



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

Steven Rogosheske
Terra International, Inc.
600 Fourth Street
P.O. Box 6000
Sioux City, Iowa 51102-6000

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

MAR 27 2000

Subject: Carbaryl 90DF
EPA Registration No. 9779-294
Resubmission dated December 8, 1999 in response to
EPA Letter dated November 30, 1999 in Response to GDE.

Dear Mr. Rogosheske:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable provided that you make the labeling changes indicated below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:

1. You must change the PHI for Strawberries to 7 days. The PHI for Proso Millet is 21 days, and the PHI for Sweet Potato is 7 days.
2. On page 22 delete the statement "Error. Bookmark not defined" under the heading "Imported Fire Ant Control".
3. On page 23 in the table under the heading "Mosquito Control" change the word "CROP" to "SITE" since there are no crops listed in this column.

Submit two copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely,

George Tompkins
George Tompkins, Ph.D., Entomologist
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

CARBARYL 90DF

Sevin® brand water dispersible granule for broad spectrum insect control

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Carbaryl (1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate)90.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS10.0%

Total.....100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING/AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

N-METHYL CARBAMATE

- IF IN EYES:** Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.
- IF SWALLOWED:** Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of the throat with a finger. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- IF ON SKIN:** Wash skin with soap and plenty of water. If irritation develops, get medical attention.
- IF INHALED:** Remove person to fresh air and apply respiration if indicated.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

WARNING

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

May be fatal if swallowed. Causes eye irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist or dust particles. Do not use this product in commercial food areas of food handling establishments, restaurants, or other places where food is prepared or processed.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Carbaryl is a moderate, reversible cholinesterase inhibitor. Atropine is antidotal. Do not use 2-PAM, opiates or cholinesterase inhibiting drugs.

Read Additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

EPA Reg. No. 9779-294

EPA Est. No. 9779-AR-13

Manufactured For
 CENEX/LAND O' LAKES Agronomy Co.
 P. O Box 64089, St. Paul, MN 55164-0089
Riverside® Serves Agriculture. Agriculture Serves Everyone.

NET CONTENTS
 LBS.
 9/C27/6

ACCEPTED
 with **COMMENTS**
 In EPA Letter Dated:
MAR 27 2000
 Under the Federal Insecticide,
 Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
 as amended, for the pesticide
 registered under EPA Reg. No.
9779-294

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and extremely toxic to aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, except under forest canopy and for use on rice. Discharge from rice fields may kill aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

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

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 in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER, FOOD OR FEED BY STORAGE OR DISPOSAL.

STORAGE

Store in a dry location away from foods, feeds, seeds, and other agricultural chemicals. Keep storage area locked when not in use. Keep container closed when not using. Do not allow water into container as this may cause deterioration of product. Handle in accordance with information given under PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS. In the event of spillage, scrape up and dispose of in accordance with information given under PESTICIDE DISPOSAL. Repackage and relabel useable product in a sound container. In case of fire or other emergency, report at once by toll-free telephone to 800-424-9300.

DISPOSAL

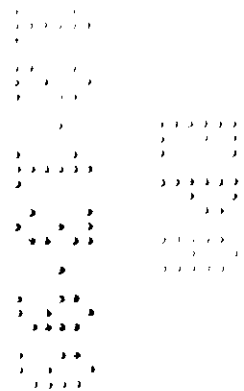
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

CARBARYL 90DF is a water dispersible granule for broad spectrum control of insects. It readily disperses in water to form a spray which may be applied by air, ground, center pivot, or solid set irrigation equipment.

PRE-HARVEST AND GRAZING USE INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS: Tolerances established under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act permit the sale of crops bearing probable carbaryl residues when this product is used in accordance with label directions. If used as directed, treated forage may be grazed or used as feed for dairy and meat animals without causing illegal residues in meat or milk. To avoid illegal residues in crops, meat and milk, do not apply at greater rates and more frequent intervals than stated on the label.



PLANT RESPONSE PRECAUTIONS: To avoid possible injury to tender foliage, do not apply to wet foliage or when rain or high humidity is expected during the next two days. Carbaryl injures Boston Ivy, Virginia creeper and maidenhair fern. During early season, it may also injure Virginia and sand pines. Observe label instructions on apple thinning and on combinations with certain herbicides on rice and soybeans.

SPRAY PREPARATION: Remove oil, rust, scale, pesticide residues and other foreign matter from mix tanks and entire spray system. Flush with clean water. Fill tank with $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Slowly add the required amount of CARBARYL 9ODF and then the remaining volume of water. Prepare only as much spray mixture as can be applied on the day of mixing. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension. Do not store spray mixtures for prolonged periods.

COMPATIBILITY: CARBARYL 9ODF is compatible with a wide range of pesticides. It has been used without plant injury with most common insecticides, miticides, fungicides, nutrients, adjuvants, and petroleum oil as used on citrus. If compatibility of CARBARYL 9ODF with another product and the resulting crop response are unknown, it should be tested on a small scale. Curdling, precipitation, greasing, layer formation or increased viscosity are symptoms of incompatibility. When preparing combination sprays, first add CARBARYL 9ODF to water. Mix thoroughly and then add combination products to the mixture. Do not apply tank mix combinations unless your previous experience indicates the mixture is effective and will not result in application problems, excessive residues, or plant injury. Unstable under highly alkaline conditions. Not effective if used with alkaline material such as Bordeaux, lime-sulfur and casein lime spreaders.

