



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

AUG 31 1998

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Ms. Anne Stout
Registration Specialist
Gown Company
P.O. Box 5569
Yuma, AZ 85366

Dear Ms. Stout:

Subject: Deletion of Unsupported Uses and
Addition of Several Crops and Uses Including Greenhouse
and Chemigation Instructions
EPA Registration No. 10163-21
Federal Register Notice of March 16, 1991
Revised Labeling Submitted March 27, 1998

The labeling amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, As Amended (FIFRA), is acceptable, provided that you:

Submit one copy of your final printed label incorporating the following corrections before you release the product for shipment.

1. Relocate the claim and directions for use on watercress from its present location in the leafy vegetables (except Brassica vegetables) crop grouping to a location elsewhere in the use direction table. Watercress is not a member of any crop grouping.
2. Correct the crop name, Chinese mustard to Chinese mustard cabbage.
3. In the directions for use on peas, delete the pre-harvest interval of 7 days for forage use. This conflicts with the required statement prohibiting grazing and feeding of the treated forage.
4. In the added claim for use in small grain storage facilities, specify only those stored grains which are being supported for malathion. These grains are corn, wheat, rye, oats and barley.
5. Relocate the two precaution statements relating to use in

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enclosed spaces from their present location under the GENERAL USE INFORMATION section to the NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS box.

If this condition is not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended label constitutes acceptance of this condition.

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

Sincerely,



Marilyn A. Mautz
Biologist
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7504C)

3 7 10

GOWAN MALATHION 8

AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% By Wt.
Malathion; (O,O-dimethyl phosphorodithioate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate)	79.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS	20.5%
	TOTAL 100.0%

Contains 8 lbs. Malathion per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Organophosphate Insecticide

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or poison control center. Drink one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by placing finger at the back of the throat. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and apply artificial respiration if indicated.

IN ON SKIN: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND HAZARD COMMUNICATIONS ONLY, CALL 1-800-228-5635 X283.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing of spray mist. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid contamination of feed and food.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Malathion upon use may cause cholinesterase inhibition. Atropine is antidotal.

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 F on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥14mils, Nitrile ≥14mils, or Viton ≥14mils
- Shoes plus socks

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates and aquatic life stages of amphibians. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. For aquatic use, do not apply to water except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are actively visiting the treatment area.

NET CONTENTS _____ GALLONS ACCEPTED
 with COMMENTS
 in EPA Letter Dated:
 AUG 31 1998

EPA Reg. No. 10163-21
EPA Est. No. 67545-AZ-1



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

10163-21

GOWAN COMPANY
P. O. Box 5569
Yuma, AZ 85366-5569

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. 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 intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI). Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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, such as Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

GENERAL USE INFORMATION

In order that pesticide residues on food and forage crops will not exceed tolerances established by the Federal Food and Drug Administration, use only the recommended rates and intervals, and do not apply closer to harvest than specified.

Unless otherwise specified, apply at the first sign of infestation and repeat at 7-10 day intervals as needed to maintain control, but observe use limitations for specific crop. Consult your State Agriculture Experiment Station or the State Agricultural Extension Service for additional

information as the timing of applications needed will vary with local conditions.

Applications may be made by aircraft or by ground equipment according to the DIRECTIONS FOR DILUTION below. The amount of water needed to treat an acre varies, therefore the following directions are given to cover a broad range of applications.

When using Gowan Malathion 8 in the greenhouse or stored grain facilities (as recommended on the label), use only with adequate ventilation. After application, ventilate thoroughly before occupying enclosed spaces.

DIRECTIONS FOR DILUTION

Dilute Application

Field and Row Crops: Use specified rate in 20 to 60 gallons of water per acre.

Trees and Vines: Use specified rate in 100 to 800 gallons of water per acre.

Concentrate Application

Field and Row Crops: Use specified rate in not less than 5 gallons of water per acre.

Trees and Vines: Use specified rate in 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre.

Air Application

Field and Row Crops: Use specified rate in 5 to 20 gallons of water per acre.

