JUN 2 4 1998

J. Allen Dunlap III Platte Chemical Co. 150 S. Main Street, Fremont, NE 68025-5697

Dear Mr. Dunlap:

Enclosure

PM - 19

Subject: Deleted Uses Clean Crop Methoxychlor 2EC EPA Registration No. 34704-102 Amendment application of October 27, 1995

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, is acceptable provided that you:

Reg # 34704 - 102

Submit five (5) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. Refer to the A-79 Enclosure for a further description of final printed labeling.

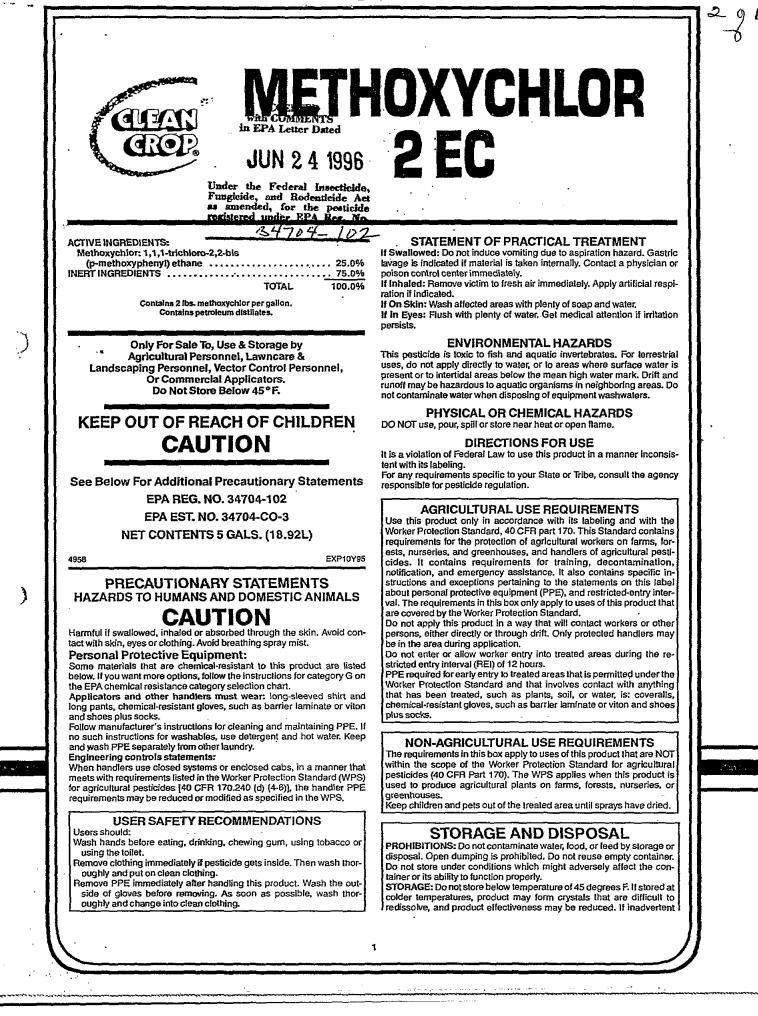
If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours

DHE.

Dennis H. Edwards, Jr. Product Manager (19) Insecticide Rodenticide Branch Registration Division (7505C)



METHOXYCHLOR 2 EC

EPA REG. NO. 34704-102

Storage and Disposal, Cont'd.

cold storage occurs for a short time period, it may be possible to reconstitute the product. Place in warm storage (70 to 80 degrees F.) until product reaches room temperature and then agitate to dissolve crystals. This technique is usually not effective for large crystals or a solid crystalline layer at the bottom of the container. Store in safe manner. Store in original container only. Store in cool, dry place. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can affect package strength. Personnel should use clothing and equipment consistent with good pesticide handling. **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate 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 at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Ageinal, of the trazerous tracto type contact a sub-Regional Office for guidance. CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Metal: 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. Plastic: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Apply METHOXYCHLOR 2EC at recommended rates with ground equipment to thoroughly cover foliage and fruit. Mix METHOXYCHLOR 2EC in water using the appropriate volume of water for equipment to be used (for example, 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre for ground concentrate sprayers and greater amounts for high volume sprayers).

