

JUL 31 1992

Mr. Russell F. Sawyer
Riverdale Chemical Company
425 West 194th Street
Glenwood, IL 60411-3699

Dear Mr. Sawyer:

Subject: Revised labeling in response Methoxychlor Reregistration
Riverdale Methoxychlor Emulsifiable Concentrate
EPA Registration No. 228-105
Amendment application of July 15, 1992

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended is acceptable. A stamp copy is enclosed for your records.

Revise the environmental hazards wetlands statement to:

"Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark."

Sincerely yours,

DHE

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

Enclosure

Riverdale

METHOXYCHLOR EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE

APPROVED
JUL 31 1965
Pesticide
Registration Act
228-105

To kill Gypsy Moth, Inchworms, Japanese Beetles and other listed Insects on
Roses, Flowers, Shrubs, Trees, Fruits and Vegetables.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:		
Methoxychlor: 1,1,1-trichloro-2, 2-bis(p-methoxyphenyl) ethane	24.0%	
INERT INGREDIENTS:	76.0%	
TOTAL	100.0%	

ONE GALLON CONTAINS 2 POUNDS TECHNICAL METHOXYCHLOR

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly after using and before eating or smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

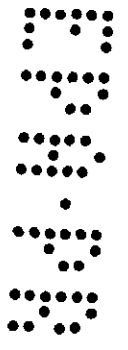
If Swallowed — Call a physician immediately. Gastric lavage is indicated if material was taken internally. DO NOT INDUCE vomiting unless other treatment is not available. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. If it is necessary to induce vomiting, give person one or two glasses of water and insert finger in back of throat. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If Inhaled — Remove person to fresh air. Apply respiration if indicated. If On Skin — Wash immediately with soap and water. If In Eyes — Flush with plenty of water.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes, and potholes) except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.



to perform other tasks only if the person is wearing the personal protective equipment listed on the label for a pesticide handler.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact unprotected workers, either directly or through drift. Fully protected handlers wearing long pants, long sleeved shirts, socks, shoes and chemical resistant gloves may be in the area during application.

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.

FOR CONTROL OF ELM BARK BEETLES—Hydraulic Sprayers—Mix with water at the rate of 8 gallons METHOXYCHLOR E C SPRAY to 100 gallons water. Apply sufficient spray to thoroughly wet all bark on trunk, limbs and hungs 20 to 30 gallons of spray are usually required for a 50-foot elm tree.

Mist Blowers—Mix with water at rate of 5 gallons Methoxychlor E.C. Spray to 10 gallons water. Thorough coverage of all bark surfaces is important, usually 2 to 3 gallons of spray are required to adequately cover a 50-foot elm tree.

All applications should be made as a dormant treatment before new leaves or flowers appear in the spring. Apply when temperature is above 40°F. and there is no danger of freezing before the spray dries.

FORAGE CROPS—(Alfalfa, clover, grass, soybeans, cowpea and peanut forage). Make application at first sign of infestation and repeat 7 to 14 day intervals as needed. Do not apply later than 7 days before harvest or grazing. Do not graze or feed treated cowpea vine, cowpea hay, soybean hay or straw to livestock.

Leafhopper, spittlebug—Use 1 to 2 qts. in sufficient water to cover 1 acre.

Alfalfa caterpillar, flea beetles—Use 1½ to 2 qts. in sufficient water to cover 1 acre.

Alfalfa weevil larvae, Alfalfa webworm, Fall armyworm, Clover leaf weevil, Mexican bean beetles, Pea weevil, Soybean caterpillar, Velvet bean caterpillar—Use 2 to 3 qts. in sufficient water for 1 acre.

Cowpea curculio, Japanese beetle—Use 3 qts. in sufficient water for 1 acre.

Armyworm—Use 3 to 4 qts. in sufficient water for 1 acre.

POTATOES—To control Colorado potato beetle, leafhopper and flea beetles use 2 quarts in sufficient water for 1 acre. Repeat as necessary.

GRAIN STORAGE BINS—To clean up storage in empty storage bins, use 1 gallon in 10 gallons water applying rate of 2 gallons spray per 1,000 sq. ft. before products are stored. This aids in control of cadelle, flat grain beetle, sawtoothed grain beetle, lesser grain borer, red flour beetle, long-headed flour beetle, rice weevil, granary weevil, confused flour beetle, foreign grain beetle and hairy fungus beetle.