APPLICATION: On all crops use sufficient gallonage to obtain thorough and uniform coverage. Calibrate spray equipment to deliver the required amount. Use 50 mesh slotted strainers in spray system and 25 mesh slotted strainers behind nozzles. To clean spray system after use, drain and flush with water.

INSECT CONTROL: Apply when insects or their damage appears. To maintain control, repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals or as necessary unless a shorter interval is specified below. Where a dosage range is indicated, use lower rate on young plants and early instars and higher rate on mature plants, advanced instars and adults. Thorough and uniform spray coverage is essential for effective control. CARBARYL 9ODF does not control spider mites. If spider mites are a problem, use a registered miticide.

CROP ROTATION: Subsequent planting of food and feed crops in treated soil must be made with crops on this or other carbaryl labels.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot and solid set. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

SPRAY PREPARATION: Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS: First prepare a suspension of CARBARYL 9ODF in a mix tank. Fill tank with $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of CARBARYL 9ODF, and then the remaining volume of water. (Suspension concentrations using the appropriate dosage per acre recommended on this label of CARBARYL 9ODF per 1 to 4 gallons of water are recommended). Then set sprinkler to deliver 0.1 to 0.3 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of CARBARYL 9ODF into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. The suspension of CARBARYL 9ODF should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. If you should have any other questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialist, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

NOTE: When treatment with CARBARYL 9ODF has been completed, further field irrigation over the treated area should be avoided for 24 to 48 hours to prevent washing the chemical off the crop.

**GENERAL PRECAUTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS
THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS**

Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension.

Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute solution per unit time.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shutdown. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift, when system connection or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product must be dismantled and drained.

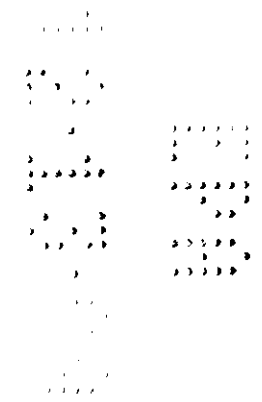
Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the label-prescribed safety devices for public water supplies are in place.

FORAGE, FIELD AND VEGETABLE CROPS

Apply in sufficient spray volume to obtain thorough coverage. To prepare small volumes of spray, use 1 1/4 tablespoons of CARBARYL 90DF per gallon of water where rates of 1 1/8 pounds per acre or 1 1/8 pounds per 100 gallons are indicated in the table below.



CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 90DF/ACRE	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
All Forage, Field and Vegetable Crops In this Section	Grasshoppers	5/8 to 1 2/3	See specific Forage, Field or Vegetable Crop	Use 5/8 to 1 2/3 lbs. for nymphs on small plants or sparse vegetation in wastelands, rangeland, ditch banks and borders. Use 1 1/8 to 1 2/3 lbs. for adult grasshoppers or applications to dense vegetation.
Alfalfa Clovers	Blister beetles, Mexican bean beetle	5/8 to 1 1/8	7 (Alfalfa) 7 (Clovers)	Observe plant response precautions.
	Alfalfa caterpillar, Bean leaf beetle, Cucumber beetles, Green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Three cornered alfalfa hopper, Thrips, Velvetbean caterpillar	1 1/8		For alfalfa weevil larvae if pretreatment damage is extensive, cut alfalfa and treat the stubble. Use higher rate in areas east of the Rocky Mtns. On dense growth use 25 to 40 gallons per acre with ground equipment to ensure adequate coverage.
	Alfalfa weevil larvae, Armyworm, Cloverhead weevil, Corn earworm, Cutworms, Egyptian alfalfa weevil larvae, Essex skipper, European alfalfa beetle, Fall armyworm, Lygus bugs, Stink bugs, Webworms, Yellow-striped armyworm	1 1/8 to 1 2/3		Apply only once per cutting.

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 90DF/ACRE	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS	
Asparagus	Asparagus beetle	1 1/8 to 2 1/4	1	Treat ferns or brush growth. Do not treat more than once every 3 days.	
	Apache cicada Asparagus beetle	2 1/4 to 4 1/2	Post harvest application only.		
Beans (including blackeyed peas, cowpeas, crowder or southern peas, dry beans, green beans, lima beans, navy beans and snap beans) Lentils (except California)	Blister beetles, Mexican bean beetle	5/8 to 1 1/8	3 (succulents) 21 (dried) 14 (forage) 21 (hay)	Observe plant response precautions.	
	Alfalfa caterpillar, Bean leaf beetle, Cucumber beetles, Flea beetles, Green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Three cornered alfalfa hopper, Thrips, Velvetbean caterpillar, Western bean cutworm	1 1/8			
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Cutworms, European corn borer, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug, Webworms.	1 1/8 to 1 2/3			
	Alfalfa looper	1 2/3			
	Cowpea curculio	2 1/4			
	Corn earworm, Lima bean pod borer, Lygus bugs, Stink bugs	2 1/4			CALIFORNIA ONLY

