

34704-108

1/16/2008

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

OFFICE OF  
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES  
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Scott Baker  
Loveland Products, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1286  
Greeley, Colorado 80632-1286

JAN 16 2008

Dear Mr. Baker:

Subject: Labeling Amendment; Addition of Carrot Weevil  
Malathion.57 EC  
EPA Registration No. 34704-108  
Submission Date: January 14, 2008

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit one (1) final printed copy for the above mentioned label before releasing the product for shipment. If you have any questions regarding this label, please contact me at (703) 306-0415.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kable Bo Davis", written over a horizontal line.

Kable Bo Davis  
Entomologist  
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure

ACCEPTED

JAN 6 2008

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under

No. 34704-108

285

# MALATHION 57 EC

## Organophosphate Insecticide

### ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Malathion*	57.00%
INERT INGREDIENTS**	43.00%
	TOTAL 100.00%

\*O,O-dimethyl phosphorodithioate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate.

\*\*This product contains xylene range aromatics.

Contains 5 pounds of Malathion per gallon.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

DO NOT USE INSIDE THE HOME

EPA REG. NO. 34704-108

EPA EST. NO. 34704-CO-3

NET CONTENTS 2½ GALS. (9.46 L)

See Below For Complete Directions For Use.

IHT

050505 V3 01Y08

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Harmful If Swallowed. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing of spray mist. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuff. Keep out of reach of children.

For use in mushroom houses and empty grain storage facilities:

Use only with adequate ventilation. After using this product, ventilate thoroughly before occupying enclosed spaces. Do not allow contact with treated surface until sprays have dried.

### Personal Protective Equipment:

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category (F) on the 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, nitrile rubber or viton, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

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

### Engineering controls statements:

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets with requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to 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. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Shrimp and crab may be killed at application rates recommended on this label. Do not apply where these are important resources. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

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 visiting the treatment area.

### PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

### FIRST AID

<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>Do not give any liquid to the person.</li> <li>Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>

**Note to Physician:** This product may cause cholinesterase inhibition. Atropine is antidotal. 2-PAM may be effective as an adjunct to atropine. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

### FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL:

1-800-301-7976.

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

### 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 interval. 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) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, viton, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**PROHIBITIONS:** Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly.

**STORAGE:** Do not store below temperature of 0°F. If frozen, warm to 40°F. and redissolve before using by rolling or shaking the container. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can affect package strength. Personnel should use clothing and equipment consistent with good pesticide handling.

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

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE

Apply when pests first appear and repeat as necessary to maintain control. Apply the following recommended rates in sufficient water to thoroughly cover one acre. By ground, apply a minimum of 200 gallons per acre on stone fruits and nuts; a minimum of 300 gallons per acre on pome fruits; a minimum of 200 gallons per acre on bush and vine fruits and a minimum of 10 gallons per acre on vegetable and row crops. By air, a minimum of 2 gallons per acre on small fruits and tree crops. Use the designated amount in 100 gallons of water unless otherwise specified.

## 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-mixed products.

On all crops, use sufficient gallowage 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: Loveland Products Inc. 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 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 the 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 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, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreased 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 a drop structure of 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:

- 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.

## 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 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.

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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 use in undiluted form. Observe days interval between last application and harvest indicated by number in ( ) following the crop.

Do not combine emulsifiable liquids with wettable powders in the same spray tank unless previous use of the materials being combined has proven them to be physically compatible.

**ALFALFA (0):** Grasshoppers, Pea Aphid, Spotted Alfalfa Aphid, Lygus Bugs, Leafhoppers, Alfalfa Weevil Larvae—Use 1½ to 2¼ pints per acre. Armyworms—Use 2 to 2¼ pints per acre. Apply to Alfalfa in bloom only in the evening or early morning when bees are not working in the field or are not hanging on the outside of hives.

**APRICOTS (7):** Orange Tortrix, Soft Scale—Use 2 pints.

**ASPARAGUS (1):** Asparagus Aphid, Asparagus Beetle, Thrips—Use 1½-2 pints per acre.

**BARLEY (7), OATS (7), RYE (7), WHEAT (7):** Young Grasshoppers, Greenbugs, English Grain Aphid—Use 1½ to 2 pints per acre. Armyworms—Use 2 pints per acre.

