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GOWAN DIMETHOATE E267

Active Ingredient:	% BY WT.
Dimethoate: O,O-dimethyl S-[(methylcarbamoyl)methyl] phosphorodithioate*	30.5%
Inert Ingredients	69.5%
	TOTAL 100.0%

*Contains 2.67 lbs. dimethoate per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING-AVISO

Si 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 is antidotal. Pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM; PROTOPAM chloride) may be effective as an adjunct to atropine. Use according to label directions.

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

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 ≥14 mils, Nitrile Rubber≥14 mils or Viton ≥14 mils
- 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 ≥14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥14 mils or Viton ≥14 mils
- 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.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS: AUTOMATIC FLAGGING DEVICES SHOULD BE USED WHENEVER FEASIBLE.

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.

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.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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

NET CONTENTS _____ GALLON(S)

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

Gowan

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.
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≥14 mils or Viton≥14 mils
- Chemical resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure

PHYTOTOXICITY 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 deposit or runoff, certain spray mixtures, stage of crop development or tank mixes with other pesticides.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Based on historical use patterns in some areas, certain pest species listed on this label may have developed resistance to DIMETHOATE E267. Consult your local agriculture advisor, State Cooperative Extension Service or regional Gowan Company representative for recommendations.
This product may be applied by ground concentrate or dilute equipment or by air. See DILUTION DIRECTIONS for water rates.

DILUTION DIRECTIONS

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

Dilute Application

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

Concentrate Application

Field and Vegetable Crops: Apply specified rate in not less than 5 gallons of water per acre.
Fruits and Nuts: Apply specified rate in 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre. These applications require special concentrate equipment.

Air Application

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

PREHARVEST INTERVAL

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

FRUIT CROPS

CROP	INSECT	PINTS/ 100 GAL. WATER	COMMENTS
APPLES (28)	Apple maggot, Codling moth**	1 ½	Use in dilute application or 6 pints per acre in concentrate or aerial application. Apply at petal-fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved. Under heavy infestations, some sting injury may occur. ** Codling moth in midwest and eastern states only.
	• Do not apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the orchard (grove) are in bloom. • Do not graze livestock in treated orchids		
APPLES, PEARS (28)	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Mites (except rust mites), Pear Psylla	¾ to 1 ½	Use in dilute application or 3 to 6 pints per acre in concentrate or aerial application.
	• Do not apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the orchard (grove) are in bloom. • Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.		

FRUIT CROPS (CONTINUED)

CROP	INSECT	PINTS/ 100 GAL. WATER	COMMENTS
CHERRIES (Sweet and Tart) (28)	Aphids, Cherry Fruit Flies, Mites	1 ½	Use in dilute application or use 3 - 6 pts. per acre in concentrate application. On mature Tart Cherries, use 4 ½ pts. per acre. On mature Sweet Cherries, use 6 pts. per acre. Apply a minimum spray volume of 50 gals. per acre.
	• Based on available residue date, use of this product on cherries is restricted to Oregon. • Do not apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the treatment area are in bloom. • Do not graze livestock in treated orchids. • Only a single application may be made.		
CITRUS (Grapefruit, Lemons, Oranges and Tangerines): (15)	Aphids	¾ - 1 ½	Use in dilute ground application as an outside coverage spray.
	Mites (except Rust Mites	¾ - 1 ½	Use as a thorough distribution coverage spray.
	Scales (except Black or Snow)	1 ½ - 2 ¼	Use as a thorough coverage spray.
	Thrips	¾ - 1 ½	Use as a mist spray.
	Whiteflies	1 ½	Use as a thorough distribution coverage spray.
	• Concentrate Ground and Aircraft Applications: Aphids, Mites (except Rust Mites), Scales (except Black or Snow), Thrips, Whiteflies: Use 3 - 6 pts. per acre..		
GRAPES (California Raisin, Wine, Table and Canning Grapes) (28)	Grape Leafhopper, Pacific Spider Mite	¾ - 1 ½	Apply lower or higher rate depending on vine growth density. Repeat as necessary.
	• Do not exceed 400 gallons per acre. • Injury may occur to grape berries when applications are made after bloom.		
NONBEARING CITRUS AND NURSERY STOCK (California and Arizona)	Thrips, Aphids	1 ½	Use as a foliar spray. Repeat applications as necessary. Soil Drench (trees 1-3 years old) - Use 3 qts. per acre applied in the furrow or basin around the base of the tree. Apply when insect injury to new growth appears. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or State Agricultural Extension Service for proper timing of applications.
	• Do not apply soil drench to trees which will bear fruit within one year. • Do not apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the orchard (grove) are in bloom. • Do not use on citrus seedlings. Make no more than 2 applications to mature fruit. • Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.		