NOTE: Do not add grain to bin for at least 24 hours or until walls have dried out thoroughly.

SELF APPLICATOR FLY CONTROL ON CATTLE—(Except dairy animals)—For control of hornflies, dilute 1 gallon with 4 gallons of diesel fuel or furnace type oil. Do not use any other type of oil. Use 1 gallon of solution to saturate burtop on "back rubber", soak burtop every 2 to 3 weeks.

MOSQUITO CONTROL—METHOXYCHLOR E.C. SPRAY is effective in the control of Mosquitoes, both Adult and Larvae on non-Agricultural land and may be applied as a fog or mist from suitable equipment.

ADULT MOSQUITOES—THERMAL FOG EQUIPMENT. Thermal fogging is more effective in early morning and late evening. Application time for control of Adult Mosquitoes should coincide with time of most activity of the Mosquito. Avoid thermal fogging when winds exceed 5 miles per hour as effectiveness is reduced.

	Fuel Oil	Methoxychlor E.C. Concentration	Acres Rate
For 100 gal of Spray Solution	98.5 gallons	3.5 gallons	1% 0.5# actual per acre
For 5 gal of Spray Solution	4 gal + 7 pints	1 pint	1% 0.5# actual per acre

Note 5-7 gallons of Thermal Fog Spray solution should cover 1 acre.

SPRAYING EQUIPMENT Mist blowers or Sprayers require mixing of the METHOXYCHLOR E.C. in water solution and applying as a mist to areas frequented by Adult Mosquitoes.

	Fuel Oil	Methoxychlor E.C. Concentration	Acres Rate
For 100 gal of Spray Solution	98 gallons	4 gallons	1% 0.5# actual per acre
For 5 gal of Spray Solution	4 gal + 7 pints	1.5 pint	1% 0.5# actual per acre

Note 5-7 gallons of spray solution should cover 1 acre

AIRCRAFT SPRAYING—Over large Land Areas. For low volume spraying mix 1 gallon of METHOXYCHLOR E C in 15 gallons of light fuel oil or co-solvent (Such as Esso HAN, Sinclair 110 etc.) and apply approx 4 gallons per acre

MOSQUITO LARVAE—On non-agricultural land, beaches and other public park areas **SPRAYING**: Mist blowers or Power Sprayers

Mix 1 pint of METHOXYCHLOR E C in either light fuel oil or water to make 10 gallons of spray and apply to 1 acre (Equivalent to 1 gallon per 100 gallons). Spray Marshland, swamps and low lying areas, standing water and puddles. Thorough even coverage is essential for effective control. Application rate should be equivalent to 0.2# actual per acre sprayed. Repeat as necessary for control. Apply only to known Mosquito Breeding sites and in Approved Spray areas

DO NOT SPRAY FOOD CROPS WITHIN THE NUMBER OF DAYS SHOWN IN PARENTHESES FOR EACH CROP.

FRUIT TREES

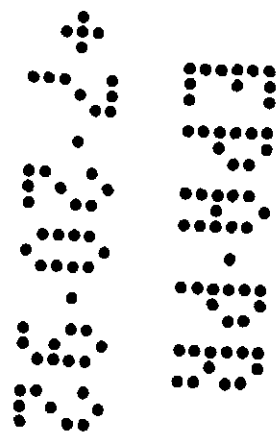
Apples (7) Apricots (21) Cherries (7) Nectarines (21) Peaches (21) Pears (7) Plums (7) Prunes (7) Quinces (7)

INSECTS

Apple Maggot, Cane-worm, Cherry Fruit Fly, Cherry Fruit Worm, Coaling Moth, Japanese Beetles, Leafhopper, Pear Slug, Plum Curculio, Tent Caterpillar.

DISEASES

Use 1½ to 2 tablespoons in 1 gallon of water. Spray thoroughly to cover all plant surfaces. Begin at petal fall. Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals, as needed to maintain effective control.



