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yellow copy

SEP 18 1992

Mr. Gene Currie
Imperial, Inc.
P.O. Box 98
Shenandoah, IA 51601

Dear Mr. Currie:

Subject: Revised Labeling and Confidential Statement of
Formula (CSF)
Multi-Purpose Spray Wettable Powder
EPA Reg. No. 407-380
Your submission dated July 22, 1992

Revised labeling and CSF referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, are acceptable. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

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

Sincerely yours,

DHE

Dennis H. Edwards, Jr.
Product Manager (19)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

757

Special Review Submission 3/20/92

ACCEPTED

SEP 18 1992

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 407-380

**IMPERIAL
MULTI-PURPOSE
SPRAY
WETTABLE POWDER**

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Maneb (manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate)	40%
(equivalent to manganese metallic 8.25%)	
Carbaryl: 1-naphthyl methylcarbamate	25%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	<u>35%</u>
TOTAL	100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

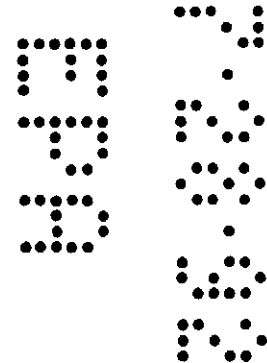
CAUTION

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

EPA Reg. No. 407-380
EPA Est. 407-IA-1

Manufactured by
IMPERIAL INC.
Shenandoah, IA 51601

NET CONTENTS _____



**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES: Always spray with your back to the wind. Wear long-sleeved shirt, long pant, and rubber gloves. Wash gloves thoroughly with soap and water before removing. Change your clothes immediately after using this product and launder separately from other laundry items before reuse. **NOTE:** Carbaryl is a moderate reversing cholinesterase inhibitor. Atropine is antidotal.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

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 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 areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

If this product is used on a crop, no other product containing a different EBDC active ingredient (mancozeb or metiram) may be used on the same crop during the same growing season.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store in original container, in a cool, dry, secure area away from fertilizer, food, or feed. Keep container closed.

PRODUCT DISPOSAL: Securely wrap original container in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Do not reuse empty container. Wrap container and put in trash.

**3 LEVEL TABLESPOONS OF THIS PRODUCT EQUALS ONE OUNCE
3 TEASPOONS = 1 TABLESPOON**

AREA MEASUREMENTS

1,000 SQUARE FEET IS AN AREA 10 FT. BY 100 FT.
APPLY THE REQUIRED AMOUNT IN 2 GALLONS OF WATER
100 SQUARE FEET IS AN AREA 10 FT. BY 10 FT.
APPLY THE REQUIRED AMOUNT IN 1/2 GALLON OF WATER

AGITATE WHILE USING

GRAPES

To control European fruit lecanium, grape leaf folder, grape leafhopper, grape leaf skeletonizer and the disease black rot. East of the Rocky Mountains apply at the rate of 2 lbs. per 25 gallons of water/per quarter acre (4 level tablespoons per gallon/per 1,000 square feet). Do not make more than 6 applications in a growing season. West of the Rocky Mountains apply at the rate of 1 lb. per 25 gallons of water/per quarter acre (2 tablespoons per gallon/per 1,000 square feet). Do not make more than 3 applications in a growing season. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. For grape leaf folder, apply just before first brood larvae emerge from rolls. For disease control begin just before bloom. Repeat just after bloom and again 10 days later. Do not treat after bloom in CA. Do not apply within 66 days of harvest in all other areas. ✓

BEANS (DRY) - To control bean leaf beetle, bean leafroller, cucumber beetle, flea beetle, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, velvet bean and caterpillar, western bean cutworm and the disease anthracnose, downy mildew and rust. Apply at the rate of 1-1/3 teaspoons per 100 square feet; 1-1/2 oz. (4-1/2 tablespoons) per 1000 square feet. For disease control begin when plants are small. Repeat at 5-7 day intervals. Do not make more than 6 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Do not feed treated forage or hay to livestock. ✓

BROCCOLI - To control armyworms, cabbage looper, corn earworm, diamondback moth, imported cabbage worm, stinkbugs, tarnished plant bugs and the diseases alternaria leafspot, and downy mildew. Apply at the rate of 1-1/3 teaspoons per 100 square feet; 1-1/2 oz. (4-1/2 tablespoons) per 1000 square feet. Where cabbage looper is the principle problem, use an alternate pesticide approved for it. For control of small cabbage loopers begin after edible parts start to form, for disease control begin when disease threatens. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 6 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Remove residues by washing or trimming. ✓

BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CAULIFLOWER AND KOHLRABI - To control flea beetle, harlequin bug, armyworms, cabbage loopers, corn earworms, diamondback moth, imported cabbageworm, stinkbugs, tarnished plant bug and the diseases alternaria leafspot and downy mildew. Apply at the rate of 1-1/3 teaspoons per 100 square feet; 1-1/2 oz. (4-1/2 tablespoons) per 1000 square feet. Where cabbage looper is the principle problem, use an alternate pesticide approved for it. For control of small cabbage loopers apply after edible parts start to form. For disease control, begin when disease threatens. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 6 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. ✓

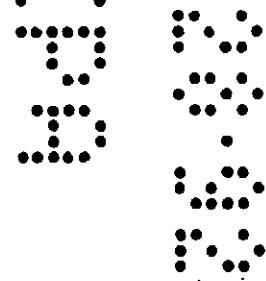
CABBAGE - To control flea beetle, harlequin bug, armyworms, cabbage looper, corn earworm, diamondback moth, imported cabbageworm, stinkbugs, tarnished plant bugs and the diseases alternaria leafspot and downy mildew. Apply at the rate of 1-1/3 teaspoons per 100 square feet; 1-1/2 oz. (4-1/2 tablespoons) per 1000 square feet. Where cabbage looper is the principle problem, use an alternative pesticide approved for it. For control of small cabbage loopers apply after edible parts start to form. For disease control begin 7-10 days after planting. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 6 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. ✓

CORN (SWEET AND POP) - For control of corn earworm, corn rootworm adults, European corn borer, fall armyworm, flea beetles, Japanese beetles, leafhoppers, sap beetles and the disease helminthosporium blight. Apply at the rate of 1 teaspoon per 100 square feet; 1 oz. (3 tablespoons) per 1000 square feet. For larvae in the whorl (budworm damage) and foliage feeders, apply to entire plant. For insects attacking silks and ears, apply at 3-10 day intervals starting when silks first appear and continuing until silks start to dry. Three or more applications may be required depending on the severity of infestation. Timing and good coverage are absolutely necessary for effective control. For disease control, begin when plants are 6 inches high. Repeat at 3-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 5 applications West of the Mississippi River or more than 15 East of it (including Arkansas & Louisiana) in a growing season. Do not feed treated forage to livestock.

CUCUMBERS - To control cucumber beetle, flea beetle, leafhoppers, squash bugs, and the diseases alternaria (macrosporium) leafspot, angular leafspot, downy mildew, pythium fruit rot. Apply at the rate of 1-1/3 teaspoons per 100 square feet; 1-1/2 oz. (4-1/2 tablespoons) per 1000 square feet. To avoid possible injury to tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next two days. For diseases, begin application when disease threatens or when plants begin to un. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 8 applications in growing season. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

EGGPLANT - To control Colorado potato beetle, flea beetle, leafhoppers, European corn borer, fall armyworm, lacebugs, pinworms, stinkbugs, tomato fruitworm, tomato hornworm, tarnished plant bug and the disease anthracnose, early blight (alternaria), phomopsis blight or fruit rot. Apply at the rate of 1-1/3 teaspoons per 100 square feet; 1-1/2 oz. (4-1/2 tablespoons) per 1000 square feet. For disease control, begin when fruit starts to form. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 7 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

ENDIVE AND LETTUCE (HEAD & LEAF) - To control flea beetles, harlequin bugs, leafhoppers, armyworms, cabbage loopers, corn earworm, imported cabbageworm, stinkbugs, tarnished plant bugs and the disease downy mildew, apply at the rate of 1-1/3 teaspoons per 100 square feet; 1-1/2 oz. (4-1/2 tablespoons) per 1000 square feet. Where cabbage looper is the principle problem, use an alternate pesticide approved for it. For control of small cabbage loopers apply after edible parts start to form. For disease control, begin when disease appears. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 6 applications (4 applications in CA) in a growing season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Remove residues from head lettuce by stripping and trimming, and from leaf lettuce and endive by washing or other effective means. To avoid possible injury to lettuce, do not apply when foliage is wet or when excessive humidity or rain is expected during the next two days.