Trees and Vines: Use specified rate in at least 10 gallons of water per acre.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

Pour specified amount of product into nearly filled spray tank. Add balance of water to fill tank. Keep agitator running during filling and spraying operations. If mixture does not mix readily, but tends to separate as an oily layer, do not use as injury to plants may result.

Do not combine with wettable powders unless previous use of the mixture has proven physically compatible and safe to plants. Always thoroughly emulsify this product with at least half of total water before adding wettable powders.

PHYTOTOXICITY ADVISORY STATEMENT

As is common with most emulsifiable concentrate formulations adverse effects, such as spotting or discoloration of the fruit or foliage can occur. Some conditions known to contribute to phytotoxicity include, but are not limited to: high temperatures, poor spray drying conditions, excessive spray runoff, certain spray mixtures, stage of crop development or tank mixes with other pesticides.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Rates are given in terms of pints of MALATHION 8 per acre.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL

Minimum days between last application and harvest are given in () after each crop name.

TREES AND VINES

CROP	REI (HRS)	RATE (PTS/ACRE)	PESTS	COMMENTS
APRICOTS (7)	12	4 - 10	Aphid, Codling moth, European Lecanium scale, Orange tortrix, Soft brown scale, Terrapin scale	
AVOCADOS (7)	12	4 - 9	Green house thrips, Latania scale, Omnivorous looper, Soft brown scale, Orange tortrix	
BLACKBERRIES (1), BOYSENBERRIES (1), DEWBERRIES (1), LOGANBERRIES (1), RASPBERRIES (1)	12	1 - 4 2 - 4	Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Mites, Thrips Aphid, Rose scale	
BLUEBERRIES (1)	12	1 ½ - 2 ½	Aphids, Blueberry maggot, Blueberry tip borer, Cherry fruitworm, Cranberry fruitworm, Japanese beetle, Plum curculio, Leafrollers, Sharp-nosed leafhopper, White Tussock moth	
CHERRIES (3)	12	2 ½ - 8	Black cherry aphid, Bud moth, Cherry fruit fly, Fruittree leafroller, Lesser peach twig borer, Forbes and San Jose scale	For Lesser peach twig borer, apply to trunk and scaffold limbs at 21 day intervals beginning with emergence. May cause injury on certain varieties of sweet cherries in the Northeast.
CITRUS [GRAPEFRUIT, KUMQUATS, LEMONS, LIMES, ORANGES, TANGELOS, TANGERINES- Mandarin or Mandarin Oranges, Tangors, and other hybrids of tangerines with other citrus] (7)	24	7 - 25 1 - 8	Aphids, Black scale (single and off-brooded), California red scale, Citricola scale, Orange worm, Purple scale, Soft scale, Thrips, Yellow scale Mediterranean fruit fly	
* Do not apply when trees are in bloom.				
CURRANTS (1), GOOSEBERRIES (3)	12	1 - 2 2	Japanese beetle, Mites Currant aphid, Imported currantworm	
FIGS (3)	12	2 ½	Dried fruit beetles, Vinegar flies	Apply with 1 - 2 gallons sulfured molasses per acre.
GRAPES (3)	24	2 - 2 ½	Drosophila, European fruit lecanium, Grape leafhopper, Japanese beetle, Leafhopper, Mealybug, Spider mites, Terrapin scale	Injury may occur to grape berries when applications are made after bloom.
GUAVA (2), MANGO (2), PASSION FRUIT (2)	12	¾	Fruit flies	Apply with 1 pound partially hydrolyzed yeast protein or enzymatic yeast hydrolyzate.
MACADAMIA NUTS (0)	12	3 - 15	Green Stink bug	
NECTARINES (7)	12	2 ½ - 9	Black cherry aphid, Black peach aphid, Green peach aphid, Japanese beetle, Rusty plum aphid	May be mixed with spray oil for dormant and delayed dormant applications. Follow spray oil manufacturer's directions.
PEACHES (7)	24	5 - 9	Cottony peach scale, Lesser peach tree borer, Plum curculio, Oriental fruit moth, San Jose scale, Terrapin scale	
PECANS (0)	12	2 ½ - 12 ½	Aphid, Mites, Pecan bud moth, Pecan leaf casebearer, Pecan nut casebearer, Pecan phylloxera	
WALNUTS (0)	12	4 - 12 ½	Aphid, Mites, Walnut husk fly	

