

(logo) DowElanco

Lock-On* **Insecticide**

For control of various insects infesting alfalfa and cotton

Active Ingredient(s):

chlorpyrifos: O,O-diethyl-O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)	
phosphorothioate.....	22.9%
Inert Ingredients†.....	77.1%
Total.....	100%

Contains 2 pounds of Chlorpyrifos per gallon

†Composition of inert ingredients includes xylene.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

WARNING

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information, and Directions for Use including STORAGE AND DISPOSAL.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before buying or using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer" and "Limitation of Remedies" elsewhere in this labeling.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call collect 517-636-4400.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feed, drugs, or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-79

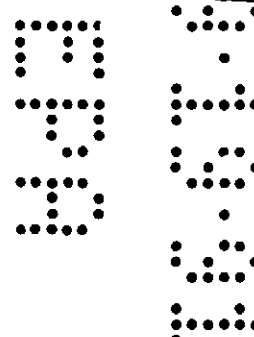
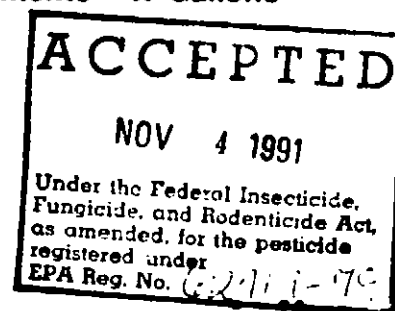
EPA Est. No. 464-MI-1

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DowElanco • Indianapolis, IN 46268, U.S.A.

Insecticide

Net Contents - X Gallons



Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING

AVISO:

Precaution al usuario: Si usted no lee inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

May Cause Eye Injury • Harmful If Swallowed Or Absorbed Through The Skin

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear goggles, face shield, or safety glasses. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

First Aid

If swallowed: Do not induce vomiting. Contains aromatic petroleum solvent. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately.

If in eyes: Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

If inhaled: Remove to fresh air if effects occur. Get medical attention.

Note to Physician: Chlorpyrifos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. If exposed, plasma and red blood cell cholinesterase tests may indicate significance of exposure (baseline data are useful). Atropine, by injection is the preferable antidote. Oximes, such as 2-PAM/protopam, may be therapeutic if used early; however, use only in conjunction with atropine. In case of severe acute poisoning, use antidote immediately after establishing an open airway and respiration.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to birds and wildlife, and extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Cover or incorporate spills. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Avoid use when bees are actively foraging. Protective information may be obtained from your Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Combustible - Do not use 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. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Reentry: Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

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: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then 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.

General Information

Lock-On insecticide controls various insects infesting alfalfa and cotton. Lock-On forms an emulsion when diluted with water and is suitable for use in conventional spray equipment.

General Use Precautions

Lock-On is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply when bees are foraging or clustered outside of hives. Information on methods of protecting bees from insecticide damage may be obtained from your agricultural extension service.

Chemigation: Do not apply Lock-On through any type of irrigation system.

Mixing Directions

Partly fill spray tank with water. Start agitation, and add the required amount of Lock-On. Continue agitation and finish filling spray tank to required spray volume. Maintain sufficient agitation during mixing and application to insure uniformity of the spray mixture.

Application Guidelines

Proper application techniques are necessary to insure thorough spray coverage and correct dosage required for effective insect control. The following recommendations should be followed when applying Lock-On.

Aerial Application

Shorten boom length if necessary to prevent spray from entering vortices generated by wing tips or helicopter rotors. Reduce swath width when the wind direction is parallel to the direction of spraying. A flying height of 5 to 15 feet above the target surface is recommended to achieve optimum coverage. Use permanent swath markers or flagging for aerial application.

Proper nozzle arrangement and swath width are required to prevent variability in the spray pattern and insure proper spray deposition. Spray boom nozzle orientation affects the amount of droplet break-up which occurs. More break-up occurs when nozzle orientation is changed from straight back (parallel) to straight down (at a right angle) to the air flow over the boom. The desired droplet size (100 to 200 microns) is obtained by setting the nozzle orientation somewhere between these two extremes.

Spray pattern deposition, droplet size distribution and effective swath width can be evaluated by application of sprays containing a water-soluble dye over a paper tape (adding machine tape).

Ground Application

Use power-operated equipment capable of thorough coverage of the target crop. Use flat fan or disc-core hollow cone nozzles. Refer to manufacturer's recommendations on nozzle spacing, boom height and operating pressure to obtain uniform coverage. Swath width should not exceed boom width. Ideal droplet size (100 to 200 microns) is obtained with a boom spray pressure of 40 to 60 psi. Adjust boom pressure to minimize spray drift. Spray drift is wasted spray and cannot be confined to the target area.

Approved Crops

Alfalfa (For Use in Arizona and California)

Use Lock-On to control insects infesting alfalfa by application as a broadcast spray at the dosages indicated:

Alfalfa caterpillar, armyworms.....1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre

Apply Lock-On in enough water to ensure thorough coverage of crop foliage using aerial (fixed wing or helicopter) or power-operated ground spray equipment. Lock-On should be applied in 3 to 5 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply in dilutions exceeding 5 gallons (water plus

insecticide) per acre. Treat when field counts or crop injury indicates that damaging pest populations are developing or present. Excessively cool conditions may cause a reduction in insect control.

Precautions:

Do not tank mix Lock-On with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizer formulations unless prior use has shown the combination to be non-injurious under current conditions of use.