Begin application at first sign of infestation (for fruits, begin at petal fall) and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. Do not apply within the number of days to harvest as indicated in () immediately following each crop.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE

ALFALFA (7), CLOVER (7), COWPEAS (7), and FORAGE GRASSES (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. Leathopper, Spittlebug—Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Alfalfa Caterpillar, Flea Beetles—Use 11/2 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. Do not graze or feed treated cowpea vines or cowpea hay to livestock.

ASPARAGUS (3): Asparagus Beetles—use 2 to 41/2 quarts per acre. If applied within 3 days of harvest, remove residues by washing or blanching.

APPLE (7), PEAR (7), QUINCE (7): Apple Maggot, Codling Moth, Japanese Beetle, Plum Curculio, Tent Caterpillar—Use 71/2 to 15 quarts per acre, or 2 to 3 quarts per 100 gals. water at 350 to 500 gals. per acre.

APRICOT (21), CHERRY (7), NECTARINE (21), PEACH (21), PLUM (7), PRUNE (7): Cherry Fruitworm, Cherry Fruitflies, Japanese Beetle, Plum Curculio, Rose Chafer, Tent Caterpillar, Cankerworms—Use 71/2 to 15 qls. per acre, or 2 to 3 qls. per 100 gals. water at 350 to 500 gals. per acre.

BEANS (3), BLACK-EYED PEAS (3): Corn Earworm, Cucumber Beetles, Fall Armyworm, Alfalfa and Garden Webworms, Flea Beetles, Mexican Beetle, Potato Leafhopper, Bean Leaf Beetle, Japanese Beetle—Apply 2 to 6 quarts per acre. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest if vines are to be used for feed or forage.

BROCCOLI (14), BRUSSELS SPROUTS (14), BEETS (Roots-14, Tops-14), CABBAGE (3), CAULIFLOWER (7), CARROTS (14), COL-LARDS (14), EGGPLANT (7), KALE (14), KOHLRABI (7), LETTUCE (14), PEPPER (7), RADISH (7), RUTABAGA (7), SPINACH (14), TUR-NIP (Roots-7, Tops-14): Blister Beetles, Fiea Beetles, Leafhoppers, Alfalfa Looper, Fall Armyworm, Japanese Beetle, Imported Cabbageworm-Apply 2 to 41/2 quarts per acre.

BLACKBERRY (14), LOGANBERRY (14), RASPBERRY (14), BOYSEN-BERRY (14), DEWBERRY (14), YOUNGBERRY (14), STRAWBERRY (14): Rose Chafer, Strawberry Weevil, Flea Beetles, Ornnivorous Leaf Tier, Spittlebugs, Japanese Beetle—Apply 2 to 3 qts. per acre, or per 100 gals, per acre.

BLUEBERRY (14), CURRANT (14), GOOSEBERRY (14): Japanese Beetle, Cranberry Fruitworm, Leafhoppers, San Jose Scale(crawlers): 2 to 6 qts. per acre, or 2 to 3 qts. per 100 gals, of water at 100 to 200 gals, per acre.

CANTALOUPE (7), CUCUMBER (7), MELONS (7), PUMPKINS (7), SQUASH (7): Squash Vine Borer, Fall Armyworm, Cucumber Beetles, Flea Beetles—2 to 6 qts. per acre. May be applied within one day of harvest if 31/2 qts. per acre or less is used.