VEGETABLES
 Asparagus (2) Beans (7) Beets (14) Broccoli (14) Brussels Sprouts (14) Cabbage (2) Carrots (14) Cauliflower (7) Celery (14) Corn (7) Cucumber (1) Eggplant (7) Kale Kohlrabi (1) Lettuce (14) Melons (7) Peas (7) Peppers (7) Potatoes (3) Pumpkins (7) Radishes (7) Rutabagas (7) Spinach (14) Squash (7) Summer Squash (7) Tomatoes (7) Turnips (7)

INSECTS
 Asparagus Beetle, Beet webworm, Blister Beetle, Colorado Potato Beetle, Gum earworm, Green-Striped Cabbage worm, Cucumber Beetle, Fall Army worm, Flea Beetle, Imported Cabbage worm, Japanese Beetle, Leafhopper, Melonworm, Mexican Bean Beetle, Pear Slug, Rose Chafer, San Jose Scale (Crawlers), Spittlebug, Strawberry Weevil, Tomato Hornworm

DOSE
 Use 1 1/2 to 2 tablespoons in 1 gallon of water. Begin application at first sign of infestation. Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals as needed to maintain effective control.

*Peas--Do not graze or feed treated pea vines or pea hay to livestock.
 *Turnips--If tops are used for food, do not spray within 14 days of harvest.

SMALL FRUITS & BERRIES
 Blackberries (14) Blueberries (14) Cranberries (14) Currants (14) Gooseberries (14) Grapes (14) Loganberries (14) Raspberries (14) Strawberries (14)

INSECTS
 Cankerworm, Cherry Fruit Fly, Cranberry Fruit Worm, Cherry Fruit Worm, Grape Berry Moth, Leaf Skeletonizer, Japanese Beetle, Leafhopper, Oriental Fruit Moth, Pear Slug, Rose Chafer, San Jose Scale (Crawlers), Spittlebug, Strawberry Weevil.

DOSE
 Use 1 1/2 to 2 tablespoons in 1 gallon of water. Spray thoroughly to cover all plant surfaces. Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals, as needed to maintain effective control.

SHADE TREES ORNAMENTALS
 Birch, Dogwood, Elm, Holly, Magnolia, Maple, Oak, Pine, Sycamore

INSECTS
 Blister Beetle, Cankerworm, Cucumber Beetle, Eastern Tent Caterpillar, Elm Leaf Beetle, Fall Webworm, Fall Armyworm, Flea Beetle, Forest-Tent Caterpillar, Gypsy Moth, Inchworm, Japanese Beetle, Leaf Hopper, Lacebug, Leaf Roller, May Beetle, Rose Chafer, Rose Slug Sawfly, Spittlebug, Tent Caterpillar, Tussock Moth.

DOSE
 Use 1/4 to 1 1/2 tablespoons in 1 gallon of water. Spray thoroughly to cover all plant surfaces. Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals as needed to maintain effective control.

Scale Insects and Elm Bark Beetle Use 3 to 4 tablespoons per 1 gallon of water.
 — Dormant Application Only

NOTE—Do not spray Chinese Elms, Japanese Maples, Red Maples and Redbud as foliage may be injured.

ROSE—FLOWERS—EVERGREENS—SHRUBS
 Andromedas, Arborvitas, Asters, Azaleas, Begonias, Boxwood, Camellias, Carnations, Chrysanthemums, Coleus, Dahlias, Delphiniums, Evonymus, Geraniums, Gladioli, Juniper, Marigolds, Nasturtiums, Rhododendron, Roses, Snap Dragons, Taxus, Zinnias.

INSECTS
 Flea Beetle, Blister Beetle, Jap Beetle, Leaf Hopper, Flea Hopper, Lacebugs, Cankerworms, Rose Chafer.

DOSE
 Use 1 1/2 to 2 tablespoons per 1 gallon of water. Spray thoroughly to cover all plant surfaces. Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals, as needed to maintain effective control.

NOTE: Do not use on Petunias, Boston Maiden Hair, Pteris Fern and Crassula.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE Always store pesticides in a secured warehouse or storage building. Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. Containers should be opened in well ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not stack cardboard cases more than two pallets high. If container is damaged or if pesticide has leaked contain all spillage. Absorb and clean up all spilled material with granules or sand. Place in a closed labeled container for proper disposal. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. If exposed to prolonged cold, place in warm storage (50° to 80°F.) for several hours and agitate before using. Users should observe the usual precautions concerning application of oil-containing products to crops during high temperatures, since many crops are then more susceptible to oil injury. **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures, 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. **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.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, expressed or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