Some phytotoxic symptoms may be observed on young, tender, rapidly growing alfalfa plants or alfalfa plants under extreme heat or drought stress when treated with Lock-On. Alfalfa will outgrow these symptoms and no yield loss is expected.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment. Do not apply if nearby bees are clustered outside of hives and bees are foraging. Protective information may be obtained from your agricultural extension service.

Do not apply through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems.

Restrictions

Do not cut or graze treated alfalfa within 4 days after application of 1 1/2 to 2 pints of Lock-On per acre.

Do not make more than 4 applications per year or more than one time per crop cutting.

Cotton (For Use in Arizona and California)

Use Lock-On to control the following pests at the dosages indicated:

Armyworms, Cotton Aphid, Cotton Fleahopper, Lygus, Salt Marsh Caterpillar, Thrips, Cotton Bollworm, Tobacco budworm, Boll Weevil, Cutworms, Pink Bollworm2 pints per acre.

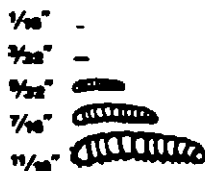
Note: The 2.0 pint per acre rate will aid in the suppression of cotton leafperforator and spider mites.

Lock-On may be applied undiluted (0.25 gallons/acre) or in up to 10 gallons of total spray volume per acre using aerial (fixed wing or helicopter) or power-operated ground equipment. Do not exceed 10 gallons total spray volume per acre. Treat when field counts indicate damaging insect populations are developing or present. Retreat as necessary to maintain control.

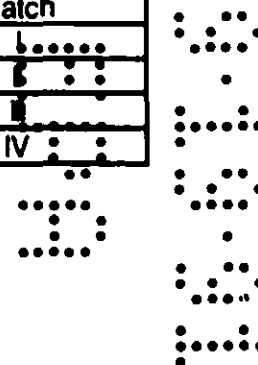
Special Guidelines for Bollworm and Budworm Control

For the most effective control of bollworms and budworms, scout fields twice a week and apply Lock-On when worms 1/4 inch or less in length. The following table illustrates the size of worms in relation to age and stage of development (instar) as a guide to timing treatments for optimum control.

When to Treat	Age (Days)	Average Size	Instar
Treat worms from "Hatch" through "II" instar.	Hatch	1/16"	Hatch
	3	3/32"	I
	5	9/32"	II
	6	7/16"	III
	8	11/16"	IV



|<-1/2"->|



***Note:** A scouting schedule of once per week is inadequate since hatching worms will have exceeded ideal size for control (hatch through II instar) before the next scouting observation has determined the need to spray.

Restrictions

Do not apply Lock-On within 40 days before harvest.
Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas.
Do not feed gin trash or treated forage to livestock.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

DowElanco warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. **DowElanco makes no other express or implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or any other express or implied warranty.**

INTERENT RISKS OF USE

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to the label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of DowElanco or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer.

LIMITATION OF REMEDIES

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at DowElanco's election, one of the following:

- (1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
- (2) Replacement of amount of product used.

DowElanco shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless DowElanco is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall DowElanco be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

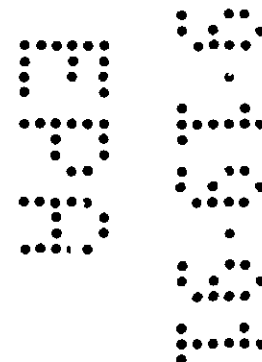
The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of DowElanco or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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DowElanco
Indianapolis, IN 46268-1189

Revisions:

1. Label edited for format and clarity.
2. Bollworm changed to Cotton bollworm and Tobacco budworm.
3. Maximum spray volume for cotton increased from 5 gallons/acre to 10 gallons/acre



Supplemental Labeling



DowElanco

Quad IV 9002 Purdue Road

P O Box 681428

Indianapolis, Indiana 46268-1189 USA

Lock-On* Insecticide EPA Reg. No. 62719-79

To Control Certain Insects Infesting Cotton on the High Plains of Texas and Oklahoma

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Lock-On before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Use of Lock-On according to this supplemental labeling is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Lock-On.

Directions for Use

Area of Use: The geographic area bounded on the north by Interstate 40, on the east by US Highway 281, on the south by US Highway 190, and on the west by the Texas/New Mexico state line and the Pecos river.

Application: Apply undiluted or diluted with water in a spray volume of 0.125 to 5 gallons per acre using aerial or power-operated ground spray equipment suitable for thorough coverage of plants. Apply when field counts indicate damaging insect populations are developing or present and re-treat as necessary to maintain control.

Pest	Application Rate
Cotton aphid Lygus Cotton fleahopper	1 - 2 pints/acre
Armyworm	2 pints/acre

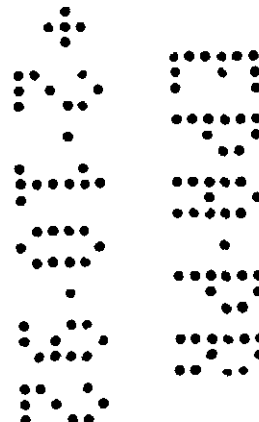
ACCEPTED

MAR 25 1992

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 62719-79

Restrictions:

- Do not apply within 40 days before harvest.
- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas.
- Do not feed gin trash or treated forage to livestock.



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122-A1AAGXXX Approved / /
Initial Printing.

Amendments:

Added use on the high plains of Texas and Oklahoma to control certain insects infesting cotton.