

# DuPont<sup>TM</sup> Vydate<sup>®</sup> C-LV

insecticide/nematicide

# DRAFT LABEL



"...... A Growing Partnership With Nature"

### RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Due to Acute Toxicity And Toxicity to Birds and Mammals.

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.



# **DuPont**<sup>™</sup> **Vydate<sup>®</sup> C-LV**

## insecticide/nematicide

Water Soluble Liquid

3.77 LBS. ACTIVE INGREDIENT PER GALLON.

Active Ingredient	By Weight
Oxamyl	
[Methyl N'N'-dimethyl-N-[(methyl	
carbamoyl)oxy]-1-thiooxamimidate]	42%
Inert Ingredients	58%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-532

#### **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

## DANGER PELIGRO



**POISON** 

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.)

#### **FIRST AID**

Contains an N-methyl carbamate that inhibits cholinesterase.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. 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.

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

ATROPINE IS AN ANTIDOTE -- SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION AT ONCE IN ALL CASES OF SUSPECTED POISONING

If warning symptoms appear (see WARNING SYMPTOMS), get medical attention.

#### FIRST AID (Cont'd)

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment information.

#### NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Treatment: Atropine sulfate should be used for treatment. Administer repeated doses, 1.2 to 2.0 mg. intravenously every 10 to 30 minutes until full atropinization is achieved. Maintain atropinization until the patient recovers. Artificial respiration or oxygen may be necessary. Allow no further exposure to any cholinesterase inhibitor until recovery is assured. Do not use morphine or 2-PAM.

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER-POISON! FATAL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED. MAY BE FATAL IF ABSORBED THROUGH THE EYES. CAUSES IRREVERSIBLE EYE DAMAGE. MAY BE HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN. DO NOT BREATHE VAPORS. DO NOT GET IN EYES, ON SKIN, OR ON CLOTHING.

Pilot should not assist in the mixing and loading operation. WARNING SYMPTOMS -- Oxamyl poisoning produces effects associated with anticholinesterase activity which may include weakness, blurred vision, headache, nausea, abdominal cramps, discomfort in the chest, constriction of pupils, sweating, slow pulse, muscle tremors.

For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-800-441-3637.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category B on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants. Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber.

Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.

Protective eyewear.

Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure. Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading.

A respirator with an organic vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G) or a NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge or canister with any R, P or HE prefilter.

Discard clothing or 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.

# PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (Cont'd) HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

## ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS Human flaggers must be in enclosed cabs.

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 part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

The enclosed cabs must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170.240 (d)(4-6)]. The handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

#### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove personal protective equipment immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This pesticide is toxic to aquatic organisms (fish and invertebrates) and extremely toxic to birds. Cover or disc spill areas. Birds in treated areas may be killed. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

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 to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY -- Residues of DuPont<sup>TM</sup> VYDATE® C-LV can seep or leach through soil and can contaminate ground water which may be used for drinking. Users are advised not to apply VYDATE® C-LV where the water table is close to the surface and where soils are very permeable, i.e., well-drained soils such as loamy sands. Local agricultural Agencies can provide information on the soil type in your area and the location of the ground water.

#### PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. 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. 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 48 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 over short-sleeved shirt and short pants. Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber.

Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.

Protective eyewear.

Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

DuPont<sup>TM</sup> VYDATE® C-LV Insecticide/Nematicide should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separate DuPont recommendations available through local dealers.

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by DuPont. User assumes all risks associated with such non-recommended use.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

VYDATE® C-LV is a water soluble liquid to be diluted with water or mixed with refined vegetable oil (cotton only) for application. Do not plant crops other than cotton, carrots, celery, cucumber, cantaloupe, honeydew melon, watermelon, squash, pumpkin, eggplant, pepper, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, peanuts, soybeans or tobacco within 4 months after the last application.

Use only in commercial and farm plantings; do not use in home plantings.

Do not use in Suffolk and Nassau Counties, Long Island, New York.

Do not formulate this product into other End -use products without written permission.

(IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

#### RESISTANCE

Some insects are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for control. When this occurs, the recommended dosages fail to suppress the pest population below the economic threshold. Because the development of resistance cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. These strategies may include incorporation of cultural and biological control practices, alternation of active classes of insecticides on succeeding generations and targeting the most susceptible life stage. Consult your local agricultural authorities for details.

#### COMPATIBILITY

Since formulations may be changed and new ones introduced, it is recommended that users premix a small quantity of a desired tank mix and observe for possible adverse changes (settling out, flocculation, etc.). Avoid mixtures of several materials and very concentrated spray mixtures. Do not use DuPont<sup>TM</sup> VYDATE® C-LV in highly alkaline mixtures. Use mildly alkaline mixtures immediately after mixing to prevent loss of activity.