**BEANS (1):** Aphids, Cucumber Beetles—Use 2 to 2½ pints per acre. Mexican Bean Beetle, Leafhoppers—Use 1½ to 2½ pints per acre. Lygus Bug (Dry Beans California)—Use 1½ to 2 pints per acre. Do not graze or feed treated crop foliage to livestock.

**BEETS (7):** Aphids—Use 1½ to 2 pints per acre.

**BLACKBERRIES (1), BOYSENBERRIES (1), DEWBERRIES (1), LOGANBERRIES (1):** Rose Scale, Aphids—Use 3 pints per acre. Japanese Beetle, Leafhoppers, Mites, Thrips—Use 1½ pints per 100 gallons.

**BLUEBERRIES (1):** Japanese Beetle—Use 1½ pints per acre. Cherry Fruitworm, Cranberry Fruitworm—Use 1.6 pints per 200 gallons per acre. Plum Curculio, Sharp-nosed Leafhopper—Use 2.8 to 3.2 pints per acre.

**BROCCOLI (3), BRUSSELS SPROUTS (7), CAULIFLOWER (7), CABBAGE (7), KALE (7), KOHLRABI (7), HORSERADISH (7), MUSTARD GREENS (7), PARSLEY (21), PARSNIPS (7), RADISHES (7), RUTABAGAS (3), SALSIFY (7), SWISS CHARD (7), TURNIPS (3):** Aphids, Imported Cabbage Worm, Cabbage-Looper, Carrot Weevil—Use 1 to 2 pints per acre.

**CANTALOUPE (1):** Cucumber Beetle—Use 2 pints per acre. Leafhoppers, Pickleworm—Use 2.8 to 3.2 pints per acre. Aphids, Spider Mites—Use 1½ pints per 100 gallons.

**CARROTS (7):** Aphids—Use 1½ to 2 pints per 100 gallons. Leafhoppers—Use 2 ½ pints per acre.

**CELERY (7):** Spider Mites, Aphids—Use 1½ pints per acre.

**CHERRIES (3):** Black Cherry Aphid, Fruitree Leafroller—Use 1½ pints. Cherry Fruit Fly, Eyespotted Bud Moth—Use 1 pint. Injury may occur on certain varieties of Sweet Cherries particularly in the Northwest.

**CHESTNUTS (0):** Mites—Use 0.8 pint.

**CITRUS GRAPEFRUIT (7), LEMONS (7), LIMES (7), ORANGES (7), TANGERINES (7):** California Red Scale, Yellow Scale, Purple Scale, Black Scale, Soft Scale, Citricola Scale—Use 1½ pints. Red Scale, Purple Scale—Use 1¼ pints per 100 gallons of water for light infestation and 2 pints per 100 gallons for moderate and heavy infestation. Thrips—Use 1¼ pints per 100 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply during full bloom.

**CLOVER (0):** Aphids, Leafhoppers, Lygus Bugs—Use 1½ to 2 pints per acre. Apply to plants in bloom only in the evening or early morning when bees are not working in the field or are not hanging on the outside of hives.

**COLLARDS (7):** Harlequin Cabbage Bug—Use 1 pint per 100 gallons per acre. Leafhoppers, Leaf Miners—Use ½ pint per acre. Aphids—Use 1½ to 2 pints per 100 gallons. Caterpillars—Use 2 pints per acre. Cabbage Looper, Diamond Back Moth, Imported Cabbage Worm—Use 2.8 pints per acre and combine with other recommended insecticide.

**CORN: (Sweet) (5):** Sap Beetle—Use 1½ pints per acre. Begin treatment when 10% of ears show silk. Repeat at 3 to 5 day intervals until 4 to 5 applications are made. Maize for grain or forage: Young Grasshoppers—Use 1½ pints per acre. Apply when nymphs are young. Injury may occur in the whorl and silk stage, using this type Malathion product.

**COTTON (0):** Aphids, Leafhoppers, Whiteflies, Brown Cotton Leafworm, Cotton Leafperforator, Thrips, Lygus—Use 1½ to 2 pints per acre. Boll Weevil—Use 1 to 3 quarts per acre.

**CUCUMBER (1), SQUASH (1), MELONS (1), PUMPKINS (3):** Aphids—Use 1½ pints per acre. Do not apply unless plants are dry.

**CURRENTS (3):** Current Aphid, Imported Currentworm—Use 3.2 pints per acre. Japanese Beetle, Mites—Use 1.6 pints per 100 gallons.