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 90DF/ACRE	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Cabbage, Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cauliflower, Kohlrabi	Flea beetles, Harlequin bug	5/8 to 1 1/8	3	
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Diamondback moth, Fall armyworm, Imported Cabbageworm	1 1/8 to 2 1/4		
Chinese cabbage, Collards, Horseradish, Kale, Mustard greens, Radishes, Rutabagas, Turnips	Flea beetles, Harlequin bug, Leafhopper	5/8 to 1 1/8	14 (Chinese cabbage, kale, collards, mustard greens) 7 (horseradish, radishes, rutabaga, turnips)	
	Aster leafhopper	1 1/8 to 1 2/3		
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Imported cabbageworm, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug	1 1/8 to 2 1/4		
Carrots, Celery, (except CA), Parsnips, Parsley	Flea beetles, Leafhoppers	5/8 to 1 1/8	7(carrots,parsnip) 14(parsley,celery)	Treat on a 7 day schedule.
	Aster leafhopper, Lygus bugs, Spittlebugs	1 1/8 to 1 2/3		
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug	1 1/8 to 2 1/4		

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 90DF/ACRE	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Corn (field, sweet, pop)	Army, Chinch bugs, Corn earworm, Corn rootworm, adults, European corn borer, Fall armyworm, Flea beetles, Japanese beetle, Sap beetles, Southwestern corn borer, Leafhoppers	1 1/8 to 2 1/4	Field & Pop 14 (forage, silage) 48 (grain, fodder) Sweet 2 (ears) 14 (forage) 48 (fodder)	OBSERVE BEE CAUTION. For insects attacking silks and ears apply at 1 to 6 day intervals starting when first silks begin to dry. For larvae in whorl and foliage feeders, apply as necessary. Optimum timing and good coverage are essential for effective control. For optimum chinch bug control, apply at least 20 gallons of water per acre by ground and direct spray toward stalk to provide thorough coverage. For optimum European corn borer control, do not apply in less than 3 gallons of water per acre by air and 15 gallons of water per acre by ground.
	Western bean cutworm	2 1/4		Treat when infestation averages 15% and at 90% to 100% tassel emergence. Treatment after 100% silk emergence will reduce effectiveness
	Cutworms	2 1/4 to 7 1/4		For broadcast application, use 7 1/4 pounds in at least 20 gallons (ground) or 5 gallons (air) of water per acre.

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 90DF/ACRE	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Cucumber, Melons, Pumpkins, Squash	Pickleworm, Melonworm	5/8 to 1 1/8	3	Observe plant response precautions. Avoid excessive applications.
	Cucumber beetles, Flea beetles, Leafhoppers, Squash bugs	1 1/8		
Flax, Proso millet (except CA)	Armyworm	5/8 to 1 2/3	42	Do not graze treated areas or harvest for dairy feed prior to crop maturity.
Dandelion, Endive (Escarole), Lettuce	Flea beetles, Harlequin bug, Leafhoppers	5/8 to 1 1/8	14 - 15	Observe plant response precautions. Treat on a 7 day schedule after heads begin to form.
	Aster leafhopper, Lygus bugs, Spittlebugs	5/8 to 1 2/3		
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Imported cabbageworm, Stink bugs, Tarnished plantbug	1 1/8 to 2 1/4		
Forage Grasses, Pasture	Armyworm, Black grass bugs, Chinch bugs, Essex skipper, Fall armyworm, Range caterpillars, Range crane fly, Striped grass looper, Thrips	1 1/8 to 1 2/3	0 (Aerial application) 14 (Ground application)	To control thrips in grasses grown for seed, use high spray pressure to improve penetration into boot. Apply a minimum of 2 applications per year. Allow at least 14 days between applications. Carefully mark swath to avoid over application.
	White grubs (green June beetle)	1 2/3 to 2 1/4		
Garden beet, Spinach, Swiss chard	Flea beetles, Harlequin bug, Leafhoppers	5/8 to 1 1/8	7 (garden beet)	Treat on a 5 to 7 day schedule.
	Aster leafhopper	1 1/8 to 1 2/3	14 (Spinach, Swiss chard)	
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug	1 1/8 to 2 1/4		