Before mixing large quantities of VYDATE® C-LV in vegetable oil for use on cotton, do a jar test to determine compatibility.

- Mix proper proportions of VYDATE® C-LV and vegetable oil in a jar, seal and shake mixture. Allow to stand for 1 to 2 hours.
- View jar to determine if crystals have formed.
- If no crystals have formed, no compatibility problems exist with this vegetable oil.
- If crystals have formed, add an equal volume of water to the volume of VYDATE® C-LV, reduce the volume of vegetable oil in the final mix by the volume of water added.

#### SPRAY PREPARATION

Fill spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full of water. Add VYDATE® C-LV directly to tank. Mix thoroughly while adding remaining water. No further agitation is necessary with water. Continuous agitation is required for mixing and application in refined vegetable oil. Spray mix should not be stored overnight in spray tank.

thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment. Flush the tank, pump, hoses and boom with several changes of water after removing nozzle tips and screens (clean these parts separately). Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

#### SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

#### IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. 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 sections of this label.

#### Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- Volume Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- 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 lowdrift nozzles.

#### Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- Number of Nozzles Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- Nozzle Type Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential.
- Application Height Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

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configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

- automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from



#### **BOOM HEIGHT**

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

#### WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

#### TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

#### TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

#### SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

#### AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

#### CHEMIGATION (for potatoes only)

Apply this product only through low pressure sprinklers including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel)row, traveler, solid set, mini(micro)sprinkler, hand move or drip (trickle) irrigation systems. To avoid exposure to birds, use drip irrigation where feasible. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Application should be in sufficient water and of sufficient duration to apply the recommended rate evenly to the entire treated area.

Do not allow irrigation water to collect or run-off during chemigation.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Wear personal protective equipment as defined in the PPE section of the label for applicators and other handlers when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system when DuPont<sup>TM</sup> VYDATE® C-LV is in the irrigation water.

When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.

A pesticide supply tank is recommended for the application of VYDATE® C-LV in chemigation systems. VYDATE® C-LV is a water soluble liquid. Once in solution, no further agitation is required. VYDATE® C-LV is compatible with most commonly used plant protectants with the exception of Bordeaux mixtures, lime sulfur and spray oils. Highly alkaline water should be buffered so that the pH of spray solution is in the range of neutral to slightly acidic.

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

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year.

#### REQUIRED SYSTEM SAFETY DEVICES

- 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.
- 3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from

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Posting must conform to all the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location

applications before damaging populations begin to ballo. To best results, apply on a 6 to 8 day spray interval, depending on insect pressure. Migrating target insects following treatment may not be controlled.

the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 5. 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.
- 6. Systems must use a metering pump such as a 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.
- 7. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced- pressure zone, backflow preventer(RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

#### SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

- 1. End guns must be turned off during the application, if they irrigate non target areas.
- 2. It is recommended that nozzles in the immediate area of control panels, chemical supply tanks and system safety devices be plugged to prevent contamination of these areas.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Do not apply when system connections or fittings leak or when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution.

#### DRIP (TRICKLE) CHEMIGATION

- The system should provide uniform waterflow and should have no leaks.
- 2. Irrigate crop in a manner to wet the root zone first, then introduce DuPont<sup>TM</sup> VYDATE® C-LV for a period to distribute the material uniformly to the crop being irrigated. Discontinue use of VYDATE® C-LV long enough to purge the system with fresh water and allow the VYDATE® C-LV to remain in the root zone of the crop.

See crops on label for recommended treatment rates and additional use information.

#### POSTING OF AREAS TO BE TREATED

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such a residential areas, labor camps, businesses, daycare centers, hospitals, in - patient clinics, nursing homes, or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to all the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location

affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in ENGLISH. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words "KEEP OUT", followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word "STOP". Below the symbol shall be the words "PESTICIDE IN IRRIGATION WATER".

Posting required for chemigation does not replace other posting and reentry requirements for farm worker safety.

#### **CROP USES**

#### COTTON

Apply VYDATE® C-LV in sufficient water or refined vegetable oil (minimum 3 pints per acre) to obtain thorough coverage.

When oil-based applications are made, aircraft should be outfitted with a delivery system designed to apply droplets with a VMD of 150 to 220 microns. Swath width should not exceed wingspan plus 10 percent. When using conventional hydraulic nozzle systems, the nozzles should be oriented 90 degrees to the laminar airflow. Equipment should be adjusted to distribute spray uniformly over the spray swath, and wind conditions and other factors such as temperature and humidity should be such that the spray mixture is delivered to the target area. Maintain continuous agitation.

