

Bluegrass #37-E

ACCEPTED

44780

06

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Polyoxyethylene (dimethylimino) ethylene
(dimethylimino) ethylene dichloride,

15.0%

INERT INGREDIENT

85.0%

This product contains 1.29 lb. of active ingredient per gallon and weighs 8.58 lb. per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing vapors. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

FIRST AID: If swallowed, drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or, if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Call a physician immediately.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This pesticide is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. Permits may be required for discharges containing this pesticide into lakes, streams, ponds, or public water supply tanks. Contact the regional office of the Environmental Protection Agency.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE GENERAL CLASSIFICATION

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Bluegrass #37-E is used to control algae, bacteria, and fungi in recirculating commercial and industrial water cooling towers. Prior to its use, systems must be cleaned to remove algae growth, microbiological slime, and other deposits. An initial slug addition of 4.0 to 10.0 fluid ounces of Bluegrass #37-E per 1000 gallons of water to provide a concentration of 4.0 to 80 parts per million of Bluegrass #37-E based on the total weight of water in the system is recommended. Repeat initial dosage until control is evident.

Subsequent slug additions of 1.0 to 10.0 fluid ounces of Bluegrass #37-E per 1000 gallons of water (8 to 80 parts per million of Bluegrass #37-E) should be employed every 2 to 5 days, or as needed. The frequency of addition depends upon the relative amount of bleedoff and severity of the microbiological problem. Slug additions should be made in the sump of water cooling towers.

Bluegrass #37-E is used to control bacteria in industrial air-washing systems that maintain effective mist eliminating components. Prior to its use, systems should be cleaned to remove bacteria slime and other deposits. An initial slug dose of 14.8 to 24.7 fluid ounces of Bluegrass #37-E per 1000 gallons of water is recommended. Repeat initial dosage until control is evident. Subsequent slug additions of 10.1 to 24.7 fluid ounces of Bluegrass #37-E per 1000 gallons of water should be employed each 1 to 5 days, or as needed. The frequency of addition depends upon the relative amount of bleedoff and severity of the bacterial problem. Slug additions may be made to the sump or to the water collection trays of the air-wash system.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL: Keep container closed when not in use. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment. Rinsate that cannot be used or reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides or buried in a safe place away from water supplies. Open dumping is prohibited.

METAL CONTAINERS: Triple rinse and offer for recycling, reconditioning, or disposal in an approved landfill or bury in a safe place.

PLASTIC CONTAINERS: Do not reuse empty container. Triple rinse and incinerate or dispose of in an approved landfill or bury in safe place.

Manufactured by
Bluegrass Water Treatment Co., Inc.
4448 Kiln Court
Louisville, KY 40218

EPA REG. NO. 44780-1

EPA EST. NO.

NET CONTENTS



METHOXYCHLOR 25 EC

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

BY WT

INERT INGREDIENTS

BY WT

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

Statement of Practical Treatment

IF SWALLOWED: Drink one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by leaning back of the throat with finger. Repeat until vomit has subsided. Do not induce vomiting if vomited by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If breathing give artificial respiration. Seek medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash the affected area with soap and warm water.

IF IN EYES: Flush with water. If eyes will not close, use moistened cotton. Seek medical attention.

For a complete first aid manual, see the product label.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
P.O. Box 1000
Worth, Texas 76112

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS COMPANY Ft. Worth, Texas 76112

SEED TREATMENT USES

SEE LABEL FOR USES

IMPORTANT

SEE LABEL FOR USES

STORAGE BINS AND AREAS

LIVESTOCK USES

MOSQUITO CONTROL USES

AGRICULTURAL CROP USES

FRUITS

APPLE, PEAR, GUINCE For apple maggot, codling moth, japanese beetle, Plum curculio, tent caterpillar use 7 1/2 to 15 quarts per acre or 2 to 3 quarts per 100 gallons water at 350 to 500 gallons per acre PHL - 7 days

