400-461 07/06/2006 1/9

EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC 20460	☐ Registration ☐ Amendment ☒ Other	OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company / Product Name	2. EPA Product Manager	3. Proposed Classification
400-461	Kable Davis	[☐] None [☒] Restricted
4. Company / Product (Name) Dimilin® 2L	PM# Insecticide-Rodenticide	
5. Name and Address of Applicant (Include ZIP Code) Chemtura USA Corporation 199 Benson Road Middlebury, Connecticut 06749 [ ] check if this is a new address	6. **Expedited Review.** In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(I), my product is *similar or identical in composition and labeling to:* EPA Reg No. NOTIFICATION Product Name JUL - 6 2006	

Section II

[☐]	Amendment - Explain below.	[☐]	Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____.
[☐]	Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____	[☐]	"Me Too" Application.
[☒]	Notification - Explain below.	[☐]	Other - Explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)

Add horn fly to Grassland uses.

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child-Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging	Water Soluble Packaging	2. Type of Container
[☐] Yes* [☐] No * *Certification must be submitted*	[☐] Yes [☐] No If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt ____ No. Per container ____	[☐] Yes [☐] No If "Yes" Packaging wgt ____ No. Per container ____	[☐] Metal [☐] Plastic [☐] Glass [☐] Paper [☐] Other (Specify) _____ NO CHANGE IN PACKAGING CONTAINER.

3. Location of Net Contents Information	4. Size(s) Retail Container	5. Location of Label Directions
[☐] Label [☐] Container		[☐] On Label [☐] On labeling accompanying product

6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product [☐] Lithograph [☐] Paper glued [☐] Stenciled Other

Section - IV

1. Contact Point (Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
Judith O. Ball	Registration Specialist	(203) 573-2454

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statements may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

2. Signature	3. Title	6. Date Application Received (Stamped)
Judith O. Ball for	Product Registration Manager, North America	
4. Typed Name Willard F. Cummings	5. Date June 8, 2006	

EPA Form 8570-1 (Rev. 8-94) Previous editions are obsolete. White - EPA File Copy
(original) Yellow - Applicant Copy

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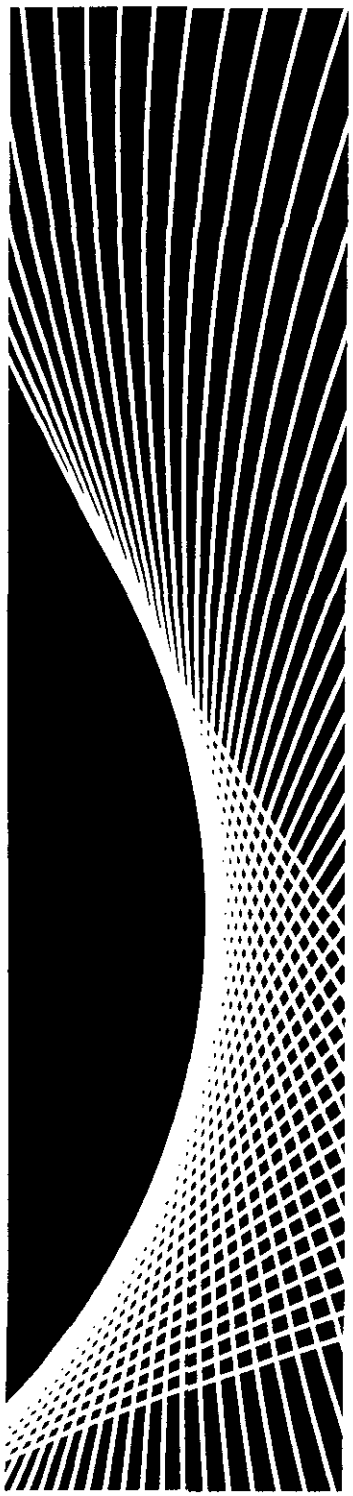
NOTIFICATION
JUL - 6 2006

Restricted Use Pesticide. Due to toxicity to aquatic invertebrate animals. 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.

