PM14 34704-207 1998 File

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

MAR 24 1994

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

J. Allen Dunlap, III
Agent for: PLATTE CHEMICAL CO., INC.
P.O. Box 667
Greeley, CO 80632

Subject: Label Amendment Submission of 11/01/93 in Response to PR Notice 93-7
EPA Reg. No. 34704-207
CLEAN CROP DIMETHOATE 400

Dear Registrant:

The labeling cited above and submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is accepted subject to the comments reflected on the enclosed sheet. A copy of your proposed labeling stamped "ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS" is enclosed.

WHAT THIS ACCEPTANCE MEANS:

Based on your certification, the Agency has accepted the labeling changes that are necessary to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) labeling requirements of 40 CFR part 156, subpart K, described in PR Notices 93-7 and 93-11. Any other labeling changes submitted in connection with this amendment application but not directly related to compliance with the WPS have not been reviewed or accepted by the Agency. If you wish to make such changes, you must submit a separate amendment application proposing them. If your product is currently suspended, the acceptance of this labeling amendment does not affect the suspension in any way

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO NEXT:

By the next label printing make all the specified changes to your labeling. Send to EPA one (1) copy of the final printed labeling:

- BEFORE selling or distributing any product bearing the final printed labeling

AND

- WITHIN one year from date of this acceptance.

Submit the final printed labeling via the U.S. Postal Service to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7505C)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460-0001

Hand or courier deliveries of final printed labeling may be made to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs
Room 266A, Crystal Mall 2
1921 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202

Sincerely,

Jim Tompkins, Deputy Chief
Registration Support Branch
Registration Division (7505W)

Attachment

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division

J Allen Dunlap III
WILLIAM M. MAHLBURG
AGENT FOR: PLATTE CHEMICAL CO., INC.
_____- BOX 667
GREELEY CO 80632

Comment for: EPA Reg Nr.34704-207
CLEAN CROP DIMETHOATE 400

The following specific comments pertain to your WPS labeling submission concerning the product cited above:

User Safety Recommendations must either be placed in a box or printed on the label in a contrasting color from surrounding text.

PROPOSED LABEL

DIMETHOATE 400

CLEAN CROP

ACCEPTED with COMMENTS In EPA Letter Dated

MAR 24 1994

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

34704-207

Organophosphate Insecticide
SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE-MITICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethoate (O,O-dimethyl S-[(methylcarbamoyl) methyl] phosphorodithioate)	43.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	56.5%
TOTAL	100.0%

(1 Gallon contains 4.0 pounds of Dimethoate)
This product contains petroleum distillates.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING AVISO

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

FOR AGRICULTURAL USE ONLY
See Below For Additional Precautionary Statements
DO NOT STORE BELOW 45°F.
EPA REG. NO. 34704-207
EPA EST. NO. 2737-KS-1

NET CONTENTS _____ LBS. (_____ KG)

3733 WPSEXP09Y93

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Vapor harmful—concentrated material. Causes eye irritation. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not contaminate food or feed products.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If Swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Gastric lavage is indicated if material was taken internally. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING EXCEPT UNDER MEDICAL SUPERVISION.
Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. If it is necessary to induce vomiting, give victim one or two glasses of water and touch back of throat. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.
If Inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air and apply artificial respiration if indicated.
If on skin: Wash promptly with soap and water. Rinse thoroughly.
If in eyes: Rinse eyes with water and call a physician immediately
NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: Atropine is antidotal only if symptoms of cholinesterase inhibition are present. Pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM; PROTO-PAM chloride) may be effective as an adjunct to atropine. Use according to label directions.

Personal Protective Equipment:
Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow 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, chemical resistant footwear plus socks, protective eyewear and chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure. For exposures in enclosed areas a respirator with either an organic vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (NIOSH,

WOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G), or a gas mask with an organic vapor canister (NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G).
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 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 the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4)), 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 wildlife and aquatic invertebrates. 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. 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. Protective information may be obtained from your Agricultural Extension Service.

PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible liquid and vapor. Do not use, pour, spill, or store near heat or open flame.

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 indirectly.
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, chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber or nitrile rubber or viton, chemical resistant footwear plus socks, protective eyewear and chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

PROPOSED Should be under Engineering Control Statement

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DIMETHOATE 400

EPA REG. NO. 34704-207

AERIAL APPLICATION: AUTOMATIC FLAGGING DEVICES SHOULD BE USED WHENEVER FEASIBLE. IF HUMAN FLAGGERS ARE EMPLOYED THEY MUST WEAR THE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND RESPIRATOR SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL.

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 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: Platte Chemical Co. 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:

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.
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 either 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 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly.
Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs, or clothing.
Do not cut or weld metal containers.
STORAGE: Do not store below temperature of 45°F. Store in safe manner. Store in original container only. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can affect package strength. Personnel should use clothing and equipment listed under "PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT" when handling open containers.

DIMETHOATE 400

EPA REG. NO. 34704-207

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: 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. **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.

DIRECTIONS

BEFORE USING, READ WARNING STATEMENTS ON CONTAINER LABEL.
This product is intended for use in conventional hydraulic sprayers, ground applicators or aerial sprayers. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift of spray from treated areas. Repeat applications as necessary unless otherwise specified. Consult your state experiment station or state extension service for proper timing of applications.

CLEAN CROP DIMETHOATE 400 has systemic and contact activity against a broad spectrum of piercing, sucking and chewing insects.

COMPATIBILITY: CLEAN CROP DIMETHOATE 400 is compatible in spray tank mixes with most insecticides, miticides, and fungicides, provided they are not alkaline in reaction.

FOR PROPER MIXING, SPRAY TANK SHOULD BE AT LEAST THREE-QUARTERS FILLED WITH WATER BEFORE ADDING CLEAN CROP DIMETHOATE 400. MECHANICAL AGITATION OR RECIRCULATION THROUGH PUMP BYPASS TO TANK IS USUALLY SUFFICIENT FOR MAINTAINING A GOOD DISPERSION.

Spray tank mixtures of CLEAN CROP DIMETHOATE 400 with alkaline insecticides and fungicides should be applied promptly.

ODOR: CLEAN CROP DIMETHOATE 400 formulations may produce a distinctive odor during the spray operation, but under normal conditions this odor does not persist.

Aerial Applications: Apply at least one gallon of finished spray per acre. Apply at least 5 gallons of finished spray per acre in California. Automatic flagging devices should be used whenever feasible.

If human flaggers are employed, they must wear the protective clothing and respirator specified on this label.

Ground Applications: Use water for dilution and apply at least 5 gallons of finished spray per acre unless otherwise directed.