APRICOT, CHERRY, NECTARINE, PEACH, PLUM, PRUNE For cherry fruitworm, cherry fruitflies, japanese beetle, plum curculio, rose chafar, tent caterpillar, cankerworm use 7 1/2 to 15 quarts per acre or 2 to 3 quarts in 100 gallons water at 350 to 500 gallons per acre PHL - 7 days for cherries, plums, prunes PHL - 21 days for apricots, nectarines, peaches

BLUEBERRY, CRANBERRY, CURRANT, GOOSEBERRY For japanese beetle, cranberry fruitworm, leathopper, san jose scale (crawlers) use 2 to 6 quarts per acre, or 2 to 3 quarts per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 200 gallons per acre PHL - 14 days

BLACKBERRY, LOGANBERRY, RASPBERRY, BOYSENBERRY, DEWBERRY, STRAWBERRY For rose chafar, strawberry weevil, flea beetle, spittlebugs, japanese beetle use 2 to 3 quarts per acre, or 2 to 3 quarts per 100 gallons water at 100 to 200 gallons per acre PHL - 14 days

GRAPE For berry moth, grape leathopper, japanese beetle, leaf skeletonizer, rose chafar use 2 to 6 quarts per acre or 2 to 3 quarts per 100 gallons of water at 100 to 200 gallons per acre PHL - 14 days

FOREST AND SHADE TREES

For control of the following insects use a 6% (1 gal per 3 gal water) methoxychlor solution with a mist blower at rates recommended in the following table

Mix one gallon this product per 3 gallons water for mist blower solutions, or 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons water for conventional sprayer.

Insects	Parts 6% Solution per Tree				Gal 6% Solution per acre
	35-50'	50-65'	65-80'	80-120'	
Cankerworm	2	2	3	4	2
Eastern Tent Caterpillar	2	2	3	4	2
Em leaf beetle	2	4	6	8	
Fall Webworm	0.5	1	2	2	1
Forest Tent Caterpillar	1	1.5	2	3	2
Gypsy moth	0.5	1	2	2	2
Japanese beetle	2	4	4	4	3
Lace Bug (Oak & Sycamore)	1.5	2	3	4	2
May beetle	1.5	2	3	4	2
Tussock moth	2	2	3	4	2

CONTROL OF ELM BARK BEETLE (VECTORS OF DUTCH ELM DISEASE) Apply first application before elm flowers or leaves sprout using a 12% spray solution of this product with a mist blower or a 2% spray solution in a conventional sprayer. This application will usually be applied in March in the Southwestern States and in April in the Northern States. Use 2 to 3 gallons spray solution, wetting all surfaces thoroughly. Second application should be made 2 1/2 to 3 months after the first treatment. Reduce the active ingredient to 6% for mist blower and 1% for conventional sprayer. Cover all leaf and bark surfaces.

CONTROL OF ELM LEAFHOPPER (VECTORS OF ELM PHLOEM NECROSIS) Apply first application when elm leaves are fully grown. Use a 6% spray solution of this product with a mist blower, or a 1 1/2% spray solution in a conventional sprayer. This application will usually be applied in May in the Southern States and in June in the Northern States. Thoroughly cover all surfaces. When second flush of growth appears, usually 1 to 2 months after first treatment, repeat the above application covering all surfaces thoroughly. In those States where both the elm leafhopper and elm leaf beetle are known to be present a three-spray schedule will provide effective control. Apply protective spray before elm flower or leaves sprout, follow with a second protective spray 2 1/2 to 3 months later, then apply the third protective spray about 1 to 3 months after the second. Be sure to thoroughly cover all bark and foliar surfaces with each spray.

FLOWERS & ORNAMENTALS

For control of blister beetles, cankerworms, cucumber beetles, flea beetles, leathoppers, flower thrips, japanese beetles, leathopper, rose chafar, rose slugs (sawflies) use 2 to 3 quarts per 100 gallons water and spray thoroughly to runoff. Begin applications when insects first appear and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals as needed. Do not spray privet or viburnum and avoid repeat treatments of evergreens. Users should observe the usual precautions concerning application of oil containing products to plants during high temperatures since many plants are then more susceptible to oil injury.