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 90DF/ACRE	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Peanuts	Blister beetles, Mexican bean beetle	5/8 to 1 1/8	14	
	Alfalfa caterpillar, Bean leaf beetle, Cucumber beetles, Green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Rednecked peanutworm, Three cornered alfalfa hopper, Thrips, Velvetbean caterpillar	1 1/8		
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs, Webworms	1 1/8 to 1 2/3		
	Whitefringed beetle adults, Cutworms	2 1/4		
Peas	Colorado potato beetle, Leafhoppers	1 1/8	3 (fresh)	
	Armyworms	1 1/8 to 1 2/3	21 (dried)	
	Alfalfa caterpillar, Cutworms, Pea leaf weevil, Pea weevil, Yellow striped armyworm	1 2/3		
	Alfalfa looper	2 1/4		
Potato, Tomato Eggplant, Pepper	Colorado potato beetle, Flea beetles, Leafhoppers	5/8 to 1 1/8	7(potato) 3 (tomato, pepper, eggplant)	Thorough coverage is essential to effectively suppress stink bugs. When disease transmission is suspected, monitor fields following application and retreat if reinfestation occurs.
	European corn borer, Fall armyworm, Lace bugs, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug, Tomato fruitworm, Tomato hornworm, Tomato pinworm	1 1/8 to 2 1/4		
	Cutworms	2 1/4		

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 90DF/ACRE	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Prickly Pear Cactus	Cochineal scale (crawlers)	2 ¼	1	Apply as needed at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 7 applications per season.
Rangeland	Black grass bug, Mormon cricket, Range caterpillars, Range crane fly	5/8 to 7/8	0 (Aerial application) 14 (ground application)	For aerial applications only. Apply a maximum of 2 applications per year. Allow at least 14 days between applications. Carefully mark swath to avoid over application.
Rice	Armyworm, Chinchbugs, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs	1 1/8 to 1 2/3	14	Do not apply propanil herbicide within 15 days before or after CARBARYL 90DF application or plant injury will result (Mississippi Delta & Texas). Do not use on rice field in which crayfish and/or catfish farming is included in the cultural practice (Mississippi Delta and Texas). CAUTION: May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where these are important resources.
	Armyworm, Leafhoppers, Tadpole shrimp	2 ¼		CALIFORNIA ONLY: For optimum tadpole shrimp control apply to water when pest first appears.
Sorghum (milo and grain sorghum)	Armyworm, Chinch bugs, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs, Webworms	1 1/8 to 2 ¼	21 (grain, fodder) 14 (grazing, forage)	Direct spray into forming heads for optimum insect control. For chinch bugs use high gallonage ground application directed at the base of plants. This product may not effectively control the Southern green stink bug. Treat for sorghum midge when 25 to 30 percent of heads have emerged from boot and are in bloom. Repeat application 3 to 5 days later if adults are still active. A third application may be necessary in late planted sorghum or if midge are abundant.
	Sorghum midge, Southwestern corn borer	1 2/3		
	Cutworms	2 ¼		

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 90DF/ACRE	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Soybeans	Bean leaf beetle, Cucumber beetles, Green cloverworm, Mexican bean beetle, Velvetbean caterpillar	5/8 to 1 1/8	21 (grain) 14 (grazing, forage)	Do not apply a combination of CARBARYL 90DF and 2,4-DB herbicides to soybeans. Use lower rate for light to moderate populations. To control heavy infestations, use higher rate.
	Corn earworm	5/8 to 1 2/3		
	Blister beetles, Grape colaspis	5/8 to 1 1/8		
	Alfalfa caterpillar, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Three cornered alfalfa hopper, Thrips	1		
	Armyworm, Cutworms, Fall armyworm, Stink-bugs, Webworms	1 1/8 to 1 2/3		
	Painted lady (Thistle caterpillar), Saltmarsh caterpillar, Woollybear caterpillar, Yellow striped armyworm	1 2/3 to 2 1/4		
Sugar beets	Armyworm, Beet leaf beetle, Fall armyworm, Flea beetles, Leafhoppers, Webworms	1 1/8 to 1 2/3	28 (roots, forage)	Retreatment interval is 14 days.
	Cutworms	1 2/3		
Sunflower (except CA)	Cutworms	1 2/3	60	
	Armyworm, Fall armyworm, Sunflower moth	1 2/3 to 2 1/4		
	Stem weevil, Sunflower beetle	1 1/8 to 2 1/4		

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 90DF/ACRE	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Sweet Potato (except CA)	Corn earworm, Cucumber beetles, Flea beetles, Sweet potato hornworm, Tortoise beetles	1 1/8 to 2 1/4	14	Apply as a foliar spray as needed.
	Yellow striped armyworm	2		
	Sweet Potato weevil	1 to 2		Full coverage of plants is essential. Use lower rate on young plants and higher rate on mature plants.
Wasteland, Rights-of-ways, Hedgerows, Ditchbanks, Roadsides	Black grass bug, Mormon cricket, Range caterpillars, Range crane fly	5/8 to 1 1/8	14	Apply a maximum of 2 applications per year. Allow at least 14 days between applications. Do not allow foraging or cut for hay within 14 days of last application by ground. Aerially treated areas may be grazed or cut for hay on day of treatment. Carefully mark swath to avoid over application.
Wheat (including triticale) (except CA)	Flea beetles	5/8 to 1 1/8	21 (grain, straw) 7 (forage)	Application is effective against eggs, larvae, and adult of the cereal leaf beetle.
	Cereal leaf beetle	1 1/8		
	Armyworm, Fall armyworm	1 1/8 to 1 2/3		
Tobacco	Tobacco Flea beetle	1 1/8 lbs./50 gal. and apply 6 gal. of spray/100 square yards	0	IN PLANT BEDS: To prevent injury, avoid excessive applications.
	Green June beetle grubs	5/8 lb./100 gals.		Apply only to areas that larvae have uprooted by sprinkling as a drench with 50 to 100 gallons per 100 square yards.
	Budworms, Fall armyworms, Flea beetles, Hornworms, Japanese beetle, June beetle, Suckfly	1 1/8 to 2 1/4		IN FIELDS: Use lower rate on young plants (up to knee height). Use at least 10 gallons of prepared spray per acre. Begin treatments when worms are small. If late season applications are necessary, allow three days before priming or cutting.