**DANDELIONS (7):** Aphids—Use 1½ to 2 pints per acre.

**EGGPLANTS (3):** Aphids—Use 1 to 1½ pints per acre. Lace Bugs—Use 3 pints per acre.

**ENDIVE (7):** Aphids, Mites—Use 1½ to 2 pints per 100 gallons.

**FIGS (3):** Vinegar Flies—Use 2 quarts plus 1 to 2 gallons Sulfured Molasses in a minimum of 300 gallons of water per acre.

**GARLIC (3), LEAKS (3), SHALLOTS (3):** Thrips, Aphids—Use 1½ to 2 pints per acre.

**GOOSEBERRIES (3):** Current Aphid, Imported Currentworm—Use 3.2 pints, Japanese Beetle, Mites—Use 1.6 pints per 100 gallons.

**GRAIN SORGHUM (7):** Greenbugs—Use 1½ pints per acre. Make full coverage application and repeat as necessary. Do not graze or feed treated crop foliage to livestock.

**GRAPES (3):** Mealybugs—Use 1½ pints (200 to 275 gallons per acre). Emulsion may cause injury to foliage on some varieties. (Ribier, Italia, Cardinals, Almeria.)

**GRASS (0), GRASS HAY (0), PASTURE (0), and RANGE GRASS (0):** Aphids, Leafhoppers, Grasshoppers—Use 1½ to 2 pints per acre. Armyworms—Use 2 pints per acre.

**HONEYDEWS (1):** Cucumber Beetle—Use 2 pints per acre. Leafhoppers, Pickleworm—Use 2.5 to 2.8 pints per acre. Aphids, Mites—Use 1½ to 2 pints per acre.

**HOPS (7):** Aphids, Mites—Use 1 pint per acre.

**LENTILS (3):** Aphids, Imported Cabbageworm, Cabbage Looper—Use 1 to 2 pints per acre. Do not graze or feed treated crop foliage to livestock.

**LESPEDEZA (0), LUPINES (0):** Grasshoppers—Use 1½ to 2 pints per acre.

**LETTUCE (Head-7, Leaf-14):** Aphids, Leafhoppers—Use 2 pints per acre. Cabbage Looper, Mites—Use 2½ to 3 pints per acre.

**MINT (7):** Adult Flea Beetles, Aphids, Caterpillars, Leafhoppers, Spider Mites—Use 1 to 1½ pints per acre.

**MUSHROOMS (1):** Mites, Phorid & Sciarid Flies—Use 2½ pints per 130 gallons of water OR 2 tbs. per 3 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet of bed.

**MUSKMELONS (1):** Aphids, Spider Mites—Use 1½ pints per 100 gallons. Cucumber Beetle—Use 2 pints per acre. Leafhoppers, Pickleworm—Use 2½ to 2 ¾ pints per acre.

**NECTARINES (7):** Mites—Use 1 to 2 pints per acre. Plum Curculio—Use 2 pints per acre.

**OKRA (1):** Aphids—Use 1½ pints per acre. Japanese Beetle—Use 2 to 2 1/3 pints per acre.

**ONIONS Including Green Onions (3):** Onion Thrips—Use 1½ pints per acre. Onion Maggots—Use 2½ to 3 pints per acre.

**PEACHES (7):** Oriental Fruit Moth, Aphids—Use 2 pints. For Oriental Fruit Moth control apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved.

**PEAS (3):** Aphids—Use 1½ to 2 pints per acre. Do not graze or feed treated crop foliage to livestock.

**PECANS (0):** Pecan Bud Moth, Pecan Leaf Casebearer, Pecan Nut Casebearer, Pecan Phylloxera—Use 1.2 pints per acre. Aphids, Mites—Use 1 to 2 pints per acre.

**PEPPERS (3):** Aphids—Use 1¼ to 1 ½ pints per acre. Pepper Maggots—Use 2½ pints per acre.

**POTATOES (0):** Aphids, Leafhoppers—Use 1 to 1½ pints per acre.

**RASPBERRIES (1):** Japanese Beetle, Leafhopper, Mites, Thrips—Use 1½ pints per acre. Sap Beetle—Use 1½ to 2 pints per acre. Aphids, Rose Scale—Use 3 pints per acre.

