

352-532

10/14/2010

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

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

10/14/2010

Patricia G. Devine
E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company
Stine-Haskell Research Center
PO Box 30
Newark, DE 19714-0030

Subject: DuPont Vydate C-LV Insecticide/Nematicide, EPA Reg # 352-532, (D# 430285)
label amendment submitted 3/15/2010; revised 6/1/2010, 7/20/2010, 10/12/2010
acceptable (10/12/2010 version)

Dear Ms. Devine:

The revised labeling referenced above, submitted in connection with the registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is ACCEPTABLE. This amendment updates the container handling statements in the Storage and Disposal section using custom text agreed upon between DuPont and EPA. Directions have been tailored to the actual container types used for this product.

Submit two (2) copies of your final printed labeling incorporating the above changes prior to releasing your product for shipment. If the above provision is not complied with the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA Section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A copy of the label stamped "accepted" is enclosed for your records.

If you have any questions please contact Tom Harris at (703) 308-9423, harris.thomas@epa.gov.

Sincerely yours,

John Hebert
Product Manager
Insecticide Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

enclosure



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ACCEPTED
10/14/2010

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide,
and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the
pesticide registered under:

EPA. Reg. No: 352-532

DuPont™ Vydate® C-LV
insecticide/nematicide

DRAFT LABEL

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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™ Vydate® 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 EPA Est. No. _____

Nonrefillable Container

Net: _____

OR

Refillable Container

Net: _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER



POISON

PELIGRO

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 symptoms appear (see SYMPTOMS), get medical attention.

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.

GROUP 1A INSECTICIDE

FIRST AID (Cont'd)

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.

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 2-PAM for exposure to VYDATE® C-LV alone. However, for exposure to combinations of VYDATE® C-LV and organophosphorous insecticides, 2-PAM may be used as required to supplement the atropine sulfate treatment. Do not use morphine. For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll-free 1-800-441-3637.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER-POISON! Fatal if swallowed. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if inhaled. Do not breathe vapor. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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.

Mixers, loaders, and applicators and other handlers must wear:

Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long 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.

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (Cont'd)

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

Human flaggers must be in enclosed cabs.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)]. Pilots must not assist in the mixing and loading operations. Mixers and loaders supporting use on cotton in California and Arizona must use a closed system that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)]. The system must be designed by the manufacturer to remove a liquid pesticide from its container and transfer it through connecting hoses, pipes, and/or couplings that are sufficiently tight to prevent dermal or inhalation exposure of any person to the pesticide concentrate, use dilution, or rinse solution and must be provided and have immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a broken package, spill, or equipment breakdown: coveralls, chemical-resistant footwear, and the type of respirator required for handlers on this labeling. In addition, handlers:

- may wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks and shoes, chemical resistant gloves and a chemical resistant apron, instead of the PPE required for mixers and loaders on this label,
- must wear protective eyewear if the system operates under pressure.

When handlers use closed systems, or enclosed cabs, 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.

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 and mammals. Cover or disc spill areas. Birds and mammals 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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment waste waters.

This product can contaminate surface water through ground spray applications. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water after application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, area overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS (Cont'd)

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™ 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

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restricted Use Pesticide

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.

Pilots must not assist in the mixing and loading operations.

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.
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of any waterproof material.
- Socks and shoes.

VYDATE® C-LV insecticide/nematicide must 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.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

DuPont™ VYDATE® C-LV is a water soluble liquid to be diluted with water. For cotton applications, VYDATE® C-LV may also be mixed with refined vegetable oil.

Do not plant crops other than those with registered VYDATE® C-LV or VYDATE® L uses within 4 months after the last application. Cover crops for soil building or erosion control may be planted anytime, but do not graze or harvest for food or feed.

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 from DuPont.

Seed piece treatments are prohibited.

All applications to soil must be incorporated by water or by mechanical means.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

DuPont supports the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an IPM program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, rotation of insecticides with different modes-of-action, 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 or site systems in your area.

