

67760-36

9/11/2001

1/19

DIMETHOATE 2.67 EC
ORGANOPHOSPHATE - SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: *Dimethoate (O,O-dimethyl S-(N-methyl-carbamoylmethyl) phosphorodithioate)	30.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS:.....	69.5%
TOTAL	100.0%

*Contains 2.67 lbs. Dimethoate per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING AVISO

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.)

IN CASE OF A MEDICAL EMERGENCY, CALL TOLL FREE, DAY OR NIGHT:
1-800-228-5635, EXT. 153

FIRST AID

This product is an organophosphorus ester that inhibits cholinesterase. Antidote is atropine.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Give one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash off with soap and water. Get medical attention.

See Additional Precautionary Statements On Label

EPA Reg. No. 67760-36

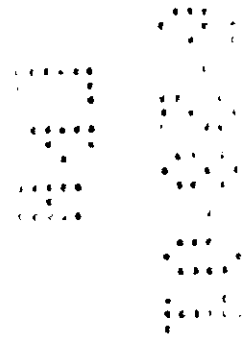
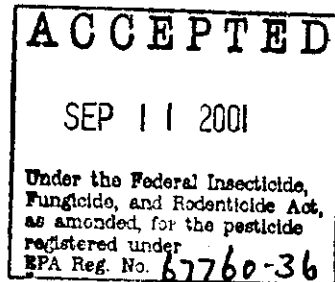
Manufactured for:

Cheminova Inc.

1700 Rt. 23

Wayne, NJ 07470

EPA Est. No.



2/19

2/ 19

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING

May be fatal if swallowed. May cause eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if inhaled. May cause irritation of the nose and throat. Do not get into eyes. Avoid breathing the vapor or spray mist. Keep away from domestic animals and feedstuffs. Do not contaminate or apply onto feed or foodstuffs.

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 G on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers (except mixers and loaders) must wear:

1. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
2. Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or viton
3. Shoes plus socks
4. Protective eyewear
5. Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

Mixers and loaders must wear:

1. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
2. Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or viton
3. Shoes plus socks
4. Protective eyewear
5. Chemical-resistant headgear
6. For exposure in enclosed areas, use a respirator with either 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)

For outdoor exposure, use a dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C)

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.

3/19

3/19

Engineering Control:

Human flaggers must be in enclosed cabs. 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)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
2. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
3. 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 when disposing of equipment washwaters. This product 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.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or 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.

4/19

4/19

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 and restricted-entry intervals. 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:

- 1. Coveralls
- 2. Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or viton
- 3. Shoes plus socks
- 4. Protective eyewear
- 5. Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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.

Keep children, pets and other unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

5/19

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 32 degrees F., as it may tend to crystallize. Avoid storage above 90 degrees F., as prolonged storage above 90 degrees F. may cause some loss in grade. 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.

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: 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 FOR USE

Not for use or storage in or around the home. Do not use this product for any other uses than those specified on this label. This product is intended for use by the commercial grower or commercial applicator in conventional hydraulic sprayers, ground applicators, ultra-low volume or electrostatic sprayers, via chemigation, or airplane sprayers.

GROUND APPLICATION: Apply specified rate in not less than 5 gallons of water per acre by conventional spray equipment. Lower volumes of water can be used in approved low volume spray equipment, such as electrostatic sprayers. **Orchard Application:** Apply specified per acre rates in 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Special concentrate equipment is necessary for these uses.

AIR APPLICATION: Use recommended amount in 2 to 10 gallons of water, unless otherwise specified. Repeat applications as necessary unless otherwise specified.

Consult your State Experiment Station or State Extension Service for proper timing of applications.

6/19

6/19

CHEMIGATION USE:

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 system(s). 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 non-uniform 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 system) 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 necessary quantity of water. This product should not be tank-mixed with other pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless prior use has shown the combination non-injurious under your conditions of use. Follow precautionary statements and directions for all tank-mix products.

On all crops, use sufficient gallons of water to obtain thorough and uniform coverage, but not to 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.

7/19

7/ 19

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS:

NOTE: Cheminova 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 the 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 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.

8/19

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.

9/19

9/ 19

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 or 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.

11/19

11/19

FRUIT

APPLES, PEARS: Apple Maggot+, Codling Moth+*, Aphids, Leafhoppers, Mites (except Rust Mites), Thrips, Pear Psylla - 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons of water. For concentrate (mist) application, apply 3 to 6 pints per acre in sufficient water to provide full coverage of foliage. PHI is 28 days.

Do not apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the orchard are in bloom. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.

+Under heavy infestations; some sting injury may occur.

+*Midwest and eastern states only.

CHERRIES (sweet, sour): Cherry Fruit Fly - Apply 1 1/2 pints per acre in at least 100 gallons of water, one application only. PHI is 28 days. Do not apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the or orchard are in bloom.

LEMONS, ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, TANGERINES, POMMELO:

Aphids, Mites (except Rust Mites), Thrips, Whiteflies - ground application - 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons of water. Apply as a thorough coverage spray. For concentrate (mist) application, apply 3 to 6 pints per acre in sufficient water to provide full coverage of foliage. For aerial application, apply 3 to 6 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water.

Scales (except black or snow)- Ground application - 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 pints per 100 gallons of water. Apply as a thorough distribution coverage spray. For concentrate (mist) application, apply 3 to 6 pints per acre in sufficient water to provide full coverage of foliage. For aerial application, apply 3 to 6 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water.