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CORN (7): Fall Armyworm, Armyworm, Japanese Beetle, Flea Beetles: Use 2 to 41/2 gts. per acre. Do not feed treated corn to livestock. 394

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GRAPE (14): Berry Moth, Grape Leafhopper, Japanese Beetle, Leaf Skeletonizer, Rose Chafer—Use 2 to 6 qts. per acre or 2 to 3 qts. per 100 gals. of water at 100 to 200 gals, per acre. PEANUTS (7), SOYBEANS (7): Velvet Bean Caterpillar, Mexican Bean

Beetle, Japanese Beetle, Blister Beetles, Garden Webworm, Alfalfa Webworm, Cowpea Curculio, Leafhoppers, Fall Armyworm—Use 2 to 6 qts. per acre. Do not graze or feed treated soybean hay or straw to livestock.

PEAS (7): Pea Weevil—Use 3 to 6 qts. per acre. Apply when insects first appear and repeat as needed. Bean Leaf Beetle—Use 2 to 6 qts. per acre. Do not graze or feed treated pea vines or pea hay to livestock. POTATO (Irish) (0): Colorado Potato Beetle, Flea Beetles, Fall Army-

POTATO (Irish) (0): Colorado Potato Beetle, Flea Beetles, Fail Armyworm, Leafhoppers, Blister Beetles-Use 2 to 41/2 qts. per acre.

SWEET POTATO (0), YAM (0): Fail Armyworm, Flea Beetles—Use 2 to 41/2 qts. per acre.

TOMATO (7): Colorado Potalo Beetle, Flea Beetles, Fall Armyworm, Leafhoppers, Blister Beetles—Use 2 to 6 qts. per acre. May be applied up to one day of harvest if 31/2 qts. or less is used.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE (except dairy animals): For the control of certain external parasites—Use as spray only. Do not use in dipping vats. For control of horn files, apply a solution containing 1% Methoxychlor to each mature animal. To prepare a 1% solution use 1 quart METHOXYCHLOR 2 EC in 121/2 gallons of water and apply 2 quarts of this spray mixture per mature animal. For control of Short-Nosed and Long-Nosed cattle lice, apply as a drenching spray using same rate as above. Repeat applications every three to four weeks during fly season but do not apply more often than once every three weeks. Do Not use on dairy animals, in milk rooms or in dairy barns. Do Not use in dipping vats.

HOGS: For control of lice apply a solution containing 1% Methoxychlor to each mature animal. To prepare a 1% solution use 1 quart METHOXY-CHLOR 2 EC in 121/2 gallons of water and apply 2 quarts of this dilution as a drenching spray per mature animal.

SHEEP, NON-LACTATING GOATS: For control of Ticks, Keds, Fleas apply a solution containing 1% Methoxychlor to each mature animal. To prepare a 1% solution use 1 quart METHOXYCHLOR 2 EC in 121/2 gallons of water and apply 2 quarts of this dilution as a drenching spray per mature animal.

CATTLE BACK RUBBER TREATMENT (Horn Flies on Beef Cattle): Prepare a 5% Methoxychlor solution by mixing 1 qt. METHOXYCHLOR 2 EC with 5 qts. stove oil or light grade fuel oil. Pour 1 gal. of this mixture evenly over 15 to 20 ft. of burlap "cable," in each of several cattle rubbing units installed in areas where animals loaf or feed. The burlap should be retreated every 3 to 5 weeks using 2 qts. of mixture per 15 to 20 ft. of "cable." Regular exposure of animals for about 10 weeks is necessary for best results. This method is also effective in reducing Cattle Lice Infestations.

CONTACT AND SPACE SPRAY FOR FLIES: To reduce populations of houseflies and stable flies, in barnyards, in alleys, and other outdoor locations, dilute 1 pint of METHOXYCHLOR 2 EC with 21/2 gals. of water and apply in space by mist blower or directly to flies by hydraulic sprayer, hand sprayer or cylindrical pressure sprayer. Care should be taken to avoid contamination of milk handling equipment, feedstuffs, feed troughs and watering receptacles. Dairy animals should not be present while spraying. Do not use in dairy barns, milk rooms or poultry houses.

ORNAMENTALS AND SHADE TREES

This product is NOT to be used in public parks.

