

Carzol[®] SP MITICIDE/INSECTICIDE

IN WATER SOLUBLE PACKAGING

For Agricultural Use Only

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	Percent by Weight
Formetanate hydrochloride*	92%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	8%
*N, N-dimethyl-N'[3-[[[(methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]phenyl]methanimidamide monohydrochloride	
TOTAL: 100%	
EPA Reg. No. 264-635	EPA Est. No. 67345-AZ-01

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER POISON

PELIGRO—VENENO

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.)

For **MEDICAL** And **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies **ONLY** Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-888-AVENTIS (1-888-283-6847)

FIRST AID

This product is an N-methyl carbamate.

IF SWALLOWED: Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash immediately with soap and water.

IF IN EYES: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh area. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Administer oxygen if necessary. Get medical attention.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIAN: CARZOL[®] SP is a carbamate which acts as a cholinesterase inhibitor. Specific antidote — Atropine. Do not use 2-PAM.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

DANGER

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Fatal if swallowed. Do not breathe spray mist. Can cause irreversible eye damage. May cause skin sensitization. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

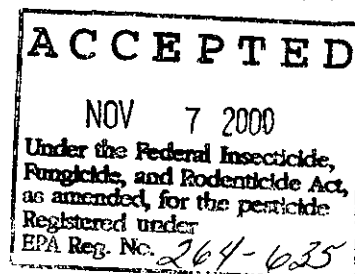
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, Loaders, Flagger, Applicators (other than airblast applicators) and Other Handlers Must Wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt & long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Waterproof gloves
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading, or cleaning of equipment

Applicators Involved In Airblast Applications Must Wear:

- Coveralls worn over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Protective eyewear



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:

- 16 days for hand labor activities (harvesting, thinning, topping, pruning, except weeding and propping) in citrus, pome and stone fruit trees
- 10 days for hand labor activities (weeding and propping) in citrus, pome, and stone fruit trees
- 10 days for non-hand labor activities (irrigation and crop advisor activities)
- 4 days when treating stone and pome fruit trees that are bare of foliage
- 48 hours for alfalfa (grown for seed)

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 over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposures

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

CARZOL SP is completely soluble in water. Preparation of a premix of slurry before adding to the spray tank is not necessary. Fill the spray tank with one-half of the total amount of water to be used. After opening each container to be used, open its foil liner. Immediately dump the soluble bag(s) into the mix tank. Fill the tank with the additional quantity of water required and then start the agitator. Refer to the chart below to determine the proper dosage of CARZOL SP.

DOSAGE CHART FOR CARZOL SP

Desired Rate of CARZOL SP per acre (pounds)	Desired Rate of CARZOL SP per acre (ounces)	One 2.5 lb package of CARZOL SP will treat this many acres at the desired rate
0.5	8	5
0.625	10	4
1.0	16	2.5
1.25	20	2

NOTE: CARZOL SP is not stable in alkaline water. Do not prepare the spray mixture until just before application. Do not prepare more spray mixture than will be used within 4 hours.

USE PRECAUTIONS

To avoid excessive residues, observe the following limitations:

- Do not use CARZOL SP in the state of Florida.
- Do not make more than one (1) application of CARZOL SP per season, except as noted below.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system

CITRUS:

- Do not apply more than 1.25 lbs. CARZOL SP per acre in one crop season.
- Do not apply after fruit reach a diameter of one inch.
- If unharvested grapefruit and Valencia oranges are present from the previous crop, an application may be made to the new crop. However, a preharvest interval of 30 days must be observed for the unharvested crop.

NOTE: If brown soft scale is present in the grove, a suitable scallicide should be applied after the CARZOL SP application.

APPLES, PEARS:

- Do not apply more than 1.25 lbs. CARZOL SP per acre in one crop season.
- Do not apply this product after petal fall.
- A second, later season, application may be made to control stink bugs, lygus bugs, and pear rust mites in CA, OR, WA and ID, only after written approval by the State agency responsible for enforcement of FIFRA or authorized by that State agency.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES:

- Do not apply more than 1.25 lbs. CARZOL SP per acre in one crop season.
- Do not apply this product after petal fall.

ALFALFA (Seed Crop Only):

- Use this product only on pure stands of alfalfa to be harvested for seed.
- Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops.
- Do not spray while bees are visiting the treatment area.
- Do not allow livestock to graze treated fields. Do not use treated crops for livestock feed. Crop residues are not to be fed to livestock or baled for such use. Fields treated with CARZOL SP must be cleared after harvest by burning or by disking into the soil.
- CARZOL SP does not control aphids. If aphids appear, add an aphicide to the spray.
- Do not apply more than 1 lb. CARZOL SP per acre in one crop season.
- Allow 21 days before harvest.
- Observe the following plant back intervals after harvest of treated alfalfa:
 1. 30 days for leafy vegetables
 2. 120 days for root crops
 3. 12 months for small grains and all other crops (except leafy vegetables and root crops)

