PM 14 10163-56

ACCEPTED
MAR 21 1995
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 10163-56

Gowan

DIMETHOATE E267

Active Ingredient: Dimethoate;
(O,O-dimethyl S-[(methylcarbamoyl) methyl] phosphorodithioate) 30.5%
Inert Ingredients: 69.5%

Total 100.0%

Contains 2.67 pounds of dimethoate per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING AVISO

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.)

Organophosphate Insecticide

NOT FOR USE OR STORAGE IN OR AROUND HOME

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING

May be fatal or harmful if swallowed. Vapor harmful. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not contaminate food or feed products. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Concentrated material causes eye irritation. In case of contact with eyes, flush eyes with plenty of water for at least fifteen minutes.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: This product upon use may cause cholinesterase inhibition. Atropine in antidotal. Pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM; PROTOPAM chloride) may be effective as an adjunct to atropine. Use according to label directions.

Net Contents _____ Gallons

EPA Reg. No. 10163-56
EPA Est. No. ~~10163~~-AZ-1
67545

Gowan Company
P.O. BOX 5569
YUMA, AZ 85366

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 (other than mixers and loaders) must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥14mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥14mils, or Viton ≥14mils
- Chemical resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment

Mixers and Loaders must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥14mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥14mils, or Viton ≥14mils
- Chemical resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading
- For exposures in enclosed areas- A respirator with either an organic vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G)
- For exposures outdoors- Dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C)

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering controls statements: When handlers use closed systems, 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

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.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS: AUTOMATIC FLAGGING DEVICES SHOULD BE USED WHENEVER FEASIBLE

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to wildlife and aquatic invertebrates. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water by cleaning equipment or disposal of wastes.

This pesticide 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.

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 48 hours

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥14mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥14mils, or Viton ≥14mils
- Chemical resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in original container. DO NOT STORE BELOW 45° F

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: **Plastic**-triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. **Metal**- 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.

CHEMIGATION STATEMENT

Refer to supplemental labeling entitled APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS, CHEMIGATION for use directions for chemigation. Do not apply this product through any irrigation system unless the supplemental labeling on chemigation is followed.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use, pour, spill, or store near heat or open flame.

GOWAN
DIMETHOATE E267

Directions For Use

This product may be applied by ground concentrate or dilute equipment or by air. See DILUTION DIRECTION for water rates. The required days between the last application and harvest are given in parenthesis after each crop name.

DILUTION DIRECTIONS

e rate required for thorough, uniform coverage varies with plant growth at time of plication. The following rates are therefore intended to cover a broad range of nditions.

Dilute Application

ld and Vegetable Crops: Apply specified rate in 20 to 75 gallons of water per acre
hd Nuts: Apply specified rate in 100 to 800 gallons of water per acre.
r citrus: use up to 2,000 gallons of water per acre.

Concentrate Application

ld and Vegetable Crops: Apply specified rate in not less than 5 gallons of water per re
uts and Nuts: Apply specified rate in 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre. These plications require special concentrate equipment.

Air Application

ld and Vegetable Crops: Apply specified rate in a minimum of 1 gallon of water per re
uts and Nuts: Apply specified rate in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre.
not apply when weather conditions favor drift of spray from areas treated. Repeat plications as necessary unless otherwise specified. Consult your state experiment tion or extension service for proper timing of applications.

FRUIT

PLES: (28 days; Apple maggot, Codling moth**: Use 1½ pints per 100 gallons water in dilute application or 6 pints per acre in concentrate or aerial application. Do apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the orchard (grove) are in om. Apply at petal-fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved der heavy infestations some spring injury may occur. Do not graze livestock in ated orchards. (**Codling moth in midwest and eastern states only.)

PLES, PEARS (28 days) Aphids, Leafhoppers, Mites (except rust mites), Pear yll**: Use ¾ to 1½ pints per 100 gallons of water in dilute application or 3 to 6 pints) in concentrate or aerial application. Do not apply when trees or substantial mbers of weeds in the orchard (grove) are in bloom. Do not graze livestock in treated hards.

