

Reg # 400-104 PM-15

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

300,538/3854
1722

OFFICE OF
PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Mr. Willard F. Cummings
Manager, U.S. Registrations
Uniroyal Chemical Company, Inc.
74 Amity Road
Bethany, CT 06525

OCT 10 1990

Dear Mr. Cummings:

Subject: **MINOR LABEL REVISIONS**
COMITE
EPA Registration Number 400-104
Your Application Dated May 3, 1990

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable provided that you make the labeling change listed below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:

1. You must reinstate the 28-days post harvest interval (PHI) to the **dry beans** section of labeling. Your Office was contacted earlier to notify you that the attachments (field residue samples and Uniroyal's memo) identified as justification in support of a 14-Day PHI were not attached to your submission. This information is necessary to make a decision on your request for a shorter PHI.

2. Delete the site "**JOJOBABA**". Jojoba is considered a new site and must be supported by submitting and/or referencing the appropriate data (i.e. Offer-To-Pay and Formulator Exemption Statements). You should also provide the background information on jojoba and its non-food use status.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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Submit five (5) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

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

Sincerely yours,



George T. LaRocca
Product Manager (15)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

cc Jane M. Talerico

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL	H7505C						
SURNAME	Affey						
DATE	10/19/90						

COMITE®

AGRICULTURAL MITICIDE

RECOMMENDED FOR AGRICULTURAL USE ONLY

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS

DANGER

Corrosive, causes eye damage. May be fatal if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash hands and face thoroughly with soap and water after use and before eating or smoking. (See use restrictions for protective clothing and clean up requirements)

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes, and potholes). Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Flammable, keep away from heat and open flame.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated:

OCT 10 1990

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for this pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.

400-104

**UNIROYAL
CHEMICAL**

COMPOSITION

Active Ingredients: (% by weight)	
Propargite [2-(p-tert-butylphenoxy) cyclohexyl 2 propynyl sulfite]*	73.0%
Inert Ingredients:	27.0%
Total:	100.0%

*Contains 6.55 pounds OMITE per gallon

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 through any type of irrigation system.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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 DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

PELIGRO

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que le etiqueta haya sido explicado ampliamente.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

- IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water. See a physician.
 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if symptoms indicate. Call a physician.
 - IF ON SKIN: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention.
 - IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites or gelatin solution. If these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately.
- See left side panel for precautionary statement.

UNIROYAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
Middlebury, CT 08749
EPA REG. NO. 400-104
EPA EST. NO.

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NET WEIGHT:

REENTRY STATEMENT EXCEPT FOR HARVESTING

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not enter treated area until sprays have dried.

Protective clothing requirements are outlined below for the indicated reentry. ← (2)

CROP	TIME FOR REENTRY		
	EARLY ENTRY WORKER ^{1,2}	LOW EXPOSURE ACTIVITIES IRRIGATOR, TRACTOR DRIVER, SCOUT ^{1,2}	ALL OTHER ACTIVITIES ^{1,2,3}
All labeled crops	when sprays have dried	48 hours	7 days

1. Early entry is defined as any worker who is directed to enter a reentry restricted area prior to the expiration of any reentry interval that applies to that area. This will include those activities necessitated by unexpected events such as weather, pest conditions, equipment failure, etc. and does not include routine cultural practices.
2. These workers will wear protective clothing to include at least:
 - a hat or other suitable head covering
 - long-sleeved shirt and long-legged trousers or a coverall type garment (closely woven fabric covering the body including arms and legs).
 - chemical resistant gloves.
 - shoes and socks.
 NOTE: Occupants of enclosed cab vehicles must wear normal work attire.
3. These workers will wear normal work attire to include at least:
 - a hat or other suitable head covering.
 - long-sleeved shirt and long-legged trousers
 - shoes and socks
4. All other activities include those which have high foliar exposure such as pruners, cane turners and tippers (table grapes), etc.
5. See use directions for time of harvest after last application.

Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information

Written or oral warnings must be given to the workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area to be treated with this product. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written or oral warnings must include the following information:

"DANGER. Area to be treated with Propargite on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. Tractor drivers and irrigators and scouts wearing normal work attire may enter after 48 hours. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing to perform activities that involve substantial or prolonged exposure with treated foliage for (enter number of days)."

If accidentally exposed, consult the Statement of Practical Treatment portion of this label for first aid recommendations.