Dimilin® 2L



Insect Growth Regulator
Aqueous Flowable

For use on cotton, soybeans, rice, pears, stonefruit (excluding cherries), tree nuts, grassland and non-crop areas

Net Contents:

COMPOSITION
Active Ingredient: (% by weight)

diflubenzuron N-[[(4-Chlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl]-2,6-difluorobenzamide*	22%
Inert Ingredients:	78%
TOTAL	100%

*Contains 2 lbs. diflubenzuron per gallon.
*U.S. Patent Number: 6,057,370; and 6,376,430B1 and other patents pending.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE:

EMERGENCY PHONE	**800-292-5898**
SAFETY DATA AND INFORMATION	**203-573-3303**
TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY (CHEMTREC)	**800-424-9300**

Have the product container or label with you when calling a doctor or going for treatment.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

EPA REG. NO. 400-461
EPA EST. NO.
033

Chemtura USA Corporation
Middlebury, CT 06749

Chemtura

www.chemtura.com

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

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 A on an EPA chemical-resistant selection chart.

Applicators and Other Handlers Must Wear: A long-sleeved shirt & long pants; chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, PVC, or viton, when mixing and loading and also when using hand-held equipment; shoes plus socks.

Mixers and Loaders Using Fixed-Wing Aircraft Must Wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants; chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, PVC or viton; shoes plus socks; dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C or a NIOSH approved respirator with any R, P or HE filter).

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

When handlers use closed systems (including water soluble bags), enclosed cabs, or aircraft 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 PPE 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 invertebrates. 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 from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic invertebrate organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

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 12 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 such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.
- shoes plus socks.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE - Store in a dry location.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL - Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL - 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.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

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

SPRAY DRIFT LABELING

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to ULV applications on grassland, for the control of grasshoppers and Mormon crickets.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.

2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

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

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

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

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

- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacture's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid steam nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length
For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height
Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above 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
When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for the displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind
Drift potential is lowest between wind speed of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity
When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions
Applications 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 in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover 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 upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas
The pesticide 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).

GENERAL INFORMATION

DIMILIN 2L is an insect growth regulator which is effective on a wide variety of insect pests, predominately from the families Lepidoptera and Diptera. Because of its mode of action, which results in a disruption of the normal molting process of the insect larvae, the action of DIMILIN is slow and several days may elapse before the full effect is seen. Because of its specificity, DIMILIN has little or no effect on bees or other beneficial insects and is therefore an excellent product for use in IPM programs.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply this product to bodies of water where swimming is likely to occur.

For Field Crops, Row Crops, Orchard Uses, Rangeland and Non-Crop Areas: Do not apply within 25 feet by ground or 150 feet by air of bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, marshes or estuaries. All applications must include a 25 foot vegetative buffer strip within the buffer zone to decrease runoff.

RESTRICTIONS ON ROTATIONAL CROPS: Do not plant food or feed crops in DIMILIN treated soils within 1 month following last application, unless DIMILIN is authorized for use on these crops.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

USE AND MIXING DIRECTIONS IF USED WITH WATER:

1. Fill tank with half of the required amount of water.
2. Begin agitation and add required amount of DIMILIN 2L.
3. Continue agitation while adding remainder of water.
4. If permitted for the use site, add proper quantity of oil slowly. To avoid formation of an invert emulsion, use at least 2 parts of water for each part of oil.

USE AND MIXING DIRECTIONS IF USED WITHOUT WATER:
Always evaluate any potential mixture for compatibility and sprayability. To ensure thorough mixing of DIMILIN 2L with insecticides or other carriers, it is recommended that ingredients be premixed in a nurse tank prior to being transferred to aerial or ground ULV application equipment. If nurse tank is not available, or unable to simultaneously mix:

1. Fill tank with the required amount of oil and/or oil based insecticide.
2. Begin agitation and add required amount of DIMILIN 2L.
3. After the contents of the tank have been thoroughly agitated, a volume of carrier sufficient to fill the booms and piping system should be drained and then added back to the tank.

Aerial or ground application: Spray should be applied with aerial or ground equipment designed or modified to insure full uniform coverage of the entire plant. Adjust equipment to provide droplets with a diameter of 150 to 220 microns. Provide agitation prior to, during, and after blending and while applying.