FIELD AND ROW CROPS

CROP	REI (HRS)	RATE (PTS/ACRE)	PESTS	COMMENTS
ALFALFA, CLOVER, BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL, CLOVER, LESPEDEZA, LUPINE, VETCH ((0) if 1 1/2 pints and less; (7) 2 pint rate	12	1 - 2	Alfalfa weevil larvae, Aphids, Armyworms, Clover leaf weevil, Grasshoppers, Lygus bugs, Pea aphid, Potato leafhoppers, Spider mites, Spittlebug, Vetch bruchid	Use higher rate for Armyworm control. For hard to control insects, use up to 2 pints per acre. Apply to alfalfa in bloom only in the evening or early morning when bees are not working in the fields or are not hanging on the outside of hives.
SEED CROPS - ALFALFA, BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL, CLOVER, LESPEDEZA, LUPINE, VETCH (0)	12	1 - 1 ¼	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Lygus bugs	Apply to plants in bloom only in the evening or early morning when bees are not working in the fields or are not hanging outside the hives.

CROP	REI (HRS)	RATE (PTS/ACRE)	PESTS	COMMENTS
<p>LEAFY VEGETABLES (EXCEPT BRASSICA VEGETABLES) CROP GROUPING: AMARANTH (LEAFY AMARANTH, CHINESE SPINACH, TAMPALA) (7), ARRUGULA (ROQUETTE) (7), CELTUCE (7), CHIERVIL (7), CHRYSANTHEMUM-Edible-leaved, Garland (7), CORN SALAD (7), DANDELIONS (7), DOCK (SORREL) (7), FLORENCE FENNEL (7), ORACH (7), PARSLEY (21), PURSLANE-Garden and Winter (7), SWISS CHARD (7), WATERCRESS (7)</p> <p>CELERY (7)</p> <p>LETTUCE (Field or Greenhouse) (7 days for head lettuce; 14 days for leaf lettuce), ENDIVE (Field or Greenhouse) (7)</p> <p>SPINACH (7)</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>1 - 2</p> <p>1 - 1½</p> <p>2</p>	<p>Aphids</p> <p>Aphids, spider mite</p> <p>Aphids, Alfalfa loopers, Leafhoppers, Mites</p>	
<p>BEANS-Dry and Succulent (Field and Greenhouse) (1)</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>1 ½</p>	<p>Aphids, Cucumber beetles, Japanese beetles, Potato leafhoppers, Mexican bean beetles, Nitidulid beetles, Spider mites, Pea leaf weevils</p>	
<p>• Do not graze or feed forage to livestock.</p>				
<p>BEANS-Dry (West of the Rocky Mountains Only) (1)</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>1 - 1 1/2</p>	<p>Lygus bugs</p>	
<p>• Do not graze or feed forage to livestock.</p>				
<p>BEETS, Garden (Seed Crop) (7)</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>1 ½</p>	<p>Lygus bugs</p>	<p>Apply in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre at seedball stage to hard seed stage. Repeat as needed to maintain control.</p>
<p>BEETS, Table (7)</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>2 ½</p>	<p>Aphids, Beet armyworm, Blister beetles, Flea beetles</p>	
<p>COLE CROPS (Brassica (cole) Leafy Vegetable crop group: BROCCOLI (3), BROCCOLI RAAB (RAPINI) (7), BRUSSELS SPROUTS (7), CABBAGE (7), CAULIFLOWER (7), CAVALO BROCCOLO (7), CHINESE BROCCOLI (7), CHINESE CABBAGE (BOK CHOY, NAPA) (7), CHINESE MUSTARD (7), COLLARDS (7), KALE (7), KOHLRABI (7), MIZUNA (7), MUSTARD GREENS (7), MUSTARD SPINACH (7), RAPE GREENS (7)</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>1 ½ - 2 ½</p>	<p>Aphids, Cabbage loopers, Flea beetles, Imported cabbage worms</p>	
<p>CORN-Grain or Forage (5)</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Aphids, Corn rootworm adults, Sap beetles, Thrips, Young grasshoppers</p>	<p>CAUTION: Injury may occur in whorl and silk stages.</p>