USE RESTRICTIONS

Mixer/loaders must wear goggles or a face shield, chemical-resistant apron, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and mid-forearm to elbow length chemical-resistant gloves. Applicators, if applying more than 2 pints of COMITE per acre in air blast equipment to citrus must be in an enclosed cab. At rates of 2 pints or less and if not in an enclosed cab, applicators must wear goggles, wide brimmed hat, a long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and chemical-resistant gloves while applying this pesticide.

Any article of clothing worn while mixing, loading or applying product must be cleaned before re-use. Clothing should be laundered separately from household articles. Clothing that has been drenched or has otherwise absorbed concentrated pesticide must be disposed of in a sanitary landfill, incinerated, or burned if allowed by State and local authorities.

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

Do not mix COMITE with alkaline materials (such as lime, Bordeaux mixture or lime sulfur) or with materials containing a large amount of petroleum type solvents.

Do not use in spray solution above pH 10

Do not plant any food or feed crop in rotation within 6 months after last application of propargite unless the crop is a registered use for propargite.

Cotton - Apply only before bolls open. Do not feed treated foliage or cotton trash to livestock.

Beans - Do not feed or forage treated bean vines or bean trash after harvesting

Peanuts - Do not graze or feed livestock on treated areas or cut treated forage for hay

Do not graze or feed livestock on cover crops grown among the trees listed on this label ← (3)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

COMITE is a liquid emulsifiable concentrate for preparing sprays to control the banks grass, Pacific spider, strawberry spider, and two-spotted spider mites.

COMITE is not systemic in action; therefore complete coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces and of fruit is necessary for effective control.

After three-quarters full of water, add recommended dosage (from table) of COMITE to the spray tank. Fill tank, agitate and spray thoroughly to cover foliage and fruit for best results.

DOSAGE INSTRUCTIONS

CROP	MITES CONTROLLED	TIMING OF APPLICATION	AMOUNT OF COMITE PER ACRE	GALLONS OF SPRAY SOLUTION PER ACRE		TOTAL NUMBER OF SPRAYS PER YEAR	EARLIEST HARVEST DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
				Ground Application	Aerial Application		
COTTON (California & Arizona only)	two-spotted spider Pacific spider strawberry spider	Early ¹¹	1 pint	15 ¹² to 30	Not recommended	3	Before bolls open
		Mid Season to Layby	1½ to 2 pints	25 ¹² to 40	—		
			2 pints	—	5 to 15		
		Layby	2 pints	25 ¹² to 50	5 to 15		
Layby to Boll Opening	2 pints	—	5 to 15				
COTTON (East of the Rocky Mts.)	two-spotted spider Pacific spider Strawberry spider	Early ¹¹	1 pint	15 ¹² to 30	Not recommended	3	Before bolls open
		Mid Season to Layby	1 to 2 pints	25 ¹² to 40	5 to 15		
		Layby to Boll Opening	2 pints	25 ¹² to 50	5 to 15		
FIELD CORN ^{13,14} & POPCORN	two-spotted spider Banks grass		2 to 3 pints	minimum of 20	minimum of 2 ¹¹	1	30
5. SWEET CORN ¹³ (California only)	two-spotted spider Banks grass		2 to 3 pints	minimum of 20	minimum of 2	1	30
5. SORGHUM ¹³ (East of Rocky Mountains)	two-spotted spider Banks grass		1½ to 2 pints	minimum of 20	minimum of 5	1	silage 30 grain 60
Jujuba ¹⁹	miles Tetranychus sp.		2 pints	20 to 40	minimum of 5	2	
PEANUTS	two-spotted spider		2 pints	minimum of 20	minimum of 5	1	14
POTATOES ⁶ (Brazil North west Only)	two-spotted spider		1½ to 2½ pints ¹¹	20 to 50	minimum of 10	2	14
BEANS ⁷ (green, lima & dry)(West of Rocky Mts)	two-spotted spider		2 to 3 pints	minimum of 20	minimum of 5	2	succulent - 7 dry - 14
ORANGES & GRAPEFRUIT ^{10,4} Florida & Texas only	citrus red Texas citrus six spotted citrus rust false spider broad mite		2-3 pints	minimum of 25	minimum of 10	2	21

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APPLICATION NOTES

COTTON

- 1. COMITE may be phytotoxic to young cotton under certain conditions. Age and climatic conditions result in a physiological hardening when plants are generally between 6 and 12 inches tall. Applications can begin after plants are hardened.
- 2. COMITE may be used in concentrate sprayers designed for concentrate row crop applications. Maintain COMITE dosage rate per acre.