Crops	Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing
Cotton	**COTTON RESTRICTIONS:** Do not exceed 6 applications per season. Do not exceed 24 fl oz per acre. Do not exceed 3 applications and 12 fl oz post boll opening. **Pre-harvest Interval:** Do not harvest within 14 days of application.		
	Beet armyworm -early season before first bloom	2 - 4	For early infestations on young cotton, DIMILIN 2L should be applied at the first sign of beet armyworm activity (2 egg masses or hatch outs/100 feet of row) in multiple applications, either as directed or broadcast spray. Use on a 5 to 7 day interval until 8 fl oz per acre have been applied. Multiple applications of DIMILIN 2L will provide acceptable beet armyworm control and because it has little activity on beneficial insects (parasites and predators) and has good persistence, will help prevent populations of beet armyworm from building up later in the growing season. Use of DIMILIN 2L in this way allows for more complete coverage of new foliage during the period of rapid vegetative growth.
	Beet armyworm - mid season	4 - 8	Apply starting around first bloom and through mid-bloom. Repeat application until up to 8 fl oz per acre have been applied, using a 5 to 7 day interval between applications. The higher application rate should be used on larger cotton and/or under conditions of greater larval pressure. First application should coincide with peak beet armyworm moth catches in pheromone traps, indicating another generation of larvae is imminent. DIMILIN is more effective on early stages of larval development, therefore cotton leaves should be treated before populations become established.
	Beet armyworm - late season	6 - 8	Apply after mid-bloom and prior to 14 days before harvest. The higher application rate should be used on larger cotton and/or under conditions of greater larval pressure. Application should coincide with peak beet armyworm moth catches in pheromone traps. Additional applications may be needed if larval pressure continues.
	Fall armyworm Yellowstriped armyworm *Southern armyworm* Soybean looper * Cabbage looper * Saltmarsh caterpillar * *suppression	4-8	Application should be made during early stages of larval development. Repeat application until at least 8 fl oz per acre have been applied using a 5 to 7 day interval.
	Boll weevil - early season (before first bloom)	4 - 8	DIMILIN 2L will control boll weevil by suppressing reproduction. Apply with 2 to 4 qt of emulsified cottonseed oil, vegetable oil, or paraffinic crop oil. For ULV application, use 4 fl oz in a minimum of 8 fl oz of emulsified cottonseed oil, oil based insecticide, or vegetable or petroleum based oil carrier. A compatibility agent may be needed if a non-emulsified cotton-seed oil is used. Consult your supplier or Chemtura representative for oil specifications. For best suppression of boll weevil reproduction, make first application at pinhead square stage of cotton growth when overwintering boll weevils are entering the fields. Repeat applications should allow a minimum of 7 days between applications. DIMILIN does not kill the adult boll weevil, however, eggs deposited by affected female weevils will not hatch, thus limiting reproduction. The control of egg hatch and larval development within the square prevents its shedding and will then allow normal boll development. After the initial treatment of the female weevil, 7 to 10 days are required before non-hatching eggs are laid; however, once affected, non-hatching eggs will be laid for approximately 10 days, and longer if the female encounters more DIMILIN. Thus treat early and use multiple applications.
	Boll weevil - late season	2 - 4	DIMILIN will reduce the number of weevils that emerge in the following spring if applications are made when adult weevils are going into diapuase to overwinter. Apply when cotton plant has reached full vegetative growth or when it begins blooming out the top. For LV application spray in combination with 2 to 4 qt of an emulsifiable vegetable or paraffinic oil per acre. For ULV application combine in a minimum of 8 oz of emulsified cottonseed oil, oil based insecticide, or vegetable or petroleum based oil carrier. A compatibility agent may be needed if a non-emulsified cottonseed oil is used. At least 2, but not more than 3, applications at 7 to 14 day intervals should be made.
		When DIMILIN is used alone for boll weevil control, it allows normal build-up of beneficial insects that may aid in control of bollworm and budworm. Emulsifiable concentrate insecticide formulations used in tank mixes, in the presence of oil, may result in phytotoxicity. Care should be taken where such mixtures are used.	
	Grasshopper	2	Apply when the majority of infesting grasshoppers have reached the 2nd to 3rd instar nymphal stage of development. DIMILIN is not effective in controlling grasshoppers once they reach the adult stage. If a large influx from neighboring fields should occur, the time to reduce that population may not be short enough to minimize extensive foliage feeding; a tank mix with a knockdown insecticide is recommended under these conditions.