VEGETABLES

For control of the following insects apply the recommended rate as a spray with ground or aerial equipment to thoroughly cover foliage and fruit. Thoroughly spray upper and lower foliage and fruit surfaces. Mix this product in water, using the approximate volume of water for the equipment to be used (eg 2 to 20 gallon rate for aircraft or ground conventional sprayers and greater amounts for high volume sprayers). Begin treatment at first sign of insect infestation and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals as infestation warrants.

CROP	INSECTS	PREHARVEST LIMITATION (PHL)	DOSAGE RATE
ASPARAGUS	Asparagus Beetle	PHL - 7 days. Wappled when 3 days remove residue by washing or blanching	2-4 1/2 qts per acre
BEANS, BLACK EYED PEAS	Corn earworm, cucumber beetle, fall armyworm, webworm, rose chafar, flea beetle, Mexican bean beetle, potato leaf hopper, bean leaf beetle, Japanese beetle	PHL - 3 days. 7 days if used for feed or storage	2-6 qts/acre
BRUSSELS SPROUTS, BEETS, BROCCOLI, CARROTS, COLLARD, KALE, LETTUCE, RADISH, RHUBARB, SPINACH, TURNIPS	B. strip beetle, flea beetle, leathoppers, alfalfa hopper, fall armyworm, Japanese beetle, imported cabbage worm, cross striped cabbage worm, melon worm	PHL - 14 days except where tops not used for feed or forage. 7 days	2-4 1/2 qts/acre
CABBAGE	Same pests as above	PHL - 3 days	2-4 1/2 qts/acre
CARULFLOWER	Same pests as above	PHL - 7 days	2-4 1/2 qts/acre
EGGPLANT, KOHLRABBI, PEPPER	Same pests as above	PHL - 7 days except 1 day at 3 1/2 qts/acre or less	2-4 1/2 qts/acre
CANTALOUPE, CUCUMBER, MELONS, PEAS, PUMPKIN, SQUASH	Same pests as above	PHL - 7 days	2-4 1/2 qts/acre
CORN (FIELD & SWEET)	Fall armyworm, flea beetle, rose chafar, Japanese beetle	PHL - 7 days	2-4 1/2 qts/acre
CORN (SWEET)	Corn earworm apply to silks as soon as they appear. Make 3-4 applic at 2-3 day intervals. Reapply immediately after rain	PHL - 7 days	2-4 1/2 qts/acre
POTATO (ROOT)	Colorado potato beetle, flea beetle, fall armyworm, blister beetle, leathopper	PHL - None	2-4 1/2 qts/acre
SWEET POTATO TUBER	Fall armyworm, flea beetle, leathopper, blister beetle	PHL - None	2-4 1/2 qts/acre
TOMATO	Tomato hornworm, tomato fruitworm, Colorado potato beetle, fall armyworm, flea beetle, blister beetle, Japanese beetle	PHL - 1 day for rates of 3 1/2 qts/acre or below. Otherwise, 7 days	2-6 qts/acre

NOTICE — READ CAREFULLY

CONDITIONS OF SALE: Seller(s) offer(s) this product for sale subject to, and buyer and all users are deemed to have accepted, the following conditions of sale and warranty which may only be varied by written agreement of a duly authorized representative of Seller(s).

WARRANTY LIMITATION: Seller(s) warrant(s) that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the directions for use on the label subject to the inherent risks referred to below. Seller(s) make(s) no other express warranties. **THERE IS NO IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY** and there are no warranties which extend beyond the description on the label hereof.

INHERENT RISKS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with its use. Buyer assumes all risks associated with use or application of this product contrary to label instructions or resulting from extraordinary weather conditions.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY: In no case shall Seller(s) be liable for special, indirect or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product and no claim of any kind shall be greater in amount than the purchase price of the product in respect of which such damages are claimed.