RESISTANCE

For resistance management, VYDATE® C-LV is a group 1A insecticide. Repeated exclusive use of VYDATE® C-LV or other group 1A insecticides may lead to the buildup of resistant strains of insects in some crops. Not all members of this group have been shown to be cross-resistant. Different resistance mechanisms that are not linked to target site of action, such as enhanced metabolism, are common for this group of chemicals. Alternation of compounds from different sub-groups within this group may be an acceptable part of an integrated pest management program.

Some insects are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for control. Because the development of resistance cannot be predicted, this product may be used as part of resistant management strategies established for the use area. These strategies may include incorporation of cultural and biological control practices, alternation of mode-of-action classes of insecticides on succeeding generations and targeting the most susceptible life stage. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for details.

If resistance to this product develops in your area, this product, or other products with a similar mode of action, may not provide adequate control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather

conditions, a resistant strain of insect may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult your local company representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternate method of control for your area. For additional information on insect resistance monitoring, visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at <http://www.irac-online.org>.

APPLICATION

Apply at the recommended rates when insect populations reach locally determined economic thresholds. Consult the cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate threshold levels for treatments in your area.

Follow-up treatments of VYDATE® C-LV should be applied, as needed, to keep pest populations within threshold limits. The minimum application interval for each crop is noted in the crop specific directions for use.

Use sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage.

VYDATE® C-LV can be applied by ground, aerial or chemigation application equipment. See the crop specific directions for use for the application equipment that may be used for each crop. For ground applications, use the following directions, unless otherwise specified in this label; use a minimum of 5 gallons per acre of water. For aerial applications, use the following directions, unless otherwise specified in this label: use a minimum of 2 gallons per acre (gpa) of water.

Use of Adjuvants: In some situations where coverage is difficult to achieve, such as, closed canopy, dense foliage, plants with waxy leaf surfaces, or less than optimal application equipment, an adjuvant may improve performance.

TANK MIXING AND 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 VYDATE® C-LV in a tank mix with "SuperTin". Do not use VYDATE® C-LV in highly alkaline mixtures. For best results, buffer spray solutions to a pH between 5 and 7. 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, the vegetable oil is compatible with VYDATE® C-LV.
- If crystals have formed, add an equal volume of water to the volume of VYDATE® C-LV, and reduce the volume of vegetable oil in the final mix by the volume of water added.

Tank Mixing Sequence - Add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product.

1. Products in water soluble bags
2. Water dispersible granules
3. Wettable powders
4. Water based suspension concentrates
5. DuPont™ VYDATE® C-LV and other water soluble concentrates
6. Oil based suspension concentrates
7. Emulsifiable concentrates
8. Adjuvants, surfactants and oils
9. Soluble fertilizers
10. Drift retardants.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Fill spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full of water. Add VYDATE® C-LV directly to the 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.

For best results, buffer spray solution to a pH between 5 and 7. Use mildly alkaline mixtures immediately after mixing to prevent loss of activity.

SPRAY TANK CLEANOUT

Immediately following application of VYDATE® C-LV, 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 Nozzle tips and screens 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 low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

Nozzles must never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

- **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** - 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.
- **Swath Adjustment-Aircraft** - When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc).

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

Application should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. 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.

SENSITIVE AREAS

This product should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

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 through overhead sprinkler irrigation equipment including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, solid set, mini (micro) sprinkler, hand move irrigation systems. When applying by overhead sprinkler chemigation, center pivot and lateral move irrigation systems are preferred. Other overhead sprinkler systems, such as end tow, side (wheel) roll and solid set may be used if the application of the water is uniform. 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™ 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 "SuperTin", Bordeaux mixtures, lime sulfur and spray oils. For best results, buffer the VYDATE® C-LV injection solution to a pH of 5.0 or lower. Highly alkaline water should be buffered so that the pH of the spray solution is slightly acidic (pH ≤ 7).

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

1. 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.
2. 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 the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

4. 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.
3. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
4. Do not apply when system connections or fittings leak or when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution.