Crops	Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing
Cotton (continued)	**Aerial application:** Apply in 3 to 5 gallons total volume per acre. For ULV application, use a total volume of 20 to 48 oz per acre. **Ground application:** Apply in 10 to 20 gallons of total volume per acre. For ULV application, use a total of 20 to 64 oz per acre. **Adjuvant usage:** Always use oil (1 to 2 qt) with DIMILIN 2L for larval/nymphal control if conditions are favorable for water evaporation (e.g. high air temperature and/or low humidity). For ground or aerial LV application, 1 pt to 2 qt of emulsified vegetable or paraffinic crop oil is recommended to enhance canopy penetration and to reduce spray droplet evaporation and subsequent drift. For ULV application, use DIMILIN 2L in a minimum of 20 oz of emulsified cottonseed, vegetable or petroleum based oil carrier. A compatibility agent may be needed if non-emulsified cottonseed oil is used. Consult your supplier or Chemtura representative for oil specifications. Use sufficient application volume to assure adequate coverage. DIMILIN 2L may be mixed with other insecticides being applied for other cotton insects. When emulsifiable concentrate insecticide formulations are used with oil and DIMILIN in tank mixes, they may result in phytotoxicity. Care should be taken where such mixture is used. Because of the unique mode of action of DIMILIN, its visible effects on larvae/nymphs may not be seen for 5 to 7 days following application.		
Grassland (includes rangeland, pastures, improved pastures and similar areas used for production of native, domesticated forage grasses for harvest for livestock primarily for grazing or mechanical harvest)	**GRASSLAND RESTRICTIONS:** Do not exceed a total of 2 fl oz per acre per cutting. Do not exceed a total of 6 fl. oz. per acre per year. Allow at least 1 day after treatment before cutting grass. The pesticide 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).		
	Grasshopper	1 - 2	Use 1 application on early instar (majority in the 2nd through 4th instar nymphal stages); use high rate for pastureland.
	Mormon cricket	0.75 - 1	Use on rangeland only, in a RAATs (Reduced Area and Agent Treatment) application on early instars. A RAATs application is an IPM strategy that takes advantage of grasshopper movement and conservation biological ,control to allow DIMILIN 2L to be applied on rangeland on a reduced treated area and at reduced rates, while sustaining acceptable control. RAATs may provide ranchers with an economic means to reduce competition by these insects on their rangeland, depending on insect age and plant canopy. Using this program DIMILIN 2L may be applied on as little as 50% of the infested acreage (e.g. skipping a 100 ft swath for every 100 ft treated), up to 100% infested acreage. The rate range to use per acre and amount of area treated will depend on grasshopper/ Mormon cricket age, plant canopy and topography. Skip up to 50% of the infested area and use the lower rate under uniform topography with early instar ages and sparse vegetation. If the majority of the population is late instars, vegetation is dense, terrain is considered rough, and conditions are hot during treatment, then the coverage and rate of DIMILIN 2L should be increased up to a blanket (100%) coverage with 1 fl oz per acre.
		0.5 - 1	If a second application is made, typically apply 2 to 3 weeks after the first application.
	Lepidopteran foliage feeding caterpillars such as: Fall armyworm Striped grass looper	2	For maximum control use DIMILIN 2L at first sign of hatch outs and prior to larvae reaching fourth instars (<1/2 inch). DIMILIN 2L must be ingested and larvae must molt before populations are reduced.
