.0%
	100.0%

tor is equivalent to 22.0% 2,2-bis (p-methoxyphe-ethane and 3.0% other isomers and related com-

thoxychlor per gallon.

JT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

sistance Call 716—735-3765.

for Additional Precautionary Statements

ONARY STATEMENTS

Humans (& Domestic Animals)

ed. Avoid contact with skin. In case of skin contact, nd water. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contam-c foodstuffs.

tal Hazards

xic to fish, shrimp, crab and other aquatic animals. streams, ponds, tidal marshes and estuaries. Shrimp ll.ed at application rates recommended on this label ere these are important. ot apply e y to occur. Do not apply conditions eas treated. Do not contaminate cleaning l :posal of wastes. Apply this product as speci-

MAY 1 2 1980

xic to bees and should not be applied when bees are k area.

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended for the pesticide named on this label. EPA Reg. No. 279-2685

oration
al Chemical Group
et Street
nia Pennsylvania 19103

Gallons Net Contents

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame

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

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides or buried in a safe place away from water supplies. To dispose of container, reseal and offer for reconditioning, or triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling, reconditioning, or disposal in approved landfill or bury in a safe place away from water supplies. Do not reuse this container. Do not cut or weld this container. Consult Federal, State or local disposal authorities for approved alternative procedures.
Do not store below 40° F

When mixing always add this material to the required amount of water. Applications may be made either with mist blowers or conventional spraying equipment.

Preparation of Spray Mixtures:

12% Methoxychlor spray—dilute 1 part this material with 1 part water
6% Methoxychlor spray—dilute 1 part this material with 3 parts water
2% Methoxychlor spray—dilute 1 part this material with 12 parts water
1% Methoxychlor spray—dilute 1 part this material with 24 parts water

For Control of Elm Bark Beetles—Vectors of Dutch Elm Disease: Before appearance of elm flowers or leaves apply a 12% Methoxychlor spray with a mist blower, or a 2% Methoxychlor spray with a conventional sprayer. This application will usually be in March in the South and in April in the North. Spray all bark surfaces thoroughly. When using a mist blower 2 to 3 gallons of spray will be required on the average 50 foot elm tree.

Make a second application 2½ to 3 months after the first treatment, applying a 6% Methoxychlor spray with a mist blower or a 1% Methoxychlor spray with a conventional sprayer. Thoroughly cover all leaf and bark surfaces.

For Control of Elm Leafhopper Transmitting Elm Phloem Necrosis: When elm leaves are full grown apply a 6% Methoxychlor spray with a mist blower, or a 1% Methoxychlor spray with a conventional sprayer. This will usually be in May in the South and in June in the North. Thoroughly cover all leaf surfaces.

When new elm foliar growth appears, usually about 1½ to 2 months after the first treatment, repeat the above application covering all leaf surfaces thoroughly.

For Control of Both Elm Bark Beetles and Elm Leafhopper: In those states where both these insects are known to be present a three spray schedule will provide effective control.

Before the appearance of elm flowers or leaves apply a 12% Methoxychlor spray using a mist blower or a 2% Methoxychlor spray using a conventional sprayer. Spray all bark surfaces thoroughly.

Make a second application 2½ to 3 months after the first application using a 6% Methoxychlor spray with a mist blower or a 1% Methoxychlor spray with a conventional sprayer. Cover all leaf and bark surfaces thoroughly.

The third application should be made when new elm foliar growth appears, usually about 1 to 2 months after the second treatment. Apply a 6% Methoxychlor spray with a mist blower, or a 1% Methoxychlor spray with a conventional sprayer. Cover all leaf surfaces thoroughly.

For Control of Other Forest and Shade Tree Insects: To control insects listed in the following table use a 6% Methoxychlor spray with a mist blower at rates recommended in the table or use 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of water in conventional sprayers.

INSECTS	Pints 6% Methoxychlor Spray per tree Height of tree in feet 80-120	65-80	50-65	35-50	Gallons 6% Methoxychlor Spray Per Acre
Elm beetle	4	3	2	1	2
Lace bugs on oak and sycamore	6	4	2	1	2
Tussock moth	4	3	2	2	2
Fall webworm	2	2	1		1
Japanese beetle	4	4	4	2	3
Forest tent caterpillar	3	2	1	1	2
Eastern tent caterpillar	4	3	2	2	2
Gypsy moth	2	2	1	½	2
Elm leaf beetle	8	6	4	2	—
Cankerworms	4	3	2	2	2

Do not spray privet or viburnum and avoid repeated applications of strong Methoxychlor sprays to evergreens.

Chinese elms may be injured by foliar sprays of high dosage Methoxychlor when applied with conventional spraying equipment, especially under conditions of drought and high temperature.

Do not spray when temperatures are abnormally high.

This material is not compatible with sulfur and should not be used on foliage within 4 weeks of a sulfur spray.

For Control of Flies (Out-of-Doors): Black Flies, House Flies—Apply a 6% Methoxychlor spray with a mist blower. Apply at the rate of 1 to 2 gallons of spray per acre.