CORN

- 3. Treat early. Best results are achieved when mite populations are low, before the mites have damaged the plants. Treatment is recommended when mite populations are just beginning to build, and the corn is still small enough (usually 3 to 4 feet) to allow good coverage. In California, ensure applications are made only when corn leaves are dry. This is especially true for white corn varieties which are the most susceptible to plant injury.
- 4. In Kansas and Colorado, use a minimum of 2 gallons spray solution per acre. In California, best results are obtained from applying 10-20 gallons of spray solution per acre. In Texas and New Mexico and other states, use a minimum of 5 gallons spray solution per acre.

GRAIN SORGHUM

- 5. Due to the large number of varieties of sorghum, it is recommended that a small test plot be treated to check phytotoxicity before using COMITE on a large area.

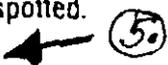
POTATOES

- 6. The 2½ pints per acre rate should be used when the crop is under extreme mite pressure.

BEANS

- 7. Do not use on varieties grown for fresh market or on varieties whose value is linked to pod appearance as pods may be spotted.

CITRUS



- 8. Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage.
- 9. Leaf distortion and/or fruit spotting may occur when used in the spring or it may occur if COMITE is tank mixed with oil or applied within two weeks prior to or following an oil application.

JOJOBA

- 10. Apply to foliage when mite populations reach damaging numbers. A second application may be made in 10 days if further control is needed.

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

LABEL REVISIONS

COMITE

(NOTE: This label now includes all uses of Comite. The previous labels separated citrus from other uses.)

1. Statement of Practical Treatment
 - put statements in order of tox category.
 - add "set medical attention" after "If on skin" statement.
 - change "If swallowed" antidote to be consistent with that other propargite product labels.
2. Re-entry
 - Remove "without protective clothing". This statement conflicted with re-entry directions which follow. Uniroyal does not wish any re-entry until sprays have dried.
3. Use restrictions
 - add "mixing, loading or". This statement extends cleaning of clothing to those engaged in these tasks.
 - add "Do not graze or feed livestock on cover crops grown among the trees listed on this label" to make consistent with other propargite labels.
4. Directions for Use (was "General Instructions").
5. Dosage instructions
 - jojoba - Add this minor non-food use. At the request of IR-4, on September 29, 1988 Uniroyal requested amendment of our Comite label to add this use. At that time, we provided background information on jojoba and a copy of an EPA determination that jojoba was a non-food use. We have again included the jojoba use on this label amendment. Note that there is also an application note addressing this use.
 - sorghum - delete "grain" from "grain sorghum". Sorghum is the proper name for the crop. Also include both silage and grain under days before harvest (last spray). This replaces an application note for silage with the same requirement.
 - dry beans - Change current 28 day post-harvest interval to a 14 day PHI for dry beans. This change merely clarifies an error in definition of terms, it affects neither residue levels nor tolerance. The attached memo dated March 15, 1989

(continued)

COMITE

5. Dosage instructions (cont'd)

indicates that the EPA is defining harvest as the "cutting/picking of the crop." As noted in the memo, Webster's defines "harvest" (the verb) as "to gather in (a crop)" and "reap." It in this context that the confusion occurred. The residue data submitted by Uniroyal for the registration of Comite on dry beans (Petition 4F1520, June 24, 1974, EPA Accession #094031) indicates that Uniroyal was not utilizing cutting (windrowing) to define harvest but was interpreting harvest to be gathering (combining). It was from these data that we developed the 28 day PHI, indicating 28 days between application and combining. The period of time between application and cutting is 14 days. Attached also are copies of a sampling of the field residue slips, as well as a memo from Uniroyal's field representative responsible for this work.

citrus - add this use which was previously on a separate collateral Comite label. There are no changes.

popcorn - add this use next to the field corn directions. Existing tolerances for corn grain and for fresh corn encompass popcorn. Sweet and field corn use directions appear on end use propargite labels. FR Notice indicates that sweet and field corn residue data are adequate to establish the general use for "corn" a category which would include popcorn.