Crops	Pests Controlled	Rate	Interval (Days) Between Last Application and Harvest
FRUIT: Apples	Apple maggot †, Codling moth* †	1 pt./100 gals. water	28 Do not apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the orchard are in bloom. Apply at petal-fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards. †Under heavy infestations, some sting injury may occur. *Midwest and eastern states only.
Apples, Pears	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Mites, (except rust mite), Pear psylla	1/2 to 1 pt./100 gals. water	28 Do not apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the orchard are in bloom. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards
Grapefruit, Lemons, Oranges, Tangerines	Aphids	Ground Equipment 1/2 to 1 pt /100 gals water. Apply as an outside coverage spray. Aircraft Equipment 1 to 2 qts /acre in 15 to 20 gals. water	15
	Mites (except rust mite)	Ground Equipment: 1/2 to 1 pt./100 gals. water. Apply as a thorough distribution coverage spray.	15
	Scales (except black or snow)	Ground Equipment: 1 to 1 1/2 pts./ 100 gals. water. Apply as a thorough coverage spray.	45
	Thrips	Ground Equipment: 1/2 to 1 pt./100 gals. water. Apply as a mist spray. Aircraft Equipment: 1 to 2 qts./acre in 5 to 10 gals. water	15
	Whiteflies	Ground Equipment: 1 pt./100 gals. water. Apply as a thorough distribution coverage spray.	15
	Do not apply when trees or substantial number of weeds in the grove are in bloom. Do not use on citrus seedlings. Make no more than 2 applications to mature fruit. Do not graze livestock on cover crops in treated orchards.		
CITRUS: (California, Arizona) Non-bearing and nursery stock	Aphids, Thrips	Foliar Spray: 1 pt./100 gals. water	Repeat applications as necessary. May be applied in the year grapefruit, lemon, orange and tangerine trees begin to bear fruit.
		Soil Drench (trees 1 to 3 years old): 2 qts./acre	Apply in the furrow or basin around the base of tree. Apply when insect injury to new growth appears. Do not apply to trees that will bear fruit within one year.
Grapes (Calif. Raisin, Wine, table and canning grapes)	Grape Leafhopper, Pacific Spider Mite	1/2 to 1 pt./100 gals. water not to exceed 400 gals per acre.	28 Apply lower or higher rate depending upon vine growth density. Repeat as necessary.
NUTS: Pecans	Aphids, Mites, Leafhoppers	2/3 pt./acre	21 Do not graze livestock in treated groves.
VEGETABLE CROPS: Beans (green, lima, snap, dry)	Aphids, Grasshoppers, Leafhoppers, Leaf miners, Lygus bugs, Mites, Bean leaf beetle, Mexican bean beetle	1/2 to 1 pt./ acre	Beans may be harvested on day of application. 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 crop or weeds are in bloom.
Broccoli, Cauliflower	Aphids	1/2 to 1 pt./ acre	7
Cabbage	Aphids	1/2 to 1 pt./ acre	7
Head Lettuce	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leaf miners	1/2 pt./acre	7
Celery (Florida)	Leaf miners, Carmine mite, Two spotted spider mite	1 pt./acre	7

DIMETHOATE 400
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Crops	Pests Controlled	Rate	Interval (Days) Between Last Application and Harvest
Leaf Lettuce, Spinach, Collards, Kale, Turnip (greens and roots), Mustard Greens, Swiss Chard, Endive (Escarole)	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leaf miners	1/2 pt./acre	14
Lentils	Lygus bug	1 pt./acre	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not feed or graze treated plants. Do not make more than two applications per growing season.
	Aphids	1/2 to 1 pt./ acre	Do not make more than two applications per growing season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not feed or graze treated plants. This pesticide is highly toxic to bees, do not apply if bees are visiting the areas to be treated when crop or weeds are in bloom.
Melons (except watermelons)	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leaf miners, Thrips	1 pt./acre	3
Watermelons	Aphids, Leaf miners, Leafhoppers	1/2 to 1 pt./ acre	3
Peas	Aphids	1/3 pt./acre	Peas may be harvested on day of application. Do not feed or graze hay within 21 days after last application when a stationary viner is used. Do not feed or graze when a mobile viner is used. 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 crop or weeds are in bloom.
Peppers	Aphids, Leaf miners, Maggots	1/2 to 2/3 pt./ acre	Peppers may be harvested on day of application.
Potatoes	Aphids, Grasshoppers, Leaf miners, Leafhoppers	1/2 pt. to 1 pt./ acre	Potatoes may be harvested on day of application.
Tomatoes	Aphids, Leaf miners, Leafhoppers	1/2 to 1 pt./ acre	7

Where cabbage worms and cabbage loopers are a problem, the above rates of DIMETHOATE 400 are compatible with endosulfan, malathion or parathion. Use in accordance with the manufacturers directions for control of these insects.

FIELD CROPS: Alfalfa	Aphids, Grasshoppers, Leafhoppers, Plant bugs including Lygus, reduction of Alfalfa weevil larvae	1/2 to 1 pt./ acre	This pesticide is highly toxic to bees, do not apply if bees are visiting the areas to be treated when crop or weeds are in bloom. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest or pasturing. Make only one application per cutting. Effective only on cutting to which applied.