TREE FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

For dilute sprays, apply the specified dosage per 100 gallons of water. For concentrate and aerial sprays, increase the concentration of CARBARYL 90DF in the spray mixture to apply an amount per acre equivalent to that in a dilute spray. The optimum spray gallonage will depend on tree size, density and stage of growth. Typical spray gallonages per acre range from 200-300 gallons for dilute sprays; 30-100 gallons for concentrate sprays; and 10-25 gallons for aerial sprays. Do not exceed maximum label rate per acre per application.

CROP	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 90DF/100 GALS.	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
APPLE THINNING			Apply 1 full coverage dilute spray between 10 and 25 days after full bloom. If factors such as tree age, variety, nutrition, previous crop pruning, bloom and degree of set favor excessive fruit thinning with CARBARYL 90DF, exercise caution to avoid possible yield reduction.
Apples only	1/3 to 5/8	3	For easily thinned varieties including Cortland, Grimes, Jonathan, McIntosh, Orleans, Rome Beauty, Puritan, Red Delicious, Winesap, Yellow Newton.
	5/8 to 1 1/8		For difficult to thin varieties including Baldwin, Ben Davis, Duchess, Early McIntosh, Golden Delicious, Lady Apple, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Steele Red, Turley, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, and York Imperial.

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 90DF/ 100 GALLONS	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Almond	Peach twig borer, San Jose scale, Fruit tree leafroller	1 1/8	14	Apply in popcorn or petal fall stages and again when the May brood of the peach twig borer begins to hatch or thereafter as needed.
	Navel orangeworm			Time early or mid-season applications to correspond to moth flight peaks. Make a late season application at initiation of hull split or up to 10% hull split. Do not apply more than 5 1/2 pounds per acre.
Apples, Pears	Apple aphid, Apple rust mite, Apple sucker, Bagworms, California pearslug (pear sawfly), Codling moth, Eye-spotted bud moth, Green fruitworm, Lecanium scales, Lesser appleworm,	7/8 to 1 1/8	3	WEST OF ROCKY MTS. To avoid undesired apple thinning, delay use until at least 30 days after full bloom. For psylla control, apply when eggs hatch or young nymphs are present.

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 90DF/ 100 GALLONS	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
	Lygus bugs, Orange tortrix, Oystershell scale, Pear leaf blister mite, Pear psylla, Pear rust mite, San Jose scale, Tentiform leafminers, Woolly apple aphid			
	Apple mealybug, Apple aphid, Codling moth, White apple leafhopper	5/8		EAST OF ROCKY MTS. To avoid undesired apple thinning, delay use until at last 30 days after full bloom. For optimum scale control apply when crawlers are present.
	Apple maggot, Apple rust mite, Bagworms, Eastern tent caterpillar, European apple sawfly, Eyespotted bud moth, Forbes scale, Fruit tree leafroller, Green fruitworm, Japanese beetle, Lacanium scales, Lesser appleworm, Oystershell scale, Pear psylla, Pear leaf blister mite, Pear rust mite, Periodical cicada, Plum curculio, Redbanded leafroller, Rosy apple aphid, San Jose scale, Tarnished plant bug, Tentiform leafminers, Woolly apple aphid, Yellowheaded fireworm	1 1/8		

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 90DF/ 100 GALLONS	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Citrus Fruit (such as grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines, citrus citron, kumquats and hybrids)	Avocado leafroller, California orange-dog, Citrus cutworm, Citrus root weevil, Fruit-tree leafroller, Orange tortrix, Western tussock moth, West Indian sugarcane borer (adults)	1 1/8	5	Do not apply more than 22 1/4 lbs. of CARBARYL 90DF per acre per application. Do not apply less than 10 gallons of dilute spray mixture per mature tree. May be mixed with petroleum oils commonly used on citrus.
	Black scale, Brown scale, California red scale, Citricola scale, Citrus snow scale, Yellow scale	7/8 to 1 1/8		
Filbert	Filbert aphid, Filbert leafroller, Filbertworm	1 1/8	14	Apply when leafroller eggs are hatching. Repeat on first appearance of adult filbert moths and again 3 to 4 weeks later.
Olives	Olive scale	7/8 to 1 1/8	14	For optimum scale control apply when crawlers are present. Do not exceed 2 applications per year. Do not apply more than 16 lbs. of CARBARYL 90DF per acre per application.
Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines	Apple pandemis, Codling moth, Cucumber beetle, European earwig, Fruit tree leafroller, Japanese beetle, June beetle, Lecanium scales, Lesser peachtree borer, Olive scale, Orange tortrix, Oriental fruit moth, Peach twig borer, Periodical cicada, Plum curculio, Redbanded leafroller, San Jose scale, Tarnished plant bug, Tussock moth, Variegated leafroller	1 1/8	3	Do not apply more than 6 2/3 lbs. of CARBARYL 90DF per acre per application to apricots. For optimum scale control apply when crawlers are present. Spray limbs and trunks thoroughly, weekly during moth flight.