NUT CROPS

CROP	INSECT	PINTS/ ACRE	COMMENTS
PECANS (21)	Aphids, Mites, Leafhoppers	1	
	• Do not graze livestock in treated proves.		

VEGETABLE CROPS

CROP	INSECT	PINTS/ ACRE	COMMENTS
ASPARAGUS (Except California and Arizona) (180)	Aphids, Asparagus Beetles	1 ½	Repeat applications should not be made at intervals closer than 7 days. Make no more than 5 applications per year.
BEANS (Green, Lima, Snap, Dry): (0)	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leafminers, Mites, Lygus Bugs	¾ - 1 ½	
	• 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)	Aphids	¾ - 1 ½	
BRUSSELS SPROUTS (For use in California only) (10)	Aphids	1 ½ - 3	Apply in a minimum of 100 gals. 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.		
CABBAGE: (7)	Aphids	¾ - 1 ½	
CELERY (Florida) (7)	Leafminers	1	
HEAD LETTUCE (7)	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leafminers	¾	

VEGETABLE CROPS (CONTINUED)

CROP	INSECT	PINTS/ ACRE	COMMENTS
LEAF LETTUCE, SPINACH, COLLARDS, KALE, TURNIP (Greens and Roots), **MUSTARD GREENS, SWISS CHARD, ENDIVE** (Escarole): (14)	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leafminers, Mites	¾	
LENTILS (7)	Aphids,	¾	
	Lygus bugs	1 ½	
	• 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)	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leafminers	1 ½	Also see watermelons
PEAS (0)	Aphids	½	
	• Do not feed or graze hay within 21 days after last application when stationary viner is used. • Do not feed or graze when a mobile viner is used. • Do not apply more than 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)	Aphids, Leafminers, Maggots	¾ - 1	
POTATOES (0)	Aphids, Leafminers, Leafhoppers	¾ - 1 ½	
TOMATOES (7)	Aphids, Leafminers, Leafhoppers	¾ - 1 ½	
WATERMELONS (3)	Aphids, Leafminers, Leafhoppers, Mites	¾ - 1 ½	
Where cabbage worms and cabbage loopers are a problem, the above rates of GOWAN DIMETHOATE E267 are compatible with endosulfan or malathion. Use in accordance with the manufacturer's directions for control of these insects.			

FIELD CROPS

CROP	INSECT	PINTS/ ACRE	COMMENTS
ALFALFA (10)	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Lygus Bugs, Grasshoppers, reduction of Alfalfa Weevil Larvae	¾ - 1 ½	Make only one application per cutting. Effective only on cutting to which 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)	Banks Grass Mites (excluding Trans-Pecos area of Texas), Aphids, Bean Beetle, Corn Rootworm Adult	1 - 1 ½	Apply as necessary. Make no more than three applications per year.
	• Do not feed or graze within 14 days of last application • Do not apply to corn during pollen-shed period.		
COTTON (Arizona and California) (14)	Lygus Bugs, Fleahoppers, Black Fleahoppers	¾ - 1 ½	Repeat applications should not be made at intervals closer than 14 days. Make only 2 applications per season at higher rate.
	• Do not feed treated forage or graze livestock on treated fields.		
COTTON (Except Arizona and California) (14 when water is used for dilution; 40 when once refined vegetable oil is used for dilution)	Aphids, Mites, Thrips, Fleahoppers	⅓ - ⅔	For Water Dilution: Repeat applications should not be made at intervals closer than 14 days. For Once Refined Vegetable Oil Dilution: Repeat applications should not be made at intervals closer than 40 days. Make only one application per season at higher rate. Apply at least 1 qt. of finished spray per acre.
	Plant Bugs	⅔	
	• Do not feed treated forage or graze livestock on treated fields.		
SAFFLOWER (Arizona and California) (14)	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Lygus Bugs, Thrips	2	Repeat applications should not be made at intervals closer than 14 days.
	• Do not feed treated forage or graze livestock in treated fields. • Do not make more than 2 applications per season.		

