

66222-56

05/17/2007

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DICOFOL 4E

MITICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	% BY WT.
Dicofol: 1,1-bis(chlorophenyl)-2,2,2-trichloroethanol*	42.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	58.0%
	TOTAL 100.0%

*Contains 4 Pounds Active Ingredient per Gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact PROSAR at 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Because this product contains a chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticide, vomiting or careful gastric lavage is recommended. Epinephrin or other adrenergic amines may cause myocardial irritability.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

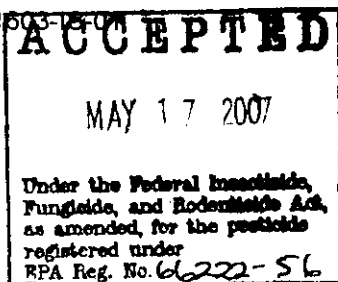
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals.

NET CONTENTS: 2 1/2 GALLONS

EPA Reg. No. 66222-56

EPA Est. No. 11603-140



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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers using engineering controls must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- In addition, mixers and loaders must wear chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or Viton, and a chemical resistant apron

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

All other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or Viton
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear if overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron for mixing and loading and when cleaning equipment or applying as a dip
- A NIOSH-approved respirator with an organic-vapor removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G), or an organic-vapor cartridge or canister with any N, R or P or HE prefilter

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS SYSTEMS

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

Applicators using motorized ground equipment and flaggers must use an enclosed cab that meets the definition in the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(5)] for dermal protection. In addition, applicators must:

- wear the personal protective equipment required in the PPE section for applicators using engineering controls,
- either wear the type of respirator specified in the PPE section of this labeling or use an enclosed cab that is declared in writing by the manufacturer or by a government agency to provide at least as much respiratory protection as the type of respirator specified in the PPE section of this labeling,
- be provided and have immediately available for use in an emergency when they must exit the cab in the treated area: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves, chemical-resistant footwear, chemical-resistant headgear, if overhead exposure, and, if using an enclosed cab that provides respiratory protection, a respirator of the type specified in the PPE section of this labeling,
- take off any PPE that was worn in the treated area before reentering the cab, and
- store all such PPE in a chemical-resistant container, such as a plastic bag, to prevent contamination of the inside of the cab.

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

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. Wash thoroughly and change into 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 and wildlife. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment or washwaters.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through drift from spray application. Under some conditions, dicofol may runoff into surface water for several weeks after application. These conditions include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and highly erodible soils cultivated using poor agricultural practices such as conventional tillage and down the slope plowing.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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 through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) The REI for each crop is listed in the directions for use associated with each crop. Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

PPE required for early entry into treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls over long-sleeve shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant headgear (if overhead exposure)

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to product agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

CHEMIGATION STATEMENT

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses, or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size

- Volume-Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure-Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles-Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation-Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type-Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length-For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- Application-Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

GENERAL INFORMATION

Dicofol 4E is an emulsifiable formulation that gives high initial kill against most species of agricultural mites. Dicofol 4E is a specific miticide and will not kill bees and beneficial insect predators when used as recommended. Use only on crops listed on this label.

Dicofol 4E is compatible with most other commonly used insecticides and fungicides. Observe the following use restrictions:

- Do not combine with lime.
- Do not apply to any crop within 2 weeks following sulfur dust or spray.

Hand-held equipment is prohibited for applications. This product must be applied only with mechanical ground or aerial application equipment.

Do not apply this product by any method not specified on this label.

Applications of dicofol will be limited to no more than one per year on any one field.

Do not apply to residential sites.

Do not apply ground equipment within 25 feet, or by air within 150 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, natural ponds, estuaries, or commercial fish farm ponds. Increase the buffer zone to 450 feet when ultra low volume (ULV) application is made.

Do not cultivate within 10 feet of the aquatic area so as to allow growth of a vegetative buffer strip.

DILUTION AND SPRAYING DIRECTIONS

Dicofol 4E can be applied by ground or air according to the following dilution directions. Provide thorough coverage of all plant parts. Coverage on the underside of leaves is especially important. Optimum spray gallonage varies with the type of equipment, size, and density of crop plants. For dry beans a closed mixing system must be utilized to handle this product.

DILUTE APPLICATION: Field and Row Crops: Apply specified rate in 20 to 60 gallons of water per acre. **Orchard:** Apply specified rate in 100 to 800 gallons of water per acre.

CONCENTRATE APPLICATION: Field and Row Crops: Apply specified rate in not less than 5 gallons of water per acre. **Orchard:** Apply specified rate in 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre.

AIR APPLICATION: Apply specified rate in 5 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Orchard rates should not be applied in less than 10 gallons of water per acre.

For further details see specific recommendations on this label, then consult current State Agricultural Experiment Station's spray schedules or State Extension Service Specialists for additional details on compatibility, dosage, and uses.