#### Cotton Leaf Perforator\*

Apply 8.5 to 34 fluid oz. VYDATE® C-LV per acre. Make initial applications when damaging populations begin to build, and continue on a 6 to 8 day schedule.

#### Pink bollworm\* (early season)

Apply 12.7-17.0 fluid oz VYDATE® C-LV per acre. Early season treatments (pinhead square program) should begin just prior to first susceptible squares and before damaging populations begin to build. For best results, apply 2 to 4 applications on a 6 to 8 day interval, depending on insect pressure.

#### Pink bollworm\*: (mid to late season)

Apply 12.7-17.0 fluid oz VYDATE® C-LV. Begin applications before damaging populations begin to build. For best results, apply on a 6 to 8 day spray interval, depending on insect pressure.

#### Lygus hesperus\*: (early season)

Apply 12.7-17.0 fluid oz VYDATE® C-LV per acre. Begin applications before damaging populations begin to build. For best results, apply on a 6 to 8 day spray interval, depending on insect pressure. Migrating target insects following treatment may not be controlled.

#### Lygus hesperus\*: (mid to late season)

Apply 17.0-34.0 fluid oz DuPont<sup>TM</sup> VYDATE® C-LV per acre. Begin applications before damaging populations begin to build. For best results, apply on a 6 to 8 day spray interval, depending on insect pressure. Migrating target insects following treatment may not be controlled.

#### Cotton Aphids\*

Apply 17.0-34.0 fluid oz VYDATE® C-LV per acre. Begin applications before damaging populations begin to build. For best results, apply on a 6 to 8 day spray interval, depending on insect pressure.

\*Do not apply more than 136 fluid oz.(4 lb ai) per acre per growing season.

#### Boll Weevil, Cotton Fleahopper and Tarnished Plant Bug

Apply 4.25 to 17 fluid oz. VYDATE® C-LV per acre. Begin applications when damaging populations appear. For best results, apply on a 6 to 8 day spray interval, depending on insect pressure. Do not apply more than 85 fluid oz.(2.5 lb ai) per acre per growing season.

#### Reniform Nematode Suppression (AL, AR, GA, LA & MS)

Following the at - planting or infurrow treatment of "TEMIK 15G" at 3.5 to 7 lbs of product per acre, apply VYDATE® C-LV as a broadcast foliar treatment at the rates of 8.5 to 17 fluid oz. per acre in sufficient water to give thorough coverage (minimum 8 gpa ground & 5 gpa air). Make the first application when cotton is in the 5 to 7 true-leaf stage of growth. Make a second application 7 to 14 days later. For banded applications, use proportionately less material based on row spacing and band width applied.

Foliar applications of VYDATE® C-LV must follow the at - plant or infurrow application of "TEMIK 15G" to effectively reduce reniform nematode populations in cotton. This treatment is intended to supplement early season nematode suppression from "TEMIK 15G" and is restricted to use on low to moderate infestations of reniform nematode.

Do not apply more than 136 fluid oz. (4 lb.a. i.) VYDATE® C-LV per acre per growing season.

**Note:** Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not graze or feed treated cotton to livestock.

#### **PEANUTS**

Use not registered in California

Root Knot (except Javanese), Sting, Ring, and Lesion Nematodes, and Thrips

Soil Treatment - - Apply 34 to 102 fluid oz. of VYDATE® C-LV in a 7 to 12 inch band using a minimum of 10 gals of water per acre. Thoroughly incorporate with a rotary tiller to a depth of 3 to 5 inches immediately after application. Use the higher rate and wider band for severe infestations. Peanuts should be planted within 24 hours after application. Alternatively, VYDATE® C-LV may be applied in a 7 inch band immediately behind planting. Use 34 to 102 fluid oz. in a minimum of 10 gals. water per acre.

Foliar Treatment - - Foliar treatment is to be used only following soil fumigation, or following preplant or at planting soil application of VYDATE® C-LV or other contact nematicides. Make 2 foliar applications of VYDATE® C-LV at 17 to 34 fluid oz. per acre in 20 to 40 gals. of water. Apply first spray 3 weeks after emergence and the second spray 6 weeks after emergence. For best results, concentrate the spray on the row using 3 cone - type nozzles positioned over and to each side of the row. Thorough spray coverage is important.

**Note:** Do not apply more than 170 fluid oz. (5 lbs. a.i.) VYDATE® C-LV per acre per season.

#### **POTATOES**

Northeast & Mid-Atlantic States (CT, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA & VT)

Foliar Treatments: For the control of Aphids, Colorado Potato Beetle, Flea Beetle, Potato Leafhopper & Tarnished Plant Bug. Use 1 to 2.1 pts (17 to 33 fluid oz) per acre, 8.5 to 33 fluid oz per acre can be used for Colorado Potato Beetle. Use at least 4 gal water per acre for aerial application.