MELONS (CANTALOUPE, CASABAS, CRENSHAW, HONEYDEW, AND WATERMELONS) - To control pickleworm, melonworm, cucumber beetles, flea beetles, leafhoppers, squash bugs, and the diseases anthracnose, cercospora leafspot, downy mildew and gummy stem blight. Apply at the rate of 1-1/3 teaspoons per 100 square feet; 1-1/2 oz. (4-1/2 tablespoons) per 1000 square feet. To avoid possible injury to tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next two days. Carbaryl injures watermelons in Florida. For disease control, apply when disease threatens. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 8 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

PEPPERS - To control Colorado potato beetle, flea beetle, leafhoppers, European corn borer, fall armyworm, stinkbugs, tomato fruitworm, tomato hornworm, tarnished plant bug, climbing cutworms, and the diseases anthracnose, cercospora leafspot (frog-eye spot), ripe rot. West of the Mississippi River, apply at the rate of 1-1/3 teaspoons per 100 square feet; 1-1/2 oz. (4-1/2 tablespoons) per 1000 square feet. East of the Mississippi River, 1-3/4 teaspoons per 100 square feet; 2 oz. (6 tablespoons) per 1000 square feet. For disease control, begin when disease threatens and repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 6 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

POTATOES - It is recommended that this product be used within an Integrated Pest management Program. To control Colorado potato beetle, flea beetle, leafhoppers, European corn borer, lacebugs, lygus bugs, stinkbugs, tomato fruitworms, tomato hornworms, tarnished plant bug and the diseases early and late blight. Apply at the rate of 1-1/3 teaspoons per 100 square feet; 1-1/2 oz. (4-1/2 tablespoons) per 1000 square feet. For disease control, begin when plants are 2" to 6" high. Repeat at 5-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 7 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Vineyard kill should occur 14 days before harvest.

SQUASH (SUMMER AND WINTER) - To control cucumber beetles, flea beetles, leafhoppers, squash bugs, and the diseases anthracnose, downy mildew and pythium fruit rot. Apply at the rate of 1-1/3 teaspoons per 100 square feet; 1-1/2 oz. (4-1/2 tablespoons) per 1000 square feet. To avoid possible injury to tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next two days. For disease control, begin when plants start to run. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 8 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

TOMATOES - To control Colorado potato beetles, flea beetles, leafhoppers, European corn borer, fall armyworm, lacebugs, pinworms, stinkbugs, tomato fruitworm, tomato hornworm, tarnished plant bug and the diseases cercospora leaf mold, early and late blights, gray leafspot (stemphylium), and septoria leafspot. West of the Mississippi River, apply at the rate of 1-1/3 teaspoons per 100 square feet; 1-1/2 oz. (4-1/2 tablespoons) per 1000 square feet. Do not make more than 4 applications in a growing season. East of the Mississippi River, apply at the rate of 1-3/4 teaspoons per 100 square feet; 2 oz. (6 tablespoons) per 1000 square feet. For disease control, begin at first fruit cluster. Do not make more than 7 applications in a growing season. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals for both areas. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

ORNAMENTALS

To control the following insects when they occur on listed plants: blister beetles, flea beetles, Japanese beetles, lacebugs, leafhoppers, leafrollers, plant bugs, psyllias, rose aphid and exposed thrips, June beetles, mealy bugs and thornbugs. To control the following diseases on listed plants: Asters - rust, stem rot; Azaleas and Camellias - petalblight; Carnations, Pansies - alternaria or leafspot, anthracnose and botrytis blight; Chrysanthemums - ascochyta ray blight and botrytis petal spot, septoria leaf spot; Dahlias, Iris and Zinnias - alternaria blight or leafspot, botrytis blight; Dogwood - anthracnose; Geraniums, Hydrangeas and Lilies - botrytis blight; Gladiolus - botrytis blight, curvularia, and stemphylium; Peonies - alternaria leaf blight or spot, botrytis blight and phytophthora blight; Roses - black spot; snapdragons - botrytis blight, downy mildew. Apply at the rate of 4 tbsp. per 1 gallon of water; 4 lbs. per 100 gallons of water.

For asters, carnations, pansies, dahlias, iris, zinnias, geraniums, hydrangeas, and lilies, begin application when new growth starts before disease appears or at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7 - 10 day intervals. For azaleas and camellias apply to litter and soil beneath plants, also to flowers of azaleas. Begin when flower buds swell. Repeat at 3-5 day intervals. For chrysanthemums, apply twice weekly during bloom for petal spot and ray blight and once a week for leafspot. For dogwood, begin when buds open. Repeat when bracts fall, four weeks later, and in late summer. For gladiolus begin when flower spikes are developing. Repeat two to three times at weekly intervals. For peonies, apply to foliage and soil in early spring and early fall and at 7 - 10 day intervals during growing season. For roses, begin when first leaves unfold. Repeat at 7 - 10 day intervals. For snapdragons, begin at time of emergence. Repeat at 7 - 10 day intervals.

NOTICE

Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal condition 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.