ERRIES (SWEET AND TART) (28 days) (Based on available residue data, use of product on cherries is restricted to Oregon) Aphids, Cherry fruit flies, Mites: ute Application: Use 1½ pints per 100 gallons. Concentrate Application: Use 3 to ints per acre. On mature tart cherries, use 4½ pints per acre. On mature sweet rries, use 6 pints per acre. Apply a minimum spray volume of 30 gallons per acre. not apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the treatment area are bloom. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards. Only a single application may be de.

TRUS (GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, ORANGES, TANGERINES): (15 days) Dilute ound Application: Aphids: Use ¾ to 1½ pints per 100 gallons of water as an outside erage spray. Mites (except rust mites): Use ¾ to 1½ pints per 100 gallons water a thorough distribution coverage spray. Scales (except Black or Snow): Use 1½ 1¼ pints per 100 gallons water as a thorough coverage spray. Thrips: Use ¾ to 1½ s per 100 gallons water as a mist spray. Whiteflies: Use 1½ pints per 100 gallons ater as a thorough distribution coverage spray. Concentrate Ground And Aircraft plications: Aphids, Mites (except Rust mites), Scales (Except Black or Snow), ips, Whiteflies: Use 3-6 pints per acre.

NBEARING CITRUS AND NURSERY STOCK (CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA): ips, Aphids: Foliar Spray—Use 1½ pints per 100 gallons of water. Repeat plications as necessary. Soil Drench (trees 1 to 3 years old)—Use 3 quarts per acre ted in the furrow or basin around the base of the tree. Apply when insect injury to growth appears. Do not apply soil drench to trees which will bear fruit within one r.

SERVE THE FOLLOWING FOR CITRUS APPLICATIONS:
sult your State Agricultu l Experiment Station or State Agricultural Extension vice for proper timing of applications. Do not apply when trees or substantial bers of weeds in the orchard (grove) are in bloom. Do not use on citrus seedlings

4 days of last application. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.

NUTS

PECANS: (21 days) Aphids, Mites, Leafhoppers: Use 1 pint per acre. Do not gr livestock in treated groves.

VEGETABLE CROPS

BEANS (GREEN, LIMA, SNAP, DRY): (0 days) Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leaf min Mites, Lygus Bugs: Use ¾ to 1½ pints per acre. Do not feed treated vines.
This pesticide is highly toxic to bees, do not apply if bees are visiting the areas to be treated when the crop or weeds are in bloom.

BROCCOLI, CAULIFLOWER: (7 days) Aphids: Use ¾ to 1½ pints per acre.
CABBAGE: (7 days) Aphids: Use ¾ to 1½ pints per acre
CELERY (FLORIDA): (7 days) Leaf Miners: Use 1 pint per acre
HEAD LETTUCE: (7 days) Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leaf miners: Use ¾ pint per a
LEAF LETTUCE, SPINACH, COLLARDS, KALE, TURNIP (GREENS AND RO
MUSTARD GREENS, SWISS CHARD, ENDIVE (ESCAROLE): (14 days) Aph Leafhoppers, Leaf miners, Mites: Apply ¾ pint per acre.
LENTILS: (7 days) Aphids: Use ¾ pint per acre. Lygus bugs: Use 1½ pints per a
Do not feed or graze hay or treated vines.
Do not make more than one application per season.
This pesticide is highly toxic to bees, do not apply if bees are visiting the areas to be treated when the crop or weeds are in bloom.

MELONS: (3 days) Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leaf miners: Use 1½ pints per acre. see watermelons
PEAS: (0 days) Aphids: Use ½ pint per acre. Do not feed or graze hay within 21 c after last application when a stationary mixer is used. Do not feed or graze whi moble mixer is used. Do not apply more th once per season.
This pesticide is highly toxic to bees, do not apply if bees are visiting the areas to be treated when the crop or weeds are in bloom.