MITE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Resistance to miticides is common and has been confirmed for virtually all commercial miticides. While resistance to Dicofol 4E has been confirmed in some mite species, it has also been conclusively demonstrated that resistance to mites to Dicofol 4E is unstable. Susceptibility to Dicofol 4E returns if Dicofol 4E use is discontinued for a short time, usually 1 to 2 years. As a general rule, the utility of Dicofol 4E can be maintained indefinitely by rotating use of Dicofol 4E with miticides with different modes of action. Resistance management strategies vary from crop and state to state. For additional information, contact your State Extension Service Specialists or your local Makhteshim Agan Technical Services Group.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL

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

VEGETABLES AND FIELD CROPS			
CROP	PEST	PINTS/ACRE	COMMENTS
BEANS (Dry, Green, Lima) (21) The REI is 33 days.	Pacific Mites, Twospotted Mites, Tropical Mites	1 to 3	Apply at first sign of mite buildup.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not make more than one application per season. • Applicators/mixers/loaders must use closed mixing systems for use on dry beans. 		
BEANS (Dry, Green, Lima) (CA only) (21) The REI is 33 days.	Pacific Mites, Tomato Russet Mites, Twospotted Mites, Tropical Mites	3	Apply at first sign of mite buildup.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not make more than one application per season. • Applicators/mixers/loaders must use closed mixing systems for use on dry beans. 		
COTTON (30) The REI is 12 hours.	Desert Mites, Pacific Mites, Twospotted Mites	1½ to 3	Adjust rate depending on size of plant and density of the foliage. Apply in sufficient water to provide thorough coverage. Begin application when mites are first noticed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not feed cotton stalks or trash to meat or dairy animals. • Do not make more than one application per season. 		

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CUCUMBERS, SQUASH (2) The REI is 21 days.	Pacific Mites, Tomato Russet Mites, Twospotted Mites, Tropical Mites	1 ¼	Apply at first sign of mite buildup.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use in combination with other materials unless previous experience has shown that the mixture is safe to plants. Do not make more than one application per season. 		
HOPS (7) The REI is 29 days.	Pacific Mites, Twospotted Mites, Tropical Mites	2 to 2½	Apply at first sign of mite infestation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than one application per season. 		
MINT (30) The REI is 32 days.	Twospotted Mites	1½ to 2½	Make application when mites become active. Use sufficient water to provide thorough coverage.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than one application per season. 		
PEPPERS, TOMATOES (2) The REI is 25 days.	Pacific Mites, Tomato Russet Mites, Twospotted Mites, Tropical Mites	¾ to 1½	Apply at first sign of mite buildup.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than one application per season. 		

FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP	PEST	PINTS/ACRE	COMMENTS
APPLES, PEARS (7) The REI is 35 days.	Apple Rust Mites, Clover Mites, European Red Mites, McDaniel Mites, Pacific Mites, Schoene Mites, Twospotted Mites, Willamette Mites, Yellow (Carpin) Mites	6	Apply when mite population appears.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than one application per year. 			
CITRUS (Grapefruit, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangelos, Tangerines) (7) The REI is 87 days.	Citrus Flat Mites, Citrus Red (Purple) Mites, Citrus Rust Mites, Sixspotted Mites, Texas Citrus Mites, Yuma Mites	1 per 100 gals. not to exceed 6 pints/acre	Apply in full coverage sprays using 1 pint per 100 gallons of dilute spray (6 pints maximum per acre). If concentrate sprays are used, adjust dosage accordingly. Make applications at low mite infestations before populations begin to increase rapidly. Use the lower dosage rate on smaller trees and the higher dosage rate on larger trees.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than one application per year. 			
GRAPES (7) The REI is 39 days.	Clover (Brown Almond) Mites, European Red Mites, McDaniel Mites, Pacific Mites, Twospotted Mites, Willamette Mites, Yellow Mites	1½ to 2½	Apply just after bloom or whenever mites appear.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than one application per season. 			
PECANS, WALNUTS (see text for PHI) The REI is 49 days.	Clover (Brown Almond) Mites, European Red Mites, McDaniel Mites, Pacific Mites, Twospotted Mites, Willamette Mites, Yellow Mites	4	Apply just after bloom or whenever mites appear. Apply in volumes sufficient to assure uniform and thorough coverage of all foliage and fruit surfaces.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than one application per year. Applications must be made before shuck split. 			
STRAWBERRIES (2) The REI is 31 days.	Sixspotted Mites, Strawberry (Atlantic) Mites, Twospotted Mites	2	Apply when mites first appear. For cyclamen mites only, use 4 pints per acre in 2 to 3 thorough, high drenching sprays (400 gallons per acre) at 10 to 20 day intervals. Apply when new growth starts in spring or use as a spot treatment in infested areas during production season.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply if temperature exceeds 90°F. Do not make more than one application per season. 			

OTHER USES

CROP	PEST	DOSAGE	COMMENTS
BERMUDAGRASS (grown for seed) The REI is 20 days	Banks Grass Mites, Bermudagrass Mites, Brown Mites, Clover Mites	2/3 to 4/5 pint per acre	Applications should be made as soon as mites appear and repeated as necessary.
LAWN AND TURF GRASSES (Sodfarm turf) The REI is 29 days	Clover Mites, Brown Mites, Bermudagrass Mites	2/3 - 1 pt. per acre; 1/3 fl. oz. or 2 tsp. per 1000 sq. ft.; 1 tsp. per gallon or; ½ pint per 50 gals. based on 100 gals per acre	Apply when mites appear.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use on residential home lawns. 			

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep from freezing. Store at 32°F to 110°F.

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 of smoke.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Eliminate ignition sources. Ventilate area. Avoid breathing vapors. Wear respirator suitable for vapor concentration encountered (MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent). Dike the spill with inert material and transfer the liquid or solid diking materials to separate containers. REFER TO PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

In the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, call INFOTRAC at 800-535-5053.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.'s election, the replacement of product.