CROP	REI (HRS)	RATE (PTS/ACRE)	PESTS	COMMENTS
COTTON (0)	12	1 - 4	Aphids, Brown cotton leafworm, Cotton leaf perforator, Leafhoppers, Spider mites, Whitefly	
		1 1/4 - 4	Boll weevils, Cotton fleahoppers, Fall armyworms, Grasshoppers, Garden webworms and Lygus	
* Do not graze or feed forage to livestock.				
CUCUMBERS (field and greenhouse) (1), SQUASH (1)	12	1 1/4	Aphids, Cucumber beetles, Cutworms, Darkling ground beetles, Leafhoppers, Pickleworm, Spider mites, Squash vine borer, Thrips	For vine borer, apply weekly to stems and vines at base of plant.
		* Do not apply unless plants are dry.		
EGGPLANT (Field and Greenhouse) (3)	12	1/2 - 3 1/2	Aphids, Spider mites	
		2 - 3 1/2	Lace bugs	
FLAX (45)	12	1/2	Grasshoppers	
GARLIC (3), LEEKS (3), SHALLOTS (7)	12	1 - 2	Aphids, Thrips	
GRASSES and RANGELAND (such as BARN GRASS, BERMUDA, CANARY GRASS, FESCUE, ORCHARD GRASS, RED TOP, TIMOTHY and YELLOW FOXTAIL) (1)	12	1 - 1 1/4	Aphids, Grasshoppers, Leafhoppers	Apply in sufficient water for good coverage or use 1 1/4 pints plus 1 gallon of diesel fuel oil per acre by means of an airplane or turbine-blower type sprayer.
IOPS (7)	12	1/2 - 1 1/4	Aphids	
HORSERADISH (7), PARSNIPS (7), RADISHES (7), SALSIFY (7)	12	2	Aphids, Diamondback moths, Flea beetles, Leafhoppers	
LENTILS (3)	12	1	Aphids	
		* Do not graze or feed forage to livestock.		
MUSHROOMS (Greenhouse) (1)	12	1 1/2	Phorid flies, Sciarid flies	Apply in 130 gallons of water per acre, or 1 tablespoon per 3 gallons of water per 1000 square foot bed. Make thorough application as soon as possible after picking. Repeat application as necessary, usually twice per week.
OKRA (1)	12	1 1/2	Aphids, Japanese beetles	
ONIONS- Bulb and Green (Field or Greenhouse) (3)	12	1 - 2	Thrips	
		2	Onion maggots	
PEAS (3 days for harvest; 7 days for forage use)	12	1 - 2 1/2	Aphids, Pea weevils	
		* Do not graze or feed forage to livestock.		
PEPPERMINT (7), SPEARMINT (7)	12	1	Adult flea beetles, Leafhoppers	
PEPPERS (Field or Greenhouse) (3)	12	1 1/2	Aphids, Pepper maggots	
POTATOES (None)	12	1	False chinch bugs, Leafhoppers, Mealybugs	
		3	Aphids, Blister beetles	
RICE-Domestic, Grain or Wild (7)	12	1 1/2	Rice leaf miners, Rice stink bugs	Broadcast use only over intermittently flooded areas. Application may not be made around bodies of water where fish or shellfish are grown and/or harvested commercially.
		* Do not apply Propanil within 15 days of Malathion treatment.		
RUTABAGAS (3)	12	1 - 2	Aphids	
SMALL GRAINS (BARLEY, OATS, RYE, WHEAT) (7)	12	1 - 1 1/4	Armyworms, English grain aphids, Grasshoppers, Greenbugs	
SORGHUM-Grain or Forage (7)	12	1 1/2	Greenbugs	
		* Do not graze or feed forage to livestock.		
STRAWBERRIES (3)	12	1 1/2 - 2	Aphids, Field crickets, Lygus bugs, Potato leafhoppers, Spider mites, Spittlebugs, Strawberry leafrollers, Strawberry root weevils, Thrips, Whiteflies	