FLOWERS, ORNAMENTALS: For control of Blister Beetles, Cankerworms, Tent Caterpillers, Cucumber Beetles, Flea Beetles, Fleahoppers, Flower Thrips, Japanese Beetle, Leathoppers, Rose Chater, Rose Slugs (sawfiles): Use 2 to 3 qls. per 100 gals. of water. Spray thoroughly to runoff. Begin applications when insects first appear and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals or as needed. For Tent Caterpillars, apply when larvae first appear before they begin to spin their web.

SHADE TREES AND SHRUBS: Tent Caterpillars, Cankerworms, Japanese Beetle—Use 2 to 3 qts. per 100 gals. of water, spray thoroughly to runoff. Begin applications when insects first appear and repeat at 7- to 14-day intervals as needed. CONTROL OF ELM BARK BEETLES: The principal carriers of the

CONTROL OF ELM BARK BEETLES: The principal carriers of the fungus which causes Dutch Elm disease. Remove motor vehicles from spray areas or wash immediately after spraying. Spray may damage paint finishes.

For HYDRAULIC SPRAYERS—Mix 8 gals. of product to 100 gals. of water. Apply sufficient spray to thoroughly wet all bark on trunk, limbs and twigs; 20 to 30 gals. of spray are usually required for a 50-foot elm tree.

For MIST SPRAYERS—Mix 5 gals. of product to 10 gals. of water. Thorough coverage of all bark surfaces is important; usually 2 to 3 gals. of spray are required to adequately cover a 50-foot elm tree.

Make application as a dormant spray treatment, any time after the elm trees lose their leaves in the fall and before the new leaves or flowers appear in the spring. Apply when temperature is above 40 degrees F, and there is no danger of freezing before the spray dries. CONTROL OF ELM LEAFHOPPER (Vectors of Elm Phloem

CONTROL OF ELM LEAFHOPPER (Vectors of Elm Phloem Necrosis)—Apply first application when elm leaves are fully grown. Use

METHOXYCHLOR 2 EC

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a 6% spray solution of METHOXYCHLOR 2EC with a mist blower or a 1% spray solution in a conventional sprayer. This application will be made in May in the Southern States and in June in the Northern States. Thoroughly cover all leaf surfaces. When second flush of growth appear, usually 1 to 2 months after first treatment, repeat the above application covering all leaf surfaces thoroughly.

In those states where both the Eim Leafhopper and Eim Leaf Beetle are known to be present a three-spray schedule will provide effective control. Apply protective spray before Elm flowers or leaves sprout, follow with second protective spray 21/2 to 3 months after the first. Then apply the third protective spray about 1 to 3 months after the second protective spray. Be sure to thoroughly cover all bark and foliar surfaces with each protective spray.

NOTICE PLATTE WARRANTS THAT THIS PRODUCT CONFORMS TO THE CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION ON THE LABEL THEREOF AND IS REA-SONABLY FIT FOR THE PURPOSES STATED ON SUCH LABEL ONLY WHEN USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS UNDER NORMAL USE CONDITIONS, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ELIMINATE ALL RISKS INHERENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF THIS PROD-UCT. CROP INJURY, INEFFECTIVENESS, OR OTHER UNINTERNDED CONSECUENCES MAY DESULT DECAUSE OF SLICH EACTORS AS UCT. CROP INJURY, INEFFECTIVENESS, OR OTHER UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS WEATHER CONDITIONS, PRESENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, ALL OF WHICH ARE BE-YOND THE CONTROL OF PLATTE. IN NO CASE SHALL PLATTE BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. ALL SUCH RISKS SHALL BE ASSUMED BY THE BUYER.

EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY PROVIDED HEREIN, PLATTE MAKES NO EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY PROVIDED HEREIN, PLATTE MARES NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, MERCHANTABILITY, FIT-NESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY, AND PLATTE'S TOTAL LIABILITY, SHALL BE FOR DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE COST OF THE PRODUCT PRODUCT.

> FORMULATED FOR PLATTE CHEMICAL CO.

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FREMONT, NEBRASKA 68025-5697

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