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 as 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 (Use directions for all states except AZ and CA; for AZ and CA, see state specific use directions)

Apply DuPont™ VYDATE® C-LV by ground in sufficient water or by air in sufficient water or refined vegetable oil (minimum 3 pints of oil per acre) to obtain thorough coverage and penetration of the cotton canopy.

When applications are made in water, buffer spray solution to pH less than 7.

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.

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.

Cotton Leaf Perforator

Apply 8.5 to 17 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.

Lygus hesperus (early season)

Apply 12.7-17 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. Targeted insects that migrate into treated area following application may not be controlled.

Lygus hesperus (mid to late season)

Apply 17 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. Targeted insects that migrate into treated area following application may not be controlled.

Pink bollworm (early season)

Apply 12.7-17 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 fluid oz DuPont™ 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.

Nematode Suppression:

Lance nematode	<i>Hoplolaimus spp</i>
Reniform nematode	<i>Rotylenchulus reniformis</i>
Root knot nematode	<i>Meloidogyne incognita</i>

Following the preplant application of a soil fumigant, such as, "Telone" II, or an at-plant application of a contact nematicide, such as, "Temik" 15G at 3.5 to 7 lbs. of product per acre, apply VYDATE® C-LV as a broadcast foliar treatment at the rate of 17 fluid oz per acre when cotton is in the 1st to 7th true leaf stage of growth. Alternatively, VYDATE® C-LV can be applied following a soil fumigant, such as, "Telone" II, or a contact nematicide, such as, "Temik" 15G, as a sequential broadcast foliar treatment at the rate of 8.5 to 17 fluid oz per acre. Make the initial application when cotton is in the 2nd to 5th true leaf stage of growth and repeat at 8.5 to 17 fluid oz per acre 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 preplant application of a soil fumigant or an at-plant band or infurrow application of a contact nematicide to effectively reduce reniform, root knot or lance nematode populations in cotton. This VYDATE® C-LV treatment is intended to supplement early season nematode suppression from soil fumigant or contact nematicide applications and is restricted to use on low to moderate nematode infestations.

Stink bugs: brown stink bug, green stink bug, southern green stink bug

Apply 10.7 to 17 fluid oz VYDATE® C-LV per acre. Initial applications should be made when stink bugs exceed local population or damage thresholds. Sequential applications should be made on a 6- to 8-day interval as long as stink bug populations or damage exceed local thresholds.

Thrips (suppression only):

Tobacco thrips	<i>Frankliniella fusca</i>
Onion thrips	<i>Thrips tabaci</i>

Apply 8.5 to 17 fluid oz VYDATE® C-LV per acre to provide supplemental control of tobacco and onion thrips. Applications may be made as a broadcast or band treatment in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage (minimum of 8 GPA ground and 5 GPA air). All VYDATE® C-LV applications must follow a previous at-plant insecticide treatment that has contact or systemic activity on tobacco or onion thrips. Begin treatments when cotton reaches the 1st true leaf and thrips populations or damage exceed local thresholds. Repeat the application at 7 days if re-infestation of adult or immature thrips occurs.

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

Do not apply more than 102 fluid oz (3 lb ai) of VYDATE® C-LV per acre per growing season.

Do not make more than 8 applications per season.

Applications to cotton by handwand or soil broadcast are prohibited.

COTTON (Arizona)

Apply VYDATE® C-LV by air or ground application equipment in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage (minimum 5 gallons by air or 10 gallons by ground). Buffering of spray solution to <7pH is recommended.

Cotton leaf Perforator

Apply 17 to 34 fluid oz VYDATE® C-LV per acre. Make initial application when damaging populations begin to build, and continue on a 6- to 8-day schedule.

Lygus hesperus (early season)

Apply 13 to 26 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. If moderate to high insect pressure exists or when applying alone by air use a minimum rate of 26 fluid oz VYDATE® C-LV per acre. Targeted insects that migrate into the treated area following application may not be controlled.