CROP	REI (HRS)	RATE (PTS/ACRE)	PESTS	COMMENTS
SWEET CORN (Field or Greenhouse) (5)	12	1	Japanese beetles	CAUTION: Injury may occur in whorl and silk stages.
SWEET POTATOES (3)	12	1 - 1 1/2	Leafhoppers	
TOMATOES (Field and Greenhouse) (1)	12	1 1/2	Morning Glory leafminers	Apply a full coverage application to fruit and foliage.
		2	Aphids, Spider mites Drosophila flies	

ORNAMENTALS

Note: Before treating a large number of ornamental plants with Gowan Malathion E alone or as a tank mixture with any other material, make a test application on a few plants and observe for 7-10 days prior to treating large areas to reduce the possibility of plant injury.

CROP	REI (HRS)	RATE	PESTS	COMMENTS
FLOWERS, SHADE TREES and SHRUBS	12	1 pint in 100 gals of water as a dilute spray	Aphids, Euonymus scales, European pine shoot moths, Four-lined leaf bugs, Japanese beetle adults, Lace scales, Mealybugs, Millipedes, Oyster shell scales, Potato leafhoppers, Rose leafhoppers, Scuffy scales, Spider mites, Springtails, Sowbugs, Tarnished plant bugs, Thrips, Whiteflies	CAUTION: Avoid use on certain ferns including Boston, Maidenhair and Pteris, as well as some species of Crassula and Canaetri Juniper. For Oyster shell, Fletch, Juniper, Oak kermes and Pine needle scales apply when scale crawlers have settled on foliage.
		1 1/2 pints in 100 gals of water as a dilute spray	Azalea scales, Bagworms, Birch leafminers, Boxwood leafminers, Fletch scales, Florida-rec scales, Juniper scales, Magnolia scales, Oak kermes, Pine leaf scales, Tent caterpillars.	
		1 3/5 pints in 100 gals of water	Black scale crawlers, Monterey pine scales	
		2 1/2 pints in 100 gals of water	Pine needle scales, Wax scales	

SLASH PINE, PINE SEED ORCHARDS, AND CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS

CROP	REI (HRS)	RATE	PESTS	COMMENTS
SLASH PINE, PINE SEED ORCHARDS, and CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS	12	For ground application, mix 3/4 to 4/5 gallons of MALATHION 8 in 100 gallons of water.	Slash pine flower thrips, European pine sawfly	Apply 3/4 gallon of the mixture per tree on the smallest flowering trees. Mist blowers or airblast sprays may be used
		For air application, mix 2/5 gallons of MALATHION 8 in a least 5 gallons of water		Apply a minimum of 5 gallons of mixture per acre. Make two applications, the first when female flowers are in twig bud stage, the second one week prior to maximum flower receptivity to pollen.

MOSQUITO CONTROL

MOSQUITOES, FLIES, AND SMALL FLYING INSECTS: For use by trained personnel as a 2% to 5% Malathion fog, aerosol or space spray. To make a 2% solution dilute 1 part MALATHION 8 in 45 parts water, fuel oil or diesel oil. When using a kerosene-type solvent as a carrier, dilute 1 part Malathion 8 in 45 parts solvent consisting of 4 parts kerosene-type solvent and 1 part aromatic hydrocarbon-type solvent. Apply 0.58 - 2.86 gallons finished spray per acre. For a 5% solution, dilute 1 part MALATHION 8 in 18 parts solvent. Apply 0.24 - 1.18 gallons finished spray per acre.

MOSQUITO LARVAE IN STANDING WATER (Only for use in intermittently flooded areas, stagnant water, temporary rail ponds, and log ponds- KEEP OUT OF ANY FISH BEARING WATERS): Apply MALATHION 8 at the rate of 8 fluid ounces per acre. Mix in sufficient water or oil to obtain even coverage when applied by air or ground equipment. Repeat applications as necessary. Avoid applying oil-based formulations to valuable ornamental plants as injury may occur. Broadcast use only over intermittently flooded areas. Application may not be made around bodies of water where fish or shell fish are grown and/or harvested commercially.