	Horn Fly supression	2	Apply Dimilin 2L for the suppression of Horn fly emergennce from cattle manure patties for two weeks or longer.
	Aerial application: Apply in 1 to 5 gallons of water per acre and include 1 pt to 2 qt per acre of an evaporation control agent, such as emulsified vegetable or paraffinic crop oil if conditions are favorable for water evaporation (e.g. high air temperature and/or low humidity). For ULV application, use a total volume of at least 12 to 32 fl oz per acre and use at least 4 fl oz of an evaporation control agent, such as emulsified vegetable or paraffinic crop oil per acre. For other drift/evaporation retardant materials follow product label instructions. Use at least 2 parts of water for each part of oil. For low volume and ULV applications make sure the boom is filled with spray mixture containing the correct concentration of DIMILIN 2L before the 1st application begins. **Ground application:** Apply in 1 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Include 1 pt to 2 qt of an evaporation control agent, such as emulsified vegetable or paraffinic cropoil if conditions are favorable for water evaporation. For other drift/evaporation retardant materials, follow product label use instructions. Ground application equipment must give thorough coverage of spray volume used.Higher rates and gallonages are suggested for areas with dense vegetation, when nymphs are beyond the 3rd instar stage, and when climatic conditions are favorable for grasshopper/Mormon cricket survival and increase. Apply anytime after eggs begin to hatch through early instars. DIMILIN 2L remains active on the foliage and will continue to control larvae and grasshoppers/Mormon crickets that hatch later in the season. DIMILIN 2L is not effective in controlling larvae and grasshoppers/Mormon crickets once they have reached the adult stage. Since it is an insect growth regulator, effects may not be seen until these insects have molted at least once. If adult grasshoppers/Mormon crickets from early hatching and/or over-wintering species are present, tank-mix DIMILIN 2L with a registered adulticide to control later hatching species. Check mixing compatibility and sprayability prior to transferring to the main spray tank. Besides a fatal incomplete molting, adult grasshoppers/Mormon crickets may exhibit missing posterior legs, hernias, abdominal segments malformed, twisted antennae, hemolymph exudation, and wrinkled wings. Additionally, they may move slower, have limited jumps and unsteady landings, show a reduction in feeding, have atrophy of posterior legs or be unable to fly. Any nymph/adult possessing these symptoms is likely more susceptible to predatory insects, birds and mammals. DIMILIN has been shown not to impact adult populations of various ground dwelling and flying non-target arthropods in a rangeland ecosystem.		
Non-crop areas (includes field border, fence rows, roadsides, farmsteads, ditchbanks wasteland, Conservation Reserve Program CRP Land	**NON-CROP AREA RESTRICTIONS:** See Grassland section for restrictions		
	Grasshopper Mormon cricket	2	Apply DIMILIN 2L to manage these insects in their breeding areas before they move into section for timing of application.
	See Aerial Application section of Grassland. **Ground application:** Apply in 5 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Include 1 pt to 2 qt of emulsified vegetable or paraffinic crop oil if conditions are favorable for water evaporation.		