Lygus hesperus (mid to late season)

Apply 26 to 34 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. If moderate to high insect pressure exists or when applying alone by air use 34 fluid oz VYDATE® C-LV per acre. Targeted insects that migrate into the treated area following application may not be controlled.

Pink bollworm (early season)

Apply 13 to 26 fluid oz VYDATE® C-LV per acre - targeted at adults (moths). Early season treatments (pinhead square programs) should begin just prior to first susceptible squares and before damaging populations begin to build. For best results, apply 2 to 3 applications on a 6-8 day interval, depending on insect pressure. If moderate to high insect pressure exists or when applying alone by air use a minimum rate of 17 fluid oz VYDATE® C-LV per acre. Cottonseed oil or vegetable oil is recommended when treating for pink bollworm moths. Nighttime applications for nocturnal moths are highly recommended.

Pink bollworms (mid to late season)

Apply 17 to 34 fluid oz VYDATE® C-LV per acre - targeted at adults (moths). Mid to late season treatments should begin before damaging populations begin to build. For best results, apply on a 6- to 8-day interval, depending on insect pressure. Cottonseed oil or vegetable oil is recommended when treating for pink bollworm moths. Nighttime applications for nocturnal moths are highly recommended.

Thrips: western flower (early season) (suppression only)

Apply 8.5 to 17 fluid oz DuPont™ VYDATE® C-LV per acre to provide supplemental control of western flower thrips. Begin applications before damaging populations begin to build. Applications may be made as a broadcast or band treatment in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage (minimum 10 GPA ground and 5 GPA by air). All VYDATE® C-LV applications must follow a previous at-plant insecticide treatment that has contact or systemic activity on western flower thrips. For best results, apply on a 6- to 8-day spray interval, depending on insect pressure.

Whitefly

Apply 17 to 34 fluid oz VYDATE® C-LV per acre. Always apply VYDATE® C-LV as tank-mix combinations with recommended rates of pyrethroid insecticides (e.g. "Danitol", "Capture", DuPont™ ASANA® XL, "Mustang") or non-pyrethroid insecticides (e.g. "Intruder", "Provado", "Curacron", "Orthene"). For best results, apply on a 7- to 14-day spray interval, depending on insect pressure and rates used.

Notes: Do not apply more than 102 fluid oz (3 lb ai) VYDATE® C-LV per acre per growing season.

Do not make more than 8 applications per season.

Applications to cotton by handwand or soil broadcast are prohibited.

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

COTTON (California)

Apply VYDATE® C-LV by air or ground application equipment in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage (minimum 5 gallons by air or 10 gallons by ground). Buffering of spray solution to <7pH is recommended.

Lygus hesperus (early season)

Apply 26-34 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. If moderate to high insect pressure exists or when applying by air use 34 fluid oz VYDATE® C-LV per acre. Targeted insects that migrate into the treated area following application may not be controlled.

Lygus hesperus (mid to late season)

Apply 30-34 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. If moderate to high insect pressure exists or when applying by air use 34 fluid oz VYDATE® C-LV per acre. Targeted insects that migrate into the treated area following application may not be controlled.

Thrips: western flower (early season) (suppression only)

Apply 8.5 to 17 fluid oz VYDATE® C-LV per acre to provide supplemental control of western flower thrips. Begin applications before damaging populations begin to build. Applications may be made as a broadcast or band

treatment in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage (minimum 10 GPA ground and 5 GPA by air). All VYDATE® C-LV applications must follow a previous at-plant insecticide treatment that has contact or systemic activity on western flower thrips. For best results, apply on a 6- to 8-day spray interval, depending on insect pressure.

Notes: Do not apply more than 102 fluid oz (3 lb ai) VYDATE® C-LV per acre per growing season.

Do not make more than 8 applications per season.

Applications to cotton by handwand or soil broadcast are prohibited.