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 90DF/ 100 GALLONS	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Pecans	Black margined aphid, Fall webworm, Hickory shuckworm, Lesser webworm, Pecan leaf phylloxera, Pecan nut casebearer, Pecan spittlebug, Pecan weevil, Twig girdler, Walnut caterpillar	1 1/8 to 2 1/4	14	Do not apply more than 8 pounds of CARBARYL 90DF per acre per application.
Plums, Prunes, Cherries	Black cherry aphid, Brown soft scale, Cherry fruitworm, Cherry maggot, European earwig, Eyespotted bud-moth, Forbes scale, Fruit tree leafroller, Green fruitworm, Japanese beetle, Lecanium scales, Lesser peachtree borer, Mealy plum aphid, Oystershell scale, Peach twig borer, Plum curculio, Prune leafhopper, Redbanded leafroller, Rose chafer, San Jose scale, Variegated leafroller	1 1/8	3	Do not apply more than 6 2/3 lbs. of CARBARYL 90DF per acre per application. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For lesser peach tree borer control, spray limbs and tree trunks thoroughly, weekly during moth flight.
	Codling moth, Eastern tent caterpillar, Orange tortrix, Tussock moth	7/8		
Walnut	Calico scale, European fruit lecanium, Filbertworm, Fruit tree leafroller, Frosted scale, Codling moth	5/8	14	For codling moth, apply first spray when average cross sectional diameters of developing nuts are 1/2 to 3/4 inch. Repeat during middle or late June as needed.
	European earwig	2 1/4		Spray tree trunks to point of run-off.

SMALL FRUIT CROPS

Recommended dosages refer to pounds of CARBARYL 90DF per acre. The optimum spray gallonage will depend on plant size, density and stage of growth. Typical spray gallonages per acre range from 100-300 gallons for dilute sprays, 30-100 gallons for concentrate sprays, and 10-25 gallons for aerial sprays. Do not exceed maximum label rate per acre per application.

CROP	INSECT	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 90DF/ACRE	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Blackberries, Raspberries, Dewberries (including boysenberries and loganberries)	European raspberry aphid, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers, Rose chafer, Snowy tree cricket	1 1/8 to 2 1/4	7	
	Omnivorous leafroller, Raspberry sawfly	2 1/4		CALIFORNIA ONLY
Blueberries	Blueberry maggot, Cherry fruitworm, Cranberry fruitworm, European fruit lecanium, Japanese beetle	1 2/3 to 2 1/4	7	Apply 3 weeks before harvest and repeat as necessary.
Cranberries	Cutworms, Cranberry fireworms, Cranberry fruitworms, Japanese beetle, Leafhopper, Rose chafer	1 2/3 to 3 1/3	7	Apply in late bloom and as needed at 7 to 10 day intervals.
Grapes	European fruit lecanium, Grape leaf-folder, Grape leafhopper, Western grapeleaf skeletonizer, Western yellow-striped armyworm	1 1/8 to 2 1/4	7	Apply before first brood leaf folder larvae emerge from rolls.
	Cutworms, Eight-spotted forester, Grape berry moth, Japanese beetle, June beetle, Orange tortrix, Omnivorous leafroller, Redbanded leafroller, Saltmarsh caterpillar	2 1/4		
Strawberries	Flea beetle, Meadow spittlebug, Omnivorous leaf tier (strawberry fruitworm), Strawberry leafroller, Strawberry weevil	1 1/8 to 2 1/4	1	CARBARYL 90DF may injure Early Dawn and Sunrise varieties on the Delmarva Peninsula.

TREES AND ORNAMENTALS

For control of certain insects on trees, ornamentals, woody plants and shrubs, apply the recommended amount of CARBARYL 90DF in 100 gallons of water. Use hand or power-operated sprayer to wet leaves and twigs to the dripping point. Do not use on Boston ivy, Virginia creeper, or maidenhair fern. During early season it may also injure Virginia and sand pines.