Crops	Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing
Pear	**PEAR RESTRICTIONS:** Do not apply more than 4 applications per year. Do not apply more than 64 fl oz per acre per year. Pre-harvest Interval: Do not harvest within14 days of application. Do not use oil in tank mix in late season treatments (3rd and 4th applications).		
	Pear psylla (pre-bloom)	40 - 48	Apply in 80 to 400 gallons of water per acre during the delayed dormant to the popcorn stage period. Complete uniform coverage of the tree is essential to achieve optimum control. A horticultural mineral oil should be used at a rate of 4 to 6 gallons per acre during the delayed dormant period. After this period and through the popcorn stage, apply oil at a concentration of 0.25%, but use no more than 1 gallon per acre. A surfactant may be used to improve coverage. Follow manufacturer's label recommendations. DIMILIN 2L should be applied during egg deposition so that it will come in contact with pear psylla eggs and/or 1st and 2nd instar nymphs.
	Pear psylla (post-bloom)	12 - 16	Applications at normal codling moth rates and timings will provide suppression of pear psylla.
	Pear rust mite (pre-bloom)	40 - 48	Apply in 80 to 400 gallons of water per acre from delayed dormant to the popcorn stage. See 'Pear psylla (pre-bloom)' for the use of oil.
	Codling moth	12 - 16	Apply in a minimum of 80 gallons of water per acre. Use the lower rate where there is light codling moth pressure and/or on small trees. Complete coverage of the fruit and foliage in all areas of the trees is essential for optimum control. Timing of application is extremely important because DIMILIN 2L controls codling moth by prohibiting the hatching of eggs. It must be applied prior to egg laying so that eggs are laid on treated plant parts. *First application should be made as soon as possible after first moths are caught (biofix)* or observed, or about 50-75 degree-days after biofix. This timing can be determined by your local pest control consultant and/or fruit specialist with the aid of pheromone traps. Normally this timing occurs at late petal fall or about 10-14 days earlier than the timing used for organophosphate insecticides. Second application should be made about 14-18 days after the first. Third and fourth application, if necessary, should be timed prior to egg laying of the 2nd generation by using the same method as for the 1st generation. If traps are not used, make the 3rd application 21-30 days after the second, followed by the 4th application 21-30 days later. If a degree-day model is used the 3rd spray should be timed at 1000 degree-days after biofix. Combination with organophosphates for codling moth control: DIMILIN 2L can be used in combination with an organophosphate insecticide, to save a trip through the orchard and to make timing of the DIMILIN 2L sprays easier. The combination is more effective than DIMILIN 2L alone when controlling moderate to heavy codling moth infestations and/or treating large trees. The combination will provide residual control of eggs laid after application. Apply DIMILIN 2L and the organophosphates at their labeled rates. Apply at the beginning of egg hatch of 1st generation codling moth. This is the normal timing for the first organophosphate cover spray (250 degree-days following biofix for 1st generation and 1250 degree days for the 2nd generation). This program can be repeated for the 2nd or 3rd generation of of codling moth or use DIMILIN 2L alone prior to egg laying. Do not use oil in tank mix with DIMILIN 2L in late season treatments. With light codling moth populations, as indicated by monitoring, this combination may offer control of an entire generation with 1 application. When populations are heavy, this combination will improve control, but it may not control an entire generation with one spray. A second spray of DIMILIN 2L alone or in combination may be applied 14-18 days later.
	Leafminer	8 - 16	Apply in a minimum of 80 gallons of water just prior or during egg laying to control eggs and larvae. Timing for control of the 1st or 2nd generation can be determined by your local pest control consultant or fruit specialist. Should later generations of leafminers occur, DIMILIN 2L should be applied in the same manner. It is desirable to have DIMILIN 2L in place at the time of egg laying. It will continue to give control through the early sap feeding stage. Complete coverage of the foliage is essential to achieve control of the larvae through the early sap feeding stage.
	Oil may cause injury to certain pear varieties. Check compatibility of oil mixtures with your local tree fruit specialist.		
Rice	**RICE RESTRICTIONS: Pre-harvest Interval:** Do not harvest within 80 days of application. Do not use on rice fields in which crayfish (crawfish) farming is included in the cultural practice. Do not drain treated water into fields where crayfish farming is intended Do not apply to rice immediately adjacent to sites of crayfish aquaculture. Do not use treated rice flood waters for irrigated crops except for uses currently established for DIMILIN. Do not impregnate on granular materials. Do not use on wild rice (*Zizania spp.*).		
	Rice water weevil (Southern U.S. Rice Belt) -for drill seeded; dry seeded; or water seeded, delayed flood rice	12 - 16	Make a single application of DIMILIN 2L per acre per year to control larvae when adult infestations reach economic threshold and/or at initial oviposition, usually within a time frame of 2-5 days after permanent flood establishment.h adult weevil infestations are historically high and/or migration into the field is prolonged, use the higher application rate.
	Rice water weevil (Southern U.S. Rice Belt) water seeded, pinpoint flood, or continuous *or continuous flood rice*	8 + 8	To control larvae, split applications should be made.. Apply 8 fl oz per acre after the permanent flood when adult infestations reach economic threshold and/or at initial oviposition, usually when rice leaves are exposed above the water surface The 2nd 8 fl oz treatment **must** be made 5-7 days after the 1st application. Failure to make *the second application within the above timeframe could result in inadequate control* of rice water weevil larvae, especially if adult infestations are high and/or migration into the field is prolonged.