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

Foliar Ground or Aerial Treatment - Foliar applications of VYDATE® C-LV are to be used only following soil fumigation, or following preplant or at planting soil application of other contact nematicides. Apply 17 fluid oz VYDATE® C-LV per acre as a band or broadcast spraying beginning at 14- to 28-days following peanut emergence. Make a second application of 17 fluid oz VYDATE® C-LV per acre 14 days later. Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough plant coverage (minimum 8 GPA ground and 5 GPA air). For band applications, use proportionately less material based on row spacing and band width applied.

Note: Do not apply more than 170 fluid oz. (5 lbs. a.i.) VYDATE® C-LV per acre per season. Do not make more than 8 applications per season.

POTATOES

Foliar Pests - For the Control of Aphids, Colorado Potato Beetle, Flea Beetles, Potato Leafhopper, Tarnished Plant Bug and Two-Spotted Spider Mites (suppression)

Foliar Ground, Chemigation or Aerial Treatments: For aphids, flea beetle, potato leafhopper and tarnished plant bug, use 17 to 34 fluid oz of VYDATE® C-LV per acre. For Colorado potato beetle, use 8.5 to 34 fluid ounces of VYDATE® C-LV per acre. For Two-spotted spider mite suppression, use 34 fluid ounces of VYDATE® C-LV per acre.

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. Use at least 7 gallons of water per acre for aerial application. For best results, in areas with high temperature and low humidity conditions, use 10 gallons of water per acre for aerial. For overhead chemigation applications, use a higher rate of VYDATE® C-LV. The recommended maximum water volumes for the overhead chemigation applications are 0.1 to 0.2 acre inches of water. Buffer the chemigation injection solution to a pH of approximately 5.

Colorado Potato Beetle: When making applications to potatoes using overhead sprinkler chemigation for the control of Colorado Potato Beetle, use 34 fluid oz per acre.

Aphids: DuPont™ VYDATE® C-LV works best by treating before aphid populations start to build early in the season. At-planting treatments of systemic aphicides followed mid-season by VYDATE® C-LV, applied before the previous treatment starts to breakdown, have provided the best season-long control. To maintain control, apply VYDATE® C-LV on a 14-day schedule where aphid pressure is high. Where aphid pressure is low to moderate, apply on an application schedule not to exceed 21 days.

Two-Spotted Spider Mite: The suppression of two-spotted spider mite populations results from the combined effects of maintaining adequate populations of beneficial insects and the use of VYDATE® C-LV. Mite suppression can be compromised by the use of other insecticides that are harmful to beneficials or by movement of mites coming in from adjacent fields.

Apply VYDATE® C-LV before mite populations start to build. Retreat on a 7-14 days schedule. If mite populations continue to build, switch to a miticide with a different mode-of-action.

Soil Pests - Suppression of Root Knot (except Javenese), Sting, Lesion and Stubby Root Nematodes

Nematodes: For the suppression of Root Knot (except Javenese) Sting, Lesion and Stubby Root Nematodes by ground or overhead chemigation applications.

When used as directed, VYDATE® C-LV suppresses nematode populations resulting in reduced crop damage. Nematode suppression is defined as a reduction in nematode related crop injury compared to untreated. VYDATE® C-LV performance is related to nematode population pressure. Fields that have high nematode counts or have a recent history of significant nematode related crop injury should be treated with the most effective soil fumigant program available in conjunction with the use of VYDATE® C-LV.

Nematode control programs should be based on soil samples taken with sufficient time to apply a soil fumigant if determined to be necessary. Since fumigation performance is often optimal in the fall, fall sampling for nematodes should be considered.

For maximum crop protection, use a pre-plant fumigant, shanked-in, then follow with the recommended VYDATE® C-LV treatment program.

Foliar applications by ground equipment should only be used where it is not possible to apply by chemigation. When ground applications are used, it is recommended that VYDATE® C-LV should be incorporated with enough irrigation water to completely cover all of the tubers in the hill immediately after application. Because ground applications are not as effective as chemigation, nematode damage may occur.