FIELD CROPS (CONTINUED)

CROP	INSECT	PINTS/ ACRE	COMMENTS
SORGHUM (Milo) (28)	Aphids	1/3 - 1 1/2	
	Banks grass Mite (excluding Trans-Pecos area of Texas), Spider Mites, Grasshoppers	1 1/2	
	Sorghum Midge	1/3 - 2/3	
	• Do not make more than 3 applications per season. • Do not feed or graze within 28 days of last application. • Do not apply after heading.		
SOYBEANS (21)	Mexican Bean Beetle, Spider Mites, Bean Leaf Beetle, Leafhoppers, Three Cornered Alfalfa Hopper, Grasshoppers	1 1/2	
	• Do not feed or graze within 5 days of last application.		
WHEAT (35)	Aphids	3/4 to 1	
	Brown Wheat Mite	1/3 - 2/3	
	Grasshoppers	1	
	• Do not apply within 14 days of grazing immature plant. • Do not apply more than twice per season.		

SEED CROPS

CROP	INSECT	PINTS/ ACRE	COMMENTS
ALFALFA (10)	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Lygus Bugs, Grasshoppers, Reduction of Alfalfa Weevil Larvae	3/4 - 1	
	• 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.		
GRASS, Grown for seed (For use in Oregon Only) (14)	Aphids, Plant bugs, Winter Grain Mites	3/4 - 1	Apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre
	• Do not graze or use seed screenings for livestock feed or food purposes.		

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREE AND PLANTS

Before treating a large number of ornamental plants with DIMETHOATE E267 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	INSECT	OZS./ 6 GALS. WATER	COMMENTS
AZALEAS (Outdoor)	Lace Bugs, Leafminers, Mites, Tea Scale, Whiteflies	1 1/2	Use as a foliar spray.
CAMELLIA	Aphids, Camellia Scale, Tea Scale, Mites	1 1/2	Use as a foliar spray. 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 ft. tall. Increase the rate proportionately for larger plants.
CARNATIONS	Aphids, Thrips, Mites	1 1/2	Use as a foliar spray. Soil Drench: Apply as a soil drench at the rate of 4 ozs. per 500 sq. ft. of bed or bench (10 qts. per acre) in sufficient water for even distribution. Water in thoroughly after application.
CYPERUS	Bactra Moth Larvae	1 1/2	Use as a drenching spray.
DAY LILIES	Aphids, Thrips	3	Use as a foliar spray.
ARBORVITAE	Aphids, Bagworms, Mites	3	Use as a foliar spray.
BIRCH	Aphids, Leafminers	3/4	Use as a foliar spray. For leafminers, apply when leaves are expanded (about mid-May) and repeat in early July.
BOXWOOD	Leafminers, Mealy Bugs, Mites	1 1/2	Use 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	3	Use as a foliar spray.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREE AND PLANTS (CONTINUED)

CROP	INSECT	OZS./ 6 GALS. WATER	COMMENTS
EUONYMOUS	Aphids, Scale	3	Use as a foliar spray.
GARDENIAS	Tea scale, Whiteflies	1 ½	Use as a foliar spray.
GERBERAS	Thrips	1 ½	Use as a foliar spray.
GLADIOLAS	Aphids, Thrips	1 ½	Use as a foliar spray.
IRIS	Aphids, Iris Borer, Thrips	3	Use as a foliar spray. For borer control, spray when new leaves are 5 - 6 inches tall.
POINSETTIAS (Outdoor)	Mites, Whiteflies, Mealy Bugs, Aphids	1 ½	Use as a foliar spray.
FICUS NITIDA (Outdoor)	Thrips	1 ½	Use as a foliar spray.
	• Do not use on potted plants.		
HOLLY, English and American (not Buford variety)	Leafminers, Mites, Soft Scale	1 ½	Use as a foliar spray. For leafminers, apply in spring when leafminer flies first appear or in early summer for control of larvae in the infested leaves.
HEMLOCK	Mites, Scales	1 ½	Use as a foliar spray.
JUNIPER	Aphids, Bagworms, Midges, Mites	3	Use as a foliar spray.
OAK	Golden Oak Scale	3	Use as a foliar spray.
PINE	Aphids, Bagworms, European Pine Shoot Moth, Nantucket Pine Tip Moth, Zimmerman Pine Moth	3	Use as a foliar spray.
ROSE (outdoor)	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Mites, Thrips	1 ½	Use as a foliar spray. For commercial fields: Use 1 pt. per acre in 5 - 10 gals. water by air or 1 pt. per acre in 100 gals. water by ground application.
TAXUS	Fletcher Scale, Mealy Bugs, Mites	3	Use 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

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 at 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 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 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.
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 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 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.

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 wire 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 functional automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
c. 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 automatically or manually shut down.
d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
e. 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.
f. 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.

DRIP (TRICKLE) CHEMIGATION (SOIL DRENCH 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 pipe and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

FOR 24 HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK OR FIRE), CALL CHEMTREC • (800) 424-9300
For other product information, contact Gowan Company or see Material Data Sheet.

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.