Crops	Pests Controlled	Rate	Interval (Days) Between Last Application and Harvest
Field Corn	Banks grass mites (excluding Trans-Pecos area of Texas), Aphids, Bean beetle, Corn rootworm adult*, Two-spotted spider mite	2/3 to 1 pt./ acre	14 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 the pollen-shed period.
	Grasshoppers	1 pt./acre	
Cotton (grown in California and Arizona)	Leafhoppers, Fleahoppers, Plant bugs including Lygus	1/2 to 1 pt./ acre	14 Repeat applications should not be made at intervals closer than 14 days. Make only 2 applications per season at the higher rate. Do not feed treated forage or graze livestock on treated fields.
Cotton	Aphids, Mites, Thrips, Fleahoppers	1/4 to 1/2 pt./ acre	14 Repeat applications should not be made at intervals closer than 14 days. Do not feed treated forage or graze livestock on treated fields.
	Plant bugs including Lygus	1/2 pt./acre	
Safflower (grown in California and Arizona)	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Plant bugs including Lygus, Thrips	1/2 to 1 pt./ acre	14 Repeat applications should not be made at intervals closer than 14 days. Make only 2 applications per season at the higher rate.
Sorghum (milo)	Aphids	1/2 to 1 pt./ acre	Do not feed or graze within 28 days of last application. Make no more than 3 applications as needed per season. Do not apply after heading.
	Bankgrass mites (excluding Trans-Pecos area of Texas), Spider mites	1 pt./acre	
	Grasshoppers	1 pt./acre	
	Sorghum midge	1/4 to 1/2 pt./ acre	
Soybeans	Mexican bean beetle, Spider mites, Bean leaf beetle, Leafhoppers, Three-cornered alfalfa hopper*	1 pt./acre	21 Do not feed or graze within 5 days of last application.
	Grasshoppers	1 pt./acre	
Wheat	Aphids (greenbugs)	1/2 to 3/4 pt./ acre	Do not apply within 14 days of grazing immature plant. Do not harvest grain within 60 days of last application. Do not make more than 2 applications per season.
	Brown wheat mite	1/3 to 1/2 pt./ acre	
	Grasshoppers	3/4 pt./acre	

*Not Registered in California

SEED CROPS: Alfalfa	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Lygus bugs, Grasshoppers, reduction of Alfalfa weevil larvae	1/2 to 1 pt./ acre	This pesticide is highly toxic to bees, do not apply if bees are visiting the areas to be treated when crop or weeds are in bloom. Do not feed or graze livestock in treated crops, hay, threshings or stubble within 10 days of application.

DIMETHOATE 400

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FOR USE ON ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

CLEAN CROP DIMETHOATE 400 is effective in controlling many sucking, piercing and chewing insects that attack valuable ornamental plantings. Apply sprays uniformly and thoroughly to foliage, except as otherwise directed, when insects or their damage is first observed. Repeat applications as needed. Do not overdose or overspray. Use only on the ornamental plants listed below.

IMPORTANT—When making soil injections, use a low pressure soil injection device. Always wear a full face shield, rubber gloves, long-sleeved shirt and rubber apron. DO NOT inject into soil areas where children or pets may dig or exhume treated soil. Do not make soil injections within 20 feet of edible crop gardens.