Crops	Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing
Tree nuts group: includes: almond, beech nut, Brazil nut, butternut, chestnut, chinquapin, filbert (hazelnut), hickory nut, macadamia nut (bush nut), pecan, pistachio, walnut (black & English)	**TREE NUT RESTRICTIONS: Pre-harvest Interval:** Do not harvest within 28 days of application. Do not exceed 4 (3 for walnuts) applications. Do not exceed 64 fl oz per acre per growing season. Use of oil is not permitted except for the initial dormant stage application.		
	Codling moth	16	DIMILIN is most effective when applied prior to egg laying. DIMILIN 2L must be present on the surface upon which eggs are laid; therefore, full coverage spray is necessary. First application should be made when moth flights begin or when moths are found in pheromone traps. The 2nd application should be made approximately 21days after the 1st application. For control of the 2nd brood, application should be timed prior to egg laying, similar to 1st brood. Because of fluctuations in temperature, the emergence and moth flights of the over-wintering population may be extended over a long period of time. Under such circum stances, DIMILIN 2L should be tank mixed with an organophosphate insecticide at its lowest label rate. This tank mix should be applied at normal 1st organophosphate timing. Later in the season, if egg laying has already occurred before application of DIMILIN 2L, it is recommended that DIMILIN 2L be tank mixed with an organophosphate as previously described.
	Filbert worm	12 - 16	The lower rate may be used where filbert worm pressure is low and/or the trees are small. The higher rate is necessary when worm pressure is moderate to high and/or the trees are large. DIMILIN 2L should be applied 2 to 3 days after the 1st moth is caught in pheromone detection traps. Mating takes place within several days of emergence and egg laying begins the next day. DIMILIN 2L must be applied prior to egg deposition on the treated foliage. Good uniform coverage of the tree is essential to achieve optimum control of filbert worm with DIMILIN 2L. Normally DIMILIN 2L will give season long control. If moth pressure remains high, additional applications should be made.
	Hickory shuckworm	8 - 16	Apply DIMILIN 2L starting at half-shell hardening. Make subsequent applications at 21-day intervals to shuck split, or while nuts are susceptible to hickory shuckworm under heavy infestations. Use the higher rate under higher pest infestations, low crop load, larger trees or heavy, dense foliage.
	Peach twig borer	12 - 16	**Dormant/delayed dormant:** Apply DIMILIN 2L at the rate of 12 to 16 fl oz per acre with 4 to 8 gallons per acre (1.5 to 2.0 gallons per 100 gallons in a dilute spray) narrow range oil. Always use the higher rate of DIMILIN in the rate range if the crop has a history of heavy infestations. **Bloom:** Apply DIMILIN 2L at the rate of 12 to 16 fl oz per acre starting at early bloom. Always use the higher rate of DIMILIN in the rate range if the crop has a history of heavy infestations. **Spring flight ("May Spray"):** Using pheromone traps to determine flight activity, apply DIMILIN 2L at the rate of 16 fl oz per acre at initial flight activity. **Summer flight:** Using pheromone traps to determine flight activity, apply DIMILIN 2L at the rate of 16 fl oz per acre at initial flight activity.
	Pecan nut casebearer	8 - 16	Apply DIMILIN 2L at the initiation of each adult generation to target egg hatch. Note for the 1st generation this is approximately 8 to 15 days following the first prolonged moth catch (biofix which is defined as the date on which the total of 5 moths are captured in 3 pheromone traps within a 7-day period). States may have a different recommendation for initiation of spraying; please consult authorities such as county and university extension specialists on current recommendations. Use the higher rate for longer residual control, higher pest infestations, low crop load, larger trees or heavy, dense foliage.
	Pecan weevil (suppression)	8 - 16	Use the higher rate if weevils are attacking fruit and for higher infestations.
	Others, including: Fall webworm Filbert leafroller Oblique banded leafroller Omniverous leafroller Omniverous leaftier Oriental fruit moth Redhumped caterpillar Variegated leafroller Walnut caterpillar Winter moth	8 - 16	Apply DIMILIN 2L at the first sign of larval infestations. Use the higher rate for longer residual control, higher pest infestations, low crop load, larger trees or heavy, dense foliage.
	Ground applications should be made in sufficient water for thorough coverage, using at least 50 gallons per acre for small trees (10 feet tall) and at least 100 to 300 gallons per acre for larger trees. Using insufficient water for thorough coverage and/or using an uneven spray pattern across the canopy will likely result in less than desired efficacy. If 4 applications are used, application timing should correspond to dormant to pre-bud swell, at bloom to petal fall, at flowers/leaves/immature nut fruit formation and at hull split.		

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June 8, 2006

Document Processing Desk (**NOTIF**)
Office of Pesticide Programs (**7505P**)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
2777 S. Crystal Drive
Room S-4900, One Potomac Yard 4th Floor
Arlington, Virginia 22202-4501

Attention: Ms. Shereda Hobgood, 7505P
Director's Office

Subject: **Dimilin® 2L, EPA Reg. No. 400-461**
Notification of Addition of New Pest, per PR-Notice 98-10

Dear Ms. Hobgood,

Chemtura is submitting Notification of a label amendment for Dimilin 2L, EPA Registration Number 400-461.

The label has been amended by adding a new insect, horn fly, to grassland.

This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

Should you have questions regarding this amendment, please contact Judy Ball at 203-573-2454 or by email at judy.ball@chemtura.com.

Sincerely,

Chemtura USA Corporation

Judith O. Ball for
Willard F. Cummings
Product Registration Mgr., N. A

Enclosed:
1. EPA Form 8570-1
2. Amended Label
3. Amended Label - Highlighted

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