For overhead chemigation applications, use enough irrigation water to completely cover the entire tuber/root zone, especially tubers at the bottom of the hill. On sandy

soil types, use approximately 0.5 inches of irrigation water. With center pivot or other moving irrigation systems, VYDATE® C-LV may be applied with lower amounts of water (0.1 to 0.2 acre inch) providing this application is immediately followed by a standard irrigation so that the total amount of water applied is approximately 0.5 inches. For solid set and wheel-line systems, inject the appropriate amount of VYDATE® C-LV at the beginning of the irrigation cycle and adjust metering rate so that all of the VYDATE® C-LV is applied during the first half of the irrigation cycle.

Buffer the VYDATE® C-LV injection solution to a pH of 5 or lower. Phosphoric acid or N-phurric fertilizer solutions may also be used to buffer high pH irrigation water used with VYDATE® C-LV applications.

At-Plant In-Furrow Soil Treatment: For maximum suppression of nematodes, an at-plant soil application is recommended as the first application. When making an at-plant soil application for suppression of nematodes, use 34 to 68 fluid ounces of VYDATE® C-LV per acre in at least 20 gal water per acre. Apply VYDATE® C-LV as a concentrated band spray in the seed row with the spray nozzle positioned behind the planter tube. Adjust nozzle height to produce a spray pattern that is 6-8 inches wide covering the bottom and sides of the furrow.

Root-Knot Nematode Treatment Options

The use of VYDATE® C-LV in potatoes for suppression of nematodes is based on the life cycle of the Columbia Root-Knot Nematode as defined by university nematologists. A degree-day model has been developed to track nematode development. In order to properly time certain VYDATE® C-LV applications, you must have access to degree-day data for your area.

Treatment Options Based on Nematode Populations in the Columbia Basin of Oregon and Washington

For maximum crop protection, use a pre-plant fumigant, shanked-in, and follow the recommended VYDATE® C-LV treatment program.

Note: For best results, all applications other than in-furrow should be made via chemigation.

Where pre-plant soil samples show 0 to 50 root-knot nematodes per 250 cc of soil, choose one of these two treatment programs.

BEST TREATMENT PROGRAM	ALTERNATE TREATMENT PROGRAM
34 to 68 fluid oz/acre in-furrow at planting	Skip in-furrow
34 fluid oz/acre at crop emergence	34 fluid oz/acre at crop emergence
34 fluid oz/acre at 1440 degree-days F (800 DD C)	34 fluid oz/acre at 1440 degree-days F (800 DD C)
34 fluid oz/acre 14 days later	34 fluid oz/acre 14 days later
Continue applying 34 fluid oz/acre every 14 days until 7 days before digging	Continue applying 34 fluid oz/acre every 14 days until 7 days before digging

Where pre-plant soil samples are greater than 50 but not more than 150 root-knot nematodes per 250 cc of soil:

120914

Start with a fumigant that is applied pre-plant using a soil injection (shank) system.
34 to 68 fluid oz/acre in-furrow at planting
34 fluid oz/acre at crop emergence
34 fluid oz/acre at 1440 degree-days F (800 DD C)
34 fluid oz/acre 7 days later
34 fluid oz/acre 7 days later
34 fluid oz/acre 14 days later
Continue applying every 14 days until 7 days before digging

Treatment Options Based on Root-Knot Nematode Populations in All Other Areas

Where pre-plant soil samples are 0 to 150 per 250 cc of soil, choose one of these treatment programs based on pre-plant soil nematode counts. Use the Maximum Protection program for high nematode counts (close to but not exceeding 150 nematodes per 250 cc of soil) and the Alternate Program for low counts (close to zero nematodes per 250 cc of soil):