**RICE (7):** Rice Leafminer—Use 2½ pints per acre. Apply when the eggs and larvae are abundant on the seedling rice and repeat as necessary. Rice Stink Bug—Use 1 to 1½ pints per acre. Apply during the early milk and dough stage of growing rice. The rice herbicide, Propanil (Stam F-34 or Roque) should not be applied

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within 15 days of a Malathion treatment. 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.

**SPINACH (7):** Aphids—Use 2 pints per acre.

**STRAWBERRIES (3):** Aphids, Lygus Bugs, Spittle Bugs, Potato Leafhoppers, Strawberry Leafroller, Whitefly, Strawberry Root Weevil and Field Crickets—Use 1½ to 3 pints per acre.

**SWEET POTATOES (3):** Leafhoppers, Morning-glory Leafminers—Use 1½ to 3 pints per acre.

**TOMATOES:** Aphids, Tomato Russet Mite—Use 1 to 3 pints per acre. Drosophila Use 2½ to 3 pints per acre. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest. California only: Armyworms, Tomato Fruitworm—Use 2¾ quarts per acre. Make full coverage application to foliage and fruit. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

**VETCH (7):** Omnivorous Leaf Tier, Pea Aphid, Vetch Bruchid—Use 1½ to 2 pints per acre.

**WALNUTS (0):** Aphids, Mites—Use 0.2 to 0.4 pint per 100 gallons. Walnut Husk Fly. Use 0.4 to 0.6 pint per 100 gallons.

**WATERMELONS (1):** Aphids, Spider Mites—Use 1½ pints per 100 gallons. Cucumber Beetle—Use 2 pints per acre. Leafhoppers, pickleworms Use 2.5 to 2.75 pints per acre.

**GRAIN STORAGE FACILITY USE:** Use MALATHION 57 EC for protection of wheat, corn, oat, rye and barley storage facilities against Confused Flour Beetle, Rice Weevil, Granary Weevil, Sawtoothed Grain Beetle, Flat Grain Beetle, Red Flour Beetle, Rusty Grain Beetle, Lesser Grain Borer and as an aid in control of Indian Meal Moth. For residual wall, floor and machinery spray in grain elevators, in treating truck beds, and box cars, before loading grain, apply 1 gallon of this material per 25 gallons of water making thorough application. Before applying spray, clean elevators and box cars thoroughly. Remove and burn all sweepings and debris. Do not apply directly to grain. Do not apply in storage facilities where grain, other than those sited in this section, will be stored.

**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 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. Do not allow contact with treated surface until sprays have dried.

**NON-AGRICULTURAL LANDS:** Grasshoppers—Use 1½ to 3 pints per acre. Mirids (black grassbugs)—Use 1½ pints per acre.

**DROSOPHILA FLIES:** For control of Drosophila flies around the outside of wineries and food processing plants and in the sod outside of the wineries, paint all doors and window screens with a solution containing 3½ ounces in 1 quart of water. Avoid contamination of wine, food, utensils, equipment and water. Do not apply this treatment inside of wineries or food processing plants.

**MOSQUITOES AND SMALL FLYING INSECTS:** Mix 1 pint of MALATHION 57 EC as directed to treat 1¼ to 2 acres (2 ozs. per 6,000 square feet for smaller areas). Use 2% to 5% spray or fog on lawns and areas outside the home such as patios. Dilute 1 part (1 pint) MALATHION 57 EC with 28 parts (3½ gals.) of water or kerosene type solvent such as fuel oil or diesel oil to make a 2% mix. For a 5% mix, dilute 1 part (1 pint) MALATHION 57 EC with 11 parts (1 ¼ gals.) of water or similar oil solvents. Repeat application as necessary. Avoid applying oil-based formulations to plants as injury may occur. Do not apply where food crops may be contaminated. MALATHION 57 EC may cause spotting on automobile paint finish. Cars should not be sprayed directly. If accidental exposure occurs, the car should be washed immediately.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY BEFORE BUYING OR USING THIS PRODUCT,** read the entire Directions for Use and the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability. By buying or using this product, the buyer or user accepts the following Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which no employee or agent of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. or the seller is authorized to vary in any way.

Follow the Directions for Use of this product carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop or other plant injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result from such risks as weather or crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically identified in this product's label, or use of this product contrary to the label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC. and the seller. The buyer or user of this product assumes all such inherent risks.

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