PEPPERS: (0 days) Aphids, Leaf miners, Maggots: Use ¾ to 1 pint per acre
POTATOES: (0 days) Aphids, Leaf miners, Leafhoppers: Use ¾ to 1½ pints per a
TOMATOES: (7 days) Aphids, Leaf miners, Leafhoppers: Use ¾ to 1½ pints acre
WATERMELONS: (3 days) Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leaf miners, Mites: Use ¾ to pints per acre

Where cabbage worms and cabbage loopers are a problem, the ad rates of GOWAN DIMETHOATE E267 are compatible with endosulfan, malathion parathion. Use in accordance with the manufacturer's directions for control of the insects.

FIELD CROPS

ALFALFA: (10 days) Aphids, Leafhoppers, Lygus bugs, Grasshoppers, rec tion of Alfalfa weevil larvae: Apply ¾ to 1½ pints per acre.
Make only one application per cutting. Effective only on cutting to w applied. Do not apply within 10 days of pasturing.
This pesticide is highly toxic to bees, do not apply if bees are visiting the areas to be treated when the crop or weeds are in bloom.

FIELD CORN, (14 days); Banks grass mites (excluding Trans- Pecos area of Tex Aphids, Bean beetle, Corn rootworm adult: Use 1 to 1½ pints per acre. Appl necessary. Make no more than three applications per year. Do not feed or graze w 14 days of last application. Do not apply to corn during the pollen-shed period.

COTTON (ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA): (14 days) Lygus bugs, Fleahopp Black fleahoppers: Use ¾ to 1½ pints per acre. Repeat applications should no made at intervals closer than 14 days. Make only 2 applications per season at hi rate. Do not feed treated forage or graze livestock on treated fields.
COTTON (EXCEPT ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA): (14 days when water is use dilution, 40 days when once refined vegetable oil is used for dilution) Aphids, Mi Thrips, Fleahoppers: Use ½ to ⅔ pint per acre. Plant bugs: Use ½ pint per a Do not feed treated forage or graze livestock on treated fields.
For Water Dilution: Repeat applications should not be made at intervals closer 14 days.
For Once Refined Vegetable Oil Dilution: Repeat applications should not be mac intervals closer than 40 days. Make only one application per season at higher Apply at least one quart of finished spray per acre.
SAFFLOWER (ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA): (14 days) Aphids, Leafhopp Lygus Bugs, Thrips: Use 2 pints per acre. Repeat applications should not be m at intervals closer than 14 days. Do not feed treated forage or graze livestock on tre fields. Make no more than 2 applications per season.
SORGHUM (MILO): (28 days) Aphids: Use ½ to 1½ pints per acre. Banks grass (excluding Trans-Pecos area of Texas) Spider mites, Grasshoppers: Use 1½ p per acre. Sorghum midge: Use ½ to ⅔ pint per acre. Do not feed or graze with days of last application. Make no more than three applications as needed per sea Do not apply after heading.
SOYBEANS, (21 days) Mexican bean beetle, Spider mites, Bean leaf be Leafhoppers, Three cornered alfalfa hopper, Grasshoppers: Use 1½ pints acre. Do not feed or graze within 5 days of last application.
WHEAT: (35 days) Aphids: Use ¾ to 1 pint per acre. Brown wheat mite: Use ⅔ pint per acre. Grasshoppers: Use 1 pint per acre. Do not apply within 14 da grazing immature plant. Do not apply more than twice per season.

SEED CROPS

ALFALFA: Aphids, Leafhoppers, Lygus bugs, Grasshoppers, reduction of Alfalfa weevil larvae: Apply ¾ to 1 pint per acre. Do not feed or graze livestock on treated crop, hay threshings or stubble within 10 days of application.

This pesticide is highly toxic to bees, do not apply if bees are visiting the areas to be treated when the crop or weeds are in bloom.

Notice On Conditions Of Sale

Our recommendations 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 responsibility including injury or damage, resulting from its misuse as such, or in combination with other materials.

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January 1994 Amendments to Gowan Dimethoate E267 Label

Under VEGETABLE CROPS

BRUSSELS SPROUTS (FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA ONLY): (10 days) Aphids: Use 1 ½ to 3 pints per acre. Apply in a minimum of 100 gallons of water by ground equipment only. Apply when insects first appear and repeat as needed. Do not feed or graze livestock in treated fields. Do not apply by air. Do not exceed 6 applications per growing season.