Apply when insects first appear. Repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals or as needed to maintain control. Use a low rate for light infestations and a high rate for severe infestations.

Do not apply more than 1.5 gal (198 fluid oz) (6 lb ai) VYDATE® C-LV per acre per season.

Do not make more than 6 applications of VYDATE® C-LV per crop.

Last application (days to harvest) = 7 days.

#### U.S. (Except Northeast, Mid-Atlantic States)

For the control of Root Knot (except Javenese) Sting, Lesion & Ring Nematodes, Aphids, Colorado Potato Beetle, Flea Beetle, Potato Leafhopper, and Tarnished Plant Bug.

Preplant In-Furrow Treatment: Use 4.2 to 8.4 pts (67 to 135 fluid oz) per acre in at least 20 gal water per acre. Apply to seed furrow at planting.

Do not apply more than 2.3 gal (305 fluid oz) (9 lb ai) VYDATE® C-LV per acre per season.

Last application (days to harvest) = 7 days.

Foliar Treatments: For the control of Aphids, Colorado Potato Beetle, Flea Beetle, Potato Leafhopper, and Tarnished Plant Bug. Use 1 to 2.1 pts (17 to 33 fluid oz) per acre, 0.5 to 2.1 pts (8.5 to 33 fluid oz) per acre can be used for Colorado Potato Beetle. Use at least 4 gal water per acre for aerial application.

Begin the foliar application only after it has been determined by scouting that the early season control has diminished. Repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals or as needed to maintain control. Use a low rate for light infestations; use a high rate for severe infestations.

Do not apply more than 2.3 gal (305 fluid oz) (9 lb ai) DuPont<sup>TM</sup> VYDATE® C-LV per acre per season.

Do not make more than 6 foliar applications of VYDATE® C-LV per acre per crop.

Last application (days to harvest) = 7 days.

#### **SOYBEANS**

Use not registered in California

Root Knot (except Javanese), Lesion, Ring, Stunt, Lance, and Cyst Nematodes

Infurrow band Treatment - - Apply 17 to 34 fluid oz. VYDATE® C-LV in 10 to 20 gals. of water per acre (based on 36 inch row spacing) at planting. Spray over open drill row at the juncture where the seed is covered with soil to assure mixing of VYDATE® C-LV with the soil around the seed.

Incorporated Band Treatment - Apply 17 to 34 fluid oz. VYDATE® C-LV in 10 to 20 gals. water per acre to a 7 to 10 inch band in the drill area (based on 36 inch row spacing) as a preplant treatment (up to 1 week before planting) or as a treatment at planting. Incorporate the VYDATE® C-LV 2 to 4 inches into the soil in the seed zone.

Incorporated Broadcast Treatment - - Apply 68 to 136 fluid oz. of VYDATE® C-LV in 10 to 20 gals. of water per acre as a preplant treatment (up to 1 week before planting) or as a treatment at planting. Incorporate the VYDATE® C-LV 2 to 4 inches into the soil in the seed zone.

Note: Do not cut for hay or feed treated forage to livestock. Do not apply VYDATE® C-LV to areas with severe infestations of nematodes such as where injury to plants is manifested by severe stunting and chlorosis, as VYDATE® C-LV will not control severe infestations.

Note: Do not apply more than 136 fluid oz. (4.0 lbs. a. i.) VYDATE® C-LV per acre per season.

#### TOBACCO

Root Knot (except Javanese) and Lesion Nematodes and Flea Beetles

Soil Treatment - - VYDATE® C-LV may be applied to the soil as a band treatment or it may be broadcast, disced, and bedded. For best results, the tobacco should be transplanted within 24 hours after soil treatment.

Row Treatment - - Apply 68 fluid oz. VYDATE® C-LV in an 18 to 24 inch band in a minimum of 20 gals. of water per acre of tobacco (12,000 row feet). Thoroughly incorporate with a rotary tiller to a depth of 4 to 6 inches.

Broadcast and Bed treatment - - Apply a broadcast spray of 68 fluid oz. per acre in a minimum of 40 gals.of water. Thoroughly incorporate to a depth of 4 to 6 inches and bed the field in such a manner that only treated soil is used to form the beds.

Note: Do not apply more than 68 fluid oz. VYDATE® C-LV per acre per season.

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not subject to temperatures below 32 degrees F. Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Not for use or storage in or around the home.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: For Metal Containers (non aerosol): 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. For Plastic Containers: 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.

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