For Maximum Protection	Next Best Program	Alternate Program
Shanked-in fumigant pre-plant	34 to 68 fluid oz/acre in-furrow at planting	34 fluid oz/acre at 1440 degree days F (800 DD C)
34 to 68 fluid oz/acre in-furrow at planting	34 fluid oz/acre at 1440 degree days F (800 DD C)	34 fluid oz/acre 14 days later
34 fluid oz/acre at 1440 degree days F (800 DD C)	34 fluid oz/acre 14 days later	Continue applying 34 fluid oz/acre every 14 days until 7 days before digging
34 fluid oz/acre 14 days later	Continue applying 34 fluid oz/acre every 14 days until 7 days before digging	
Continue applying 34 fluid oz/acre every 14 days until 7 days before digging		

Potatoes Following Alfalfa

For potatoes planted following alfalfa, for best results use the "For Maximum Protection" program outlined in the table above. Alfalfa roots can harbor large number of root-knot nematode eggs that will not show up during soil sampling. This can underestimate the true nematode population levels. Under these conditions, nematode related crop damage could occur even with the best treatment program. For best results, disc alfalfa roots thoroughly and allow as much time as possible for the alfalfa roots to break down before starting the "For Maximum Protection" program.

IMPORTANT: For long season potatoes, it is important to estimate the number of applications needed to protect the crop up until the pre-Harvest interval of 7 days before digging. Assure that you will have enough DuPont™ VYDATE® C-LV to cover the entire growing season. **The use of VYDATE® C-LV is not recommended where root-knot nematode counts are higher than 150 per 250 cc of soil or where the total estimated amount of product needed to protect the crop right up to harvest exceeds the seasonal use rate in potatoes.**

Lesion, Sting and Stubby Root Nematode Treatment Programs

There are no population limitations for using VYDATE® C-LV against lesion nematodes. For stubby root and sting nematodes, VYDATE® C-LV can be used where soil

samples indicate 0-50 per 250 cc of soil. Use a shanked-in fumigant followed by a VYDATE® C-LV treatment program if stubby root and sting populations are higher than 50 per 250 cc of soil.

Choose one of these two treatment options:

Best Treatment Program	Alternate Treatment Program
In-furrow at 34 fluid oz/acre at planting	Skip in-furrow
34 fluid oz/acre at crop emergence	34 fluid oz/acre at crop emergence prior to tuber initiation (hooking)
34 fluid oz/acre 14 days later	34 fluid oz/acre 14 days later
34 fluid oz/acre 14 days later	34 fluid oz/acre 14 days later
34 fluid oz/acre 14 days later	34 fluid oz/acre 14 days later

Note: For best results, all applications other than in-furrow should be made via chemigation.

Important: Applications made after tuber initiation may not control Corky Ringspot disease that is vectored by the Stubby-Root Nematode. If a field has a history of Corky Ringspot or if there is reason to believe that Corky Ringspot could be a problem, use the labeled rate of a shanked-in fumigant and follow with the treatment program that starts with an in-furrow application.

For all uses of VYDATE® C-LV on potatoes:

In all states except, CT, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA & VT, do not apply more than 2.4 gal (306 fluid oz) (9 lb ai) VYDATE® C-LV per acre per season.

In CT, DE, MA, MD, ME, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VA & VT, do not apply more than 1.6 gal (204 fluid ounces) (6 lb ai/A) of VYDATE® C-LV per season.

Do not make more than 8 applications of VYDATE® C-LV per crop.

Last application (days to harvest) = 7 days

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

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not subject to temperatures below 32 degrees F. Store product in original container only. Not for use or storage in or around the home.

PESTICIDE 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 HANDLING: Refer to the Net Contents section of this product's labeling for the applicable "Nonrefillable Container" or "Refillable Container" designation.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Rigid Plastic and Metal Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn unless allowed by state and local authorities. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

All Refillable Containers: Refillable container.

Refilling Container: Refill this container with DuPont™ VYDATE® C-LV containing oxamyl only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn out threads and closure devices. If damage is found, do not use container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If leaks are found, do not reuse or transport container, contact DuPont at the number below for instructions. **Disposing of Container:** Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To clean the container before final disposal, use the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn unless allowed by state and local authorities. For Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking or obsolete, or in the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, contact DuPont at 1-800-441-3637, day or night.

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