AROUND THE OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS (Around buildings which house domestic animals, around homes, yards, commercial and industrial buildings, agricultural buildings, out-door garbage cans, compost/compost piles, garbage dumps, and cull fruit and vegetable dumps): Apply 1 gallon of MALATHION 8 undiluted per 1000 sq. ft. on painted surfaces. Apply 2 gallons of MALATHION 8 undiluted per 1000 sq. ft. on unpainted surfaces where flies alight or congregate. In most cases, adding molasses or sugar to the spray prolongs the insecticidal activity of Malathion and serves as a fly attractant.

CAUTION: Avoid contamination of milk, milk equipment and water. Avoid contamination of feed and food products, also drinking fountains and feed troughs.

SMALL GRAIN STORAGE FACILITIES

For a residual wall, floor, and machinery spray in grain elevators, in treating truck beds, box cars, and ships' holds before loading grain, apply 5 pts. per 25 gallons of water making thorough application. Before applying spray, clean elevators, box cars, etc. thoroughly. Remove and burn all sweepings and debris.

DROSOPHILA FLY AND DRIED FRUIT BEETLE CONTROL

ON OR AROUND CULL FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DUMPS: Mix 7 1/2 pints in 100 gallons of water. Apply as a drench, using 8 to 10 gallons of spray per 100 sq. ft. For best results, dumps should not be over 18 inches deep. Do not feed treated fruit and vegetables.

FLY CONTROL

STRAIGHT MALATHION SPRAYS		MALATHION BAIT SPRAYS			
AMOUNT OF SPRAY	AMOUNT MALATHION 8	AMOUNT OF BAIT SPRAY	AMOUNT MALATHION 8	SUGAR (or)	UNSULFURIZED MOLASSES/ CORN SYRUP
2 1/2 gal.	3/4 cup	2 1/2 gal.	3/4 cup	1 cup	1 cup
12 gal.	1 1/4 pt.	12 gal.	1 1/4 pt.	2 1/2 lbs.	1 qt.
100 gal.	1 1/4 gal.	100 gal.	1 1/4 gal.	20 lb.	2 gal.

APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS - CHEMIGATION

Apply this product only through sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, end tow side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move, or drip (including surface and subsurface) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

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.

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

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.

Mix in clean supply tank the recommended amount of this product for acreage to be covered, and needed quantity of water.

This product should not be tank-mixed with other pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers unless prior use has shown the combination noninjurious under your conditions of use.

Follow precautionary statements and directions for all tank-mix products.

On all crops, use sufficient gallonage of water to obtain thorough and uniform coverage, but not cause runoff or excessive leaching. This will vary depending on equipment, pest problem and stage of crop growth. Application of more or less than optimal quantity of water may result in decreased chemical performance, crop injury or illegal pesticide residues.

Meter this product into the irrigation water uniformly during the period of operation. Do not overlap application. Follow recommended label rates, application timing, and other directions and precautions for crop being treated. Continuous mild agitation of pesticide mixture may be needed to assure a uniform application, particularly if the supply tank requires a number of hours to empty.

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

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Note: Gowan Company does not encourage connecting chemigation systems to public water supplies. The following information is provided for users who have diligently considered all other application and water supply options before electing to make such a connection.

Public water systems 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 a least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. 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 a 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 a least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must 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 shutdown.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of material that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION (FOLIAR SPRAY USES)

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a

functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain 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. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. 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.

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 system interlock.

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

DRIP (INCLUDING SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE) CHEMIGATION

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pipe 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.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump

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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. 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT CONTAMINATE water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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.

**FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK OR FIRE),
CALL CHEMTREC® (800) 424-9300.**

For other product information, contact Gowan Company or see
Material Safety Data Sheet.

NOTICE ON CONDITIONS OF SALE

Our recommendation for use of this product are based upon tests believed to be reliable. The use of this product being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no guarantee, expressed or implied, is made as to the effects of such or the results to be obtained if not used in accordance with directions or established safe practice. The buyer must assume all responsibilities, including injury or damage, resulting from its misuse as such, or in combination with other materials.

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