Crops	Pests Controlled	Rate	Interval (Days) Between Last Application and Harvest
Hackberry	Hackberry nipplegall psyllid, Hackberry budgall psyllid	Soil injection: Use a 1:3 dilution. (1 part CLEAN CROP DIMETHOATE 400 to 3 parts water)	Apply using a low-pressure injector. Inject 1 fl. oz. of dilution, 6 inches below ground, for each 1/2 inch of trunk diameter. Make insertions within dripline of tree. Apply prior to bud break. Do not apply to plants that have not been established for at least 3 years.
Honeysuckle	Honeysuckle aphid	Soil injection: Use a 1:3 dilution	Apply using a low-pressure injector. Inject 1 1/4 fl. oz. of dilution, 6 inches beneath ground surface, for each 1/2 inch of trunk diameter. Do not apply to plants that have not been established for at least 3 years.
Pinyon pine	Pinyon needle scale	25 1/2 oz. in 10 gals. water	Apply spray to egg masses at the base of the trees and to all rough bark and crotches that can be reached from the ground. Make this bark application when crawlers start to emerge from the eggs. Use hydraulic or back-pack sprayer. Do not spray leaves or needles since phytotoxicity may result.
	Pinyon "pitch mass" borer, Pinyon spindle gall midge, Tip moth	Soil Injection: Use a 1:3 dilution	Apply using a low-pressure injector. Inject 1 1/2 fl. oz. of dilution, 6 inches below ground surface, for each 1 inch of trunk diameter. Make insertions within dripline of tree. For Spindle gall midge and Tip moth apply in mid to late spring. For Pinyon borer make application in early summer.
Douglas Fir	Fir cone midge	6 1/2 ozs. in 10 gals. water	Make thorough coverage application when cones are closed and pendant. Use hydraulic or back-pack sprayer.
Pines	Loblolly pine sawfly, Nantucket pine tip moth	6 ozs. in 10 gals. water	Apply when most larvae are in the second and third instars.
	Zimmerman pine moth	3 1/2 ozs. in 10 gals. water	Spray in Mid-April and/or in early September for larvae control.
Arborvitae	Aphids, Bagworm, Mites	3 1/2 ozs. in 10 gals. water	
Azaleas	Lace bug, Leafminers, Mites, Tea scale, Whiteflies	1 3/4 ozs. in 10 gals. water	
Birch	Aphids, Leafminers	1 3/4 oz. in 10 gals. water	For leafminers, apply when leaves are expanded, about mid-May, and repeat in early July
Boxwood	Leafminers, Mealy bug, Mites	1 3/4 ozs. in 10 gals. water	For leafminers, apply in spring when leafminers flies first appear, or in early summer for control of larvae in the infested leaves.
Carnations	Aphids, Thrips, Mites	Soil drench: 2 ozs. per 500 sq. ft. of bed or bench	Apply in sufficient water for even distribution. Water in thoroughly following application.
Camellias	Aphids, Camellia scale, Mites, Tea scale	Foliar Spray: 1 3/4 ozs. in 10 gals. water. Soil drench: 2 ozs. in 1 gal. water. For plants up to 6' tall. Increase rate proportionately for larger plants.	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.
Cedar	Mites	3 1/2 ozs. in 10 gals. water	
Cypress	Bagtra moth larvae	1 3/4 ozs. in 10 gals. water	Apply as a drenching spray.
Daylilies	Aphids, Thrips	3 1/2 ozs. in 10 gals. water	
Euonymus	Aphids, Scale	3 1/2 ozs. in 10 gals. water	
Ficus Nitida	Thrips	1 3/4 ozs. in 10 gals. water	
Gardenias	Tea scale, Whitefly	1 3/4 ozs. in 10 gals. water	
Gerberas	Thrips	1 3/4 ozs. in 10 gals. water	
Gladiolus	Aphids, Thrips	1 3/4 ozs. in 10 gals. water	
Hemlock	Mites, Scale	1 3/4 ozs. in 10 gals. water	
Holly (English & American) not Burford variety	Leafminers, Mites, Soft scale	1 3/4 ozs. in 10 gals. water	For leafminers, apply in spring when leaf miner flies first appear, or in early summer, for control of larvae in infested leaves.
Iris	Aphids, Iris borer, Thrips	3 1/2 ozs. in 10 gals. water	For borer control, spray when new leaves are 5 to 6 inches tall.
Juniper	Aphids, Bagworms, Midges, Mites	3 1/2 ozs. in 10 gals. water	
Oak	Golden oak scale	3 1/2 ozs. in 10 gals. water	
Poinsettia	Mites, Whitefly, Mealybug, Aphids	1 3/4 ozs. in 10 gals. water	
Roses	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Mites, Thrips	1 3/4 ozs. in 10 gals. water	
Taxus (upright or spreading yew)	Fletcher scale, Mealybug, Mites	3 1/2 ozs. in 10 gals. water	

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