For Control of Flies (In Livestock Buildings): House Flies, Stable Flies—Use 1 gallon per 10 gallons of water and apply at the rate of 1 gallon per 1,000 square feet of surface. Spray particularly those areas where flies crawl or rest and congregate. Repeat as required to maintain control. Do not contaminate milk, feed or drinking water. Exclude dairy animals while treating barns. Do not use in poultry houses.

For Control of Flies (On Beef Cattle): Hornflies—Direct Application. Use 1 gallon per 50 gallons of water (4/5 pint per 5 gals. of water) spraying 2 quarts per animal. Apply by means of a power sprayer with orchard type nozzle or by knapsack sprayer, wetting shoulders, back and flanks. Repeat every 3 to 4 weeks during fly season.

Cattle Backrubber Treatment. Mix 1 quart with 5 quarts of a light grade of fuel oil. Pour 1 gallon of this mix evenly over 15 to 20 feet of burlap "cable" in each of several cattle rubbing units installed in areas where the animals congregate or feed. The burlap should be re-treated every 3 to 5 weeks using 2 quarts of this mixture per 15 to 20 feet of cable. Regular exposure of animals for about 10 weeks is necessary for best results. This method also is effective in reducing cattle lice infestations.

For Control of Cattle Lice, Hog Lice, Sheep Ticks: Use 1 quart per 10 to 12 gallons of water. Direct spray so as to insure thorough coverage of animals using 2 quarts of spray mix per hog or sheep and 4 quarts per mature dairy or beef animal. Repeat at 14 to 16 day intervals if infestations warrant. Do not use on lactating dairy cattle or within 2 weeks of freshening. Use proportionally less for young cattle. Do not apply to lactating goats.

For Grain Storage Bin Treatment: Cadelles, Confused Flour Beetle, Flat Grain Beetle, Granary Weevil, Hairy Fungus Beetle, Lesser Grain Borers, Long-headed Flour Beetle, Red Flour Beetle, Rice Weevil, Saw-toothed Beetle--Use 1 gallon in 10 gallons of water. Apply 2 gallons of the mixture per 1,000 square feet before the grain is stored. Do not add grain to bin for at least 24 hours or until walls have dried thoroughly.

For Control of Mosquito Larvae (Midwest and Northeast U.S. only): Methoxychlor 2 EC may be mixed with water for spray application or may be applied in undiluted form to mosquito source. For aircraft application, use appropriate rate in 2 to 10 gals. of water per acre. Apply only to known mosquito breeding sites.

Prehatch—Make a single application during the winter months at a rate of 1 to 2 qts. per acre.

Larvicide—Make one or more applications to the source as needed for succeeding broods during the spring and summer. Apply at the rate of ¾ to 2 pints per acre.

DIRECTIONS FOR CROP USE

Use at the rate of 2 to 4 quarts per acre. By air apply in not less than 1 gallon of water. By ground apply sufficient water to assure thorough coverage of the plant surface (usually 25 or more gallons). Start applications at first sign of infestation and repeat 7 to 14 day intervals as needed. Observe days interval between last application and harvest indicated by number in ( ) following the crop.

Alfalfa (7), Clover (7): Alfalfa Weevil Larvae—Use 2 to 3 quarts per acre. When the Alfalfa Weevil Larvae count reaches 25 per sweep use the 2 quart per acre rate. When the Alfalfa Weevil Larvae count is more than 50 per sweep use the 3 quart per acre rate. Leafhopper, Spittlebug—Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Alfalfa Caterpillar, Flea Beetles—Use 1½ to 2 quarts per acre. Clover Leaf Weevil, Alfalfa Webworm, Fall Armyworm, Pea Weevil--Use 2 to 3 quarts per acre. Armyworms--Use 3 to 4 quarts per acre.

Asparagus (3): Asparagus Beetle—If applied later than 3 days before harvest, remove residues by washing or blanching.

Beans (3): Bean Leaf Beetle, Corn Earworm, Fall Armyworm, Leafhopper, Rose Chafer--Do not feed treated bean forage to livestock.

Beets (Roots 7, Tops 14): Blister Beetle, Flea Beetles.

Broccoli (14), Brussels Sprouts (14), Cabbage (3), Cauliflower (7): Cabbageworms (excluding loopers), Flea Beetle.

Carrots (Roots 7, Tops 14): Leafhoppers.

Collards (14), Kale (14), Kohlrabi (7): Flea Beetle.

Corn (7): Flea Beetles, Rose Chafer.

Cantaloupes (7), Cucumbers (1), Melons (7), Pumkins (7), Squash (7): Cucumber Beetles.

Eggplant (7), Peppers (7): Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers.

Lettuce (14): Leafhoppers.

Peanuts: Velvetbean Caterpillar—Use 2 to 3 quarts per acre.

Peas (7): Pea Weevil.

Potatoes (0), Tomatoes (7): Blister Beetle, Colorado Potato Beetle, Flea Beetle, Leafhoppers, Tomato Fruitworm.

Radishes (7), Rutabegas (7), Turnips (14): Flea Beetles.

Soybeans: Mexican Bean Beetle, Soybean Caterpillar, Velvetbean Caterpillar--Use 2 to 3 quarts per acre.

Dealers 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 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.