Under SEED CROPS

GRASS, Grown for seed (FOR USE IN OREGON ONLY): (14 days) Aphids, Plant bugs, Winter grain mites: Use ¾ to 1 pint per acre. Apply in a minimum of 2 gallonsof water per acre. Do not graze or use seed or seed screenings for livestock feed or food purposes.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES and PLANTS

AZALEAS (Outdoor): Lace bugs, Leafminers, Mites, Tea scale, Whiteflies: Use 1½ ozs. per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray.

CAMELLIA: Aphids, Camellia scale, Tea scale, Mites: **Foliar Spray:** Use 1½ ozs. per 6 gallons of water. Apply 2 sprays, 6 weeks apart the first year followed by annual applications soon after first growth begins in the spring. **Soil Drench:** Apply as a soil drench around the base of plants in early spring at the rate of 2 ozs. per gallon of water per plant up to 6 feet tall. Increase the rate proportionately for larger plants.

CARNATIONS: Aphids, Thrips, Mites: **Foliar Spray:** Use 1½ ozs. per 6 gallons of water. **Soil Drench:** Apply as a soil drench at the rate of 4 ozs. per 500 sq. ft. of bed or bench (10 Quarts per acre) in sufficient water for even distribution. Water in thoroughly after application.

CYPERUS: Bactra moth larvae: Use 1½ ozs.per 6 gallons of water as a drenching spray

DAY LILLIES: Aphids, Thrips: Use 3 ozs. per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray.

ARBORVITAE: Aphids, Bagworms, Mites: Use 3 ozs. per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray.

BIRCH: Aphids, Leafminers: Use ¾ oz. per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray. For Leafminers apply when leaves are expanded (about mid-May) and repeat in early July.

BOXWOOD: Leafminers, Mealy bugs, Mites: Use 1½ ozs. per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray. For Leafminers apply in Spring when leafminer flies first appear or in early summer to control larvae in infested leaves.

CEDAR: Mites: Use 3 ozs. per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray

EUONYMOUS: Aphids, scale: Use 3 ozs. per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray

[redacted]

GARDENIAS: Tea scale, Whiteflies: Use 1½ ozs. per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray.
GERBERAS: Thrips: Use 1½ ozs. per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray.
GLADIOLAS: Aphids, Thrips: Use 1½ ozs. per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray.
IRIS: Aphids, Iris borer, Thrips: Use 3 ozs. per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray. For borer control spray when new leaves are 5-6 inches tall.
POINSETTIAS (Outdoor): Mites, Whiteflies, Mealy bugs, Aphids: Use 1½ ozs. per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray.
FICUSNITIDA (Outdoor): Thrips: Use 1½ ozs. per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray. Do not use on potted plants.
HOLLY, English and American (not Burford variety): Leafminers, Mites, Soft scale: Use 1½ ozs. per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray. For leafminers apply in spring when leaf miner flies first appear or in early summer for control of larvae in the infested leaves.
HEMLOCK: Mites, Scales: Use 1½ ozs per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray.
JUNIPER: Aphids, Bagworms, Midges, Mites: Use 3 ozs. per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray.
OAK: Golden oak scale: Use 3 ozs. per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray.
PINE: Aphids, Bagworms, European pine shoot moth, Nantucket pine tip moth, Zimmerman pine moth: Use 3 ozs. per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray.
ROSES (Outdoor): Aphids, Leafhoppers, Mites, Thrips: Use 1½ ozs. per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray For commercial fields. Use 1 pint per acre in 5-10 gallons water by air or 1 pint per acre in 100 gallons water by ground application.
TAXUS: Fletcher scale, Mealy bugs, Mites. Use 3 ozs per 6 gallons of water as a foliar spray.

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, flood (basin) furrow, border or drip (trickle) 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.

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 system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Chemigation

of pesticide introduction. As an option to the first, the water must be public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

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 materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

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

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 a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

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 a system interlock.

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

FLOOD (BASIN) FURROW AND BORDER CHEMIGATION (SOIL DRENCH USES)

Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.

Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:

a. 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.

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