For other use limitations see side panel under *Use Precautions.*

CROP	PEST	APPLICATION
ORANGES, LEMONS, TANGERINES, TANGELOS, AND GRAPEFRUIT (Arizona only)	THRIPS	Apply 0.5 to 1.25 lbs. of CARZOL SP per acre as outside coverage spray when thrips appear. For aerial applications, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.
ORANGES, LEMONS, LIMES, TANGERINES, TANGELOS, AND GRAPEFRUIT (California Only)	THRIPS	Apply 0.5 to 1.25 lbs. of CARZOL SP per acre as outside coverage spray when thrips appear. For aerial application, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.
ORANGES, LEMONS, TANGERINES, AND GRAPEFRUIT (Texas)	RUST MITE	Use 2 to 4 oz. CARZOL SP per 100 gallons of water when mites appear. For full cover dilute spray, apply 500 gallons of water per acre.
APPLES	TENTIFORM LEAF MINER	Use 4 to 5 oz. CARZOL SP per 100 gallons of water at pink or petal fall. For full cover dilute spray, apply 400 gallons of water per acre depending on the size of the trees. For concentrate spray, apply 1 to 1.25 lbs. CARZOL SP per acre in at least 50 gallons of water.
APPLES	WHITE APPLE LEAFHOPPER	Use 2 to 4 oz. CARZOL SP per 100 gallons when leafhoppers appear. For full cover dilute spray, apply 400 gallons of water per acre. For concentrate spray, apply ½ to 1 lb. CARZOL SP per acre in at least 50 gallons of water.
APPLES (except California)	CAMPYLOMMA	Use 4 oz. CARZOL SP per 100 gallons of water at pre-bloom/bloom. For full cover dilute spray, apply 400 gallons of water per acre. For concentrate spray or dilute application of less than 400 gallons, apply 1 lb. CARZOL SP per acre in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre. For aerial applications, use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply at night or while bees are not working in blooms.
APPLES AND PEARS	EUROPEAN RED MITE TWO SPOTTED MITE	Use 4 to 5 oz. CARZOL SP per 100 gallons of water when mites appear. For full cover dilute spray, apply 400 gallons of water per acre depending on the size of the trees and severity of the mite infestation. For concentrate spray, apply 1 to 1.25 lbs. CARZOL SP per acre in at least 50 gallons of water.
APPLES	THRIPS	Use 4 to 5 oz. CARZOL SP per 100 gallons of water at bloom. For full cover dilute spray, apply 400 gallons of water per acre. For concentrate spray or dilute application of less than 400 gallons, apply 1 to 1.25 lbs. CARZOL SP per acre in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre. Apply at night or while bees are not working in blooms.



CROP	PEST	APPLICATION
PEARS	PEAR RUST MITE	Use 4 oz. CARZOL SP per 100 gallons of water. For full cover dilute spray, apply 400 gallons of water per acre depending on the size of the trees. For concentrate spray, apply 1 to 1.25 lbs. CARZOL SP per acre in at least 50 gallons of water.
PEACHES AND NECTARINES	EUROPEAN RED MITE McDANIEL MITE TWO-SPOTTED MITE	Use 4 oz. CARZOL SP per 100 gallons of water when mites appear. For full cover dilute spray, apply 400 to 500 gallons of water per acre depending on the size of the trees. For concentrate spray, apply 1 to 1.25 lbs. CARZOL SP per acre in at least 50 gallons of water.
PEACHES	LYGUS BUGS STINK BUGS	Use 4 oz. CARZOL SP per 100 gallons of water at first sign of infestation. For full cover dilute spray, apply 400 to 500 gallons of water per acre. For concentrate spray, apply 1 to 1.25 lbs. CARZOL SP per acre in at least 50 gallons of water.
PEACHES (Except California)	PLUM CURCULIO	Apply 1 lb. CARZOL SP as a concentrate spray of 100 gallons per acre, or less.
NECTARINES	THRIPS	Use 4 to 5 oz. CARZOL SP per 100 gallons of water when thrips infest blossoms through petal fall. For full cover dilute spray, apply 400 gallons of water per acre depending on the size of the trees. For concentrate or aerial spray, apply 1 to 1.25 lbs. CARZOL SP per acre in at least 50 gallons of water. Apply at night or while bees are not working in blooms.
ALFALFA (seed crop only in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Nevada. Use pre-bloom only on alfalfa in all areas except California)	LYGUS BUGS	Use ½ to 1 lb. CARZOL SP per acre. Apply when lygus bugs reach damaging numbers.
	CONSPERSE STINK BUGS (California Only)	Use 1 lb. CARZOL SP per acre for knockdown of a heavy nymphal population. A lygus control program will control stink bugs. When applied by air use a minimum of 5 gallons per acre. When applied by ground use a minimum of 20 gallons per acre.
	TWO-SPOTTED MITE	Use ½ to 1 lb. CARZOL SP per acre. Apply when mites appear. When applied by air use a minimum of 10 gallons of spray per acre. When applied by ground use a minimum of 20 gallons per acre.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
3. Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
4. Do not apply when gusts or sustained winds exceed 15 mph.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY

This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

Volume—Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure—Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of Nozzles—Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation—Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type—Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