PESTS	POUNDS OF CARBARYL PER 100 GALLONS	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
<p>Ants, Apple aphid, Armyworm, Azalea leafminer, Bagworms, Birch leafminer, Blister beetle, Boxelder bug, Boxwood leafminer, Brown tail moth, Cankerworms, Catalpa sphinx, Chiggers, Cutworms, Cypress tip moth, Eastern spruce gall adelgid, Elm leaf aphid, Elm leaf beetle, Elm spangworm, Eriophyid mites, European pine shoot moth, Fall armyworm, Flea beetles, Fuschia gall mite, Fullar rose beetle, Gall midges, Gall wasps, Greenstriped mapleworm, Grasshoppers, Gypsy moth, Hackberry nippegall maker, Holly bud moth, Holly leafminer, Jackpine budworm, Japanese beetle, Jeffrey pine needleminer, June beetles, Lace bugs, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers, Locust borer, Maple leafcutter, Mealybugs, Mimosa webworm, Nantucket pine tip moth, Oak leafminers, Oak leaf skeletonizer, Oak moth, Oakworm complex, Orleander caterpillar, Olive ash borer, Orangestriped oakworm, Orange tortrix, periodical cicada, Pine looper, Pine sawfly, Pine spittlebug, Pitch Pinte tip moth, Plant bugs, Poinsettia hornworm, Psyllids, Puss caterpillar, Redhumped oakworm Rose aphid, Rose chafer, Roseslug, Saddled prominent caterpillars, Sawflies (exposed), Scale insects, Sowbugs, Spiny elm caterpillar, Springtails, Spruce needleminer, Subtropical pine tip moth, Tent caterpillars, Thrips (exposed), Thorm bug, Ticks, Tree hoppers, Walnut caterpillar, Webworms, Western hemlock looper, Willow leaf beetles, Yellow poplar weevil</p>	1 1/8	<p>Observe plant response precautions.</p> <p>Apply dilute sprays to obtain thorough coverage of upper and lower leaf surfaces to control scale insects, treat trunks, stems and twigs in addition to plant foliage. For optimum worm control, treat when in early instars. Additions of a sticker may improve residual control.</p> <p>Applications for control of maple leafcutter on sugar maple should be made when larvae are in 2nd instar after mining and as cases are being formed.</p> <p>DO NOT ALLOW PUBLIC USE OF TREATED AREAS DURING APPLICATIONS OR UNTIL SPRAYS HAVE DRIED.</p>
<p>Balsam twig aphid, Cooley Spruce gall adelgid, Douglas fir tussock moth, Spruce budworm, Western Spruce budworm</p>	1 1/2 to 2 1/4	<p>Use the higher rate when large larvae or heavy populations are present.</p>

PESTS	POUNDS OF CARBARYL PER 100 GALLONS	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Ips engraver beetles, Mountain pine beetle, Roundheaded pine beetle, Spruce beetle, Western pine beetle	17 ¾	Effective for beetle control or as a protective treatment. Apply 1 gallon of spray per 50 square feet of bark prior to beetle flight of host tree attack. Treat tree trunks from ground level up, until trunk diameter is less than 5 inches. Repeat treatments as needed.
Elm bark beetle		Apply approximately 20 to 30 gallons of spray mixture for each 50 feet of elm tree for thorough coverage of all bark surfaces on trunks, limbs and twigs.

LAWNS AND RECREATIONAL AREAS

For control of certain turfgrass pests, apply the recommended rates in sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage and turf thatch penetration. Where a dosage range is indicated, use the higher rate on large pests populations, advanced instars and dense vegetation. Repeat treatment as necessary. Do not allow public use of treated areas during applications or until sprays have dried.

SITE	PESTS	AMOUNT OF CARBARYL 90DF		SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
		OZ. PER 1000 SQ FT	POUND PER ACRE	
Turf grasses	Ants, Armyworm, Centipedes, Chiggers, Cutworms, Earwigs, Essex skipper, European chafer, Fall armyworm, Fiery skipper, Grasshoppers, Green June beetle grub, June beetles, Leafhoppers, Lucerne moth, Millipedes, Mosquitos (adults), Sowbugs, Spittlebugs, Springtails, Ticks, Yellow-striped armyworm	¾ to 1 ½	2 ¼ to 4 3/8	For Armyworm, Cutworm and Fall Armyworm control : Do not irrigate treated areas following insecticide application. For Green June Beetle Grub Control: Make applications when grubs are feeding near the soil surface. Water or irrigate turf grasses soon after treatment.
	Chinch bugs, Mole crickets, Sod webworms (lawn moths)	2 ½ to 3	6 2/3 to 8 7/8	For Chinch Bug Control: Treat entire grass area rather than just damaged areas. Irrigation of turf grass area before treatment will aid in penetration of insecticide into turf grass. For Mole Cricket Control: Treatment should be made the afternoon or early evening following turf grass irrigation. Do not irrigate treated areas following

SITE	PESTS	AMOUNT OF CARBARYL 90DF		SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
				insecticide application. For Sod Webworm Control: Do not irrigate treated areas following insecticide application.
	Bluegrass billbug, European crane fly, Fleas, White grubs (such as Japanese beetle, Chafer beetle, and Phyllophaga spp. larvae)	3	8 7/8	For European Crane Fly Control: Treatments should be applied in early spring, April 1 to April 15, or as recommended by local Agricultural Extension Service agents. Water or irrigate turf grasses thoroughly soon after treatment. For White Grub Control: Applications should be made when grubs are feeding near the soil surface, usually during late March through May, or July to early September, or as recommended by local Agricultural Extension Service agents. Water or irrigate turf grasses thoroughly soon after treatment.

IMPORTED FIRE ANT CONTROL

Error! Bookmark not defined. SITE	AMOUNT OF CARBARYL 90DF/VOLUME OF WATER	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Lawns, Cemeteries and Recreational Areas (including turf, golf courses, and parks) Pastures, Rangelands, Forested Lands and Wasteland	1 2/3 pounds/100 gals. or ¾ tablespoon/gal.	Apply a total of 2 gallons of the diluted solution over the surface of each mound or at least 1 quart per 6 inches of mound diameter using a bucket, can or other appropriate equipment. Thoroughly wet mound and surrounding area to a 4 ft. diameter (12 sq. ft). Do not disturb mounds prior to treatment. Pour solution from a height of about three feet to give sufficient force to break mound apex and flow into ant tunnels. For best results apply in cool weather, 65°-80°F, or in early morning or late evening hours. Repeat applications if mound activity resumes after 10 days. Treat new mounds as they appear. Pressurized sprays may disturb the ants and cause migration, reducing product effectiveness. DO NOT ALLOW PUBLIC USE OF TREATED AREAS DURING APPLICATIONS OR UNTIL SPRAYS HAVE DRIED.
Nursery Stock, Vegetable Transplants, Foliage Plants and Bedding Plants	1 2/3 pounds/100 gals.	DO NOT USE ON ANY FOOD CROP NOT LISTED ON THE LABEL. Do not make more than one application, either as a root-dip or a drench treatment (applied to the point of saturation). Avoid contact with foliage and treat only the growing media when using on bedding plants.

CONTROL OF TICKS WHICH TRANSMIT LYME DISEASE

SITE	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Lawns and Recreational Turfgrass (Including: Lawns and Perimeters, Golf Courses, Sports Fields, Cemeteries, Parks, and Pastures) Shrubs, Ornamentals, Wooded Areas (Including: Military Posts, Logging camps, and Campsites), Wastelands	For control of juvenile and adult ixodes spp. ticks (Deer tick, Bear tick, and Black legged tick) and Amblyomma spp. ticks (Lone Star tick), apply at the rate of 1 ounce per 4 gallons of water. Begin applications in late spring or early summer (May/June). Thoroughly treat entire turf area, shrub beds, ornamental plantings, wooded areas, and around outside perimeters of homes/buildings where exposure to ticks may occur. Repeat at 3 to 4 week intervals since ticks may be reintroduced from surrounding areas by animals.

MOSQUITO CONTROL

For dilute spray ground applications to trees (including shade trees, shelter belts, forests, plantations, parks and recreational areas), ornamentals, woody plants and shrubs, apply the specified dosage per 100 gallons of water. For concentrate spray ground applications, apply the specified dosage per acre in sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage.

For aerial applications to forest trees (including shade trees, shelter belts, plantations, parks and recreational areas) and commercially grown ornamentals, woody plants and shrubs, apply the specified dosage per acre in sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage. Avoid direct application to lakes, streams and ponds.

CROP	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 90DF/100 GALS.	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Pastures, Rangelands, Yards, Parks, Recreational Areas, Logging Camps, Military Posts and Adjacent Forested Lands or Wastelands	1/3 to 1 1/8	Treat shrubbery and areas where adult mosquitoes congregate. Treat when adult mosquitoes are active in early mornings or late evening. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Use 5/8 to 1 1/8 lb. per 100 gallons in mistblower, 5/8 to 1 1/8 lbs. per acre in aerial sprays and 1 1/8 lbs. per are in low pressure ground sprayers. Do not use where shrimp and crabs are important resources. Observe bee caution.
	27 ¾	For residual control in subtropical regions, apply 4 gallons of prepared spray per 2000 square feet of surface area. Repeat in 3 to 6 months or when necessary.

PEST CONTROL AROUND BUILDINGS

PESTS	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 90DF/ 100 GAL.	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Ants, Cockroaches	22 ¼	For external use around buildings only. Do not treat animals. Apply as a coarse wet spray or with a paintbrush to outdoor sleeping quarters of pets, outside perimeter of dwellings and other areas where insects tend to congregate. Do not use where edible products are exposed, being prepared, processed or served. Avoid application to surfaces where visible spray residues are objectionable.
Brown dog tick, Earwig, Flea, Millipede, Silverfish	11 ¼	

POULTRY ROOSTS AND BUILDINGS ONLY

POULTRY QUARTERS	POUNDS OF CARBARYL 90DF/ 100 GAL.	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Bed bug, Chicken mite, Flea, Lice, Northern fowl mite	4 ½	DO NOT TREAT POULTRY OR GAME BIRDS. Apply 1 to 2 gallons of spray mixture per 1,000 square feet of wall, litter or roost surface. Force spray into cracks. Repeat as needed. Avoid contamination of nests, eggs and feeding and watering troughs. Ventilate while spraying. Do not treat premises within 7 days of slaughter.
Fowl tick	17 ¾	
Lesser mealworm	55 ½	Apply 2 gallons of spray mixture per 1,000 square feet of floor space or litter surface. Repeat as needed. Ventilate while spraying. Do not treat premises within 7 days of slaughter.

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