NOTE: PHI is 15 days; 45 days when applying higher rates for scale control.

Do not use on citrus seedlings. Make no more than 2 applications to mature fruit. Do not apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the orchard are in bloom. Do not graze livestock in treated areas.

PEARS: Aphids, Leafhoppers, Pear Psylla, Mites (except Rust Mites) - 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons of water. For concentrate (mist) application, apply 3 to 6 pints per acre in sufficient water to provide full coverage of foliage. For aerial application, apply 3 to 6 pints per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water. PHI is 28 days.

Do not apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the orchard are in bloom.

Do not graze livestock in treated areas.

12/19

VEGETABLE CROPS

12/19

ASPARAGUS (except California & Arizona): Aphids, Asparagus Beetle - Apply 1 1/2 pints per acre at no less than 7 day intervals, up to a maximum of five applications per year. Do not apply less than 180 days before harvest.

BEANS (green, lima, snap, dry): Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leaf Miners, Mites, Lygus Bugs, Bean Leaf Beetle, Mexican Bean Beetle, Grasshoppers: - 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. PHI is 1 day. 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 - 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. PHI is 7 days.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS (California only): Aphids - 1 1/2 - 3 pints per acre in 100 gallons of water using ground equipment. PHI is 10 days. Apply when insects first appear and repeat as needed. Do not feed or graze livestock in treated fields. Do not apply by air. Do not exceed six applications per growing season.

CABBAGE (NAPA): Aphids, Green Peach Aphids, Cabbage Maggots - 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. PHI is 3 days. 7 days in California.

CELERY, FLORENCE FENNEL (Florida only): Leaf Miners - 1 1/2 pints per acre using ground equipment. PHI is 7 days.

GRAPES (CALIF. RAISIN, WINE, TABLE & CANNING GRAPES): Grape Leafhopper, Pacific Spider Mite - 3/4 - 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons water not to exceed 400 gallons per acre. Apply lower or higher rate depending upon vine growth density. Repeat as necessary. PHI is 28 days. Do not enter treated fields within 4 days of last application.

HEAD LETTUCE, LEAF LETTUCE, SPINACH, COLLARDS, KALE, TURNIP (greens and roots), BROCCOLI RAAB, MUSTARD GREENS, SWISS CHARD, ENDIVE (escarole): Aphids, Cabbage Aphid, Leafhopper, Leaf Miners - 3/4 pint per acre. PHI is 14 days; 7 days for head lettuce.

MELONS (except Watermelons): Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leaf Miners, Thrips - 1 1/2 pints per acre. PHI is 3 days.

13/19

13/19

WATERMELONS: Aphids, Leaf Miners, Leafhoppers - 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. PHI is 3 days.

LUPINE (except California): Aphids, Lygus bugs - 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. Apply when aphids first appear. Make only 2 applications per season. PHI is 1 day. Do not feed or graze forage or hay. Do not apply if crop or weeds in the treatment area are in bloom. 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.

PEAS, LENTILS (Not for use on Lentils in California):
Aphids - 1/2 pint per 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 being used. Do not feed or graze when a mobile viner is used. Make only 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 - 3/4 to 1 pint per acre. PHI is 1 day.

POTATOES: Aphids, Grasshoppers, Leaf Miners, Leafhoppers, - 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. PHI is 1 day.

TOMATOES, TOMATILLOS: Aphids, Grasshoppers, Leaf Miners, Leafhoppers, - 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. PHI is 7 days.

NUTS

PECANS: Aphids, Mites, Leafhoppers - 1 pint per acre by ground or aerial equipment. If applied by air, a minimum of 5 gallons of finished spray must be used. PHI is 21 days. Do not graze livestock in treated groves.

14/19

14/19

FIELD CROPS

ALFALEA, SAINFOIN, BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL: (Hay and Seed crops): Aphids, Tarnished Plant Bug, Spittle Bug, Leafhoppers, Lygus Bugs, Grasshoppers, Reduction of Alfalfa Weevil larvae - 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. Do not apply to alfalfa during bloom period. Hay - PHI is 10 days for harvest or pasturing. Make only one application per cutting. Effective only on cutting to which applied.

Seed Crop - Do not feed or graze livestock in treated crops, hay, stubble or threshings within 10 days of application.

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.

COTTON: Aphids, Fleahoppers, Mites, Thrips - 1/3 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. Lygus bugs - 1 1/2 pints per acre.

Lygus bugs, Leafhoppers and Black Fleahoppers in California and Arizona - 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. Make only two applications per season at the higher rate.

Fleahoppers in Oklahoma and Texas - 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre.

PHI is 14 days. Do not repeat applications within 14 days. Do not feed treated forage or graze livestock on treated fields.

FIELD CORN: Banks Grass Mites (excluding Trans Pecos area of Texas), Aphids, Bean Beetles, Corn Rootworm Adult - 2/3 to 1 pint per acre. Grasshoppers - 1 pint per acre. Apply as necessary, up to three applications per year. PHI is 14 days. Do not feed or graze within 14 days of last application. Do not apply to corn during the pollen-shed period.

SAFFLOWER (California and Arizona): Aphids, Leafhoppers, Lygus bugs, Thrips - 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. PHI is 14 days. Do not repeat applications within 14 days. Make only 2 applications per season at the higher rate.

SORGHUM (milo): Aphids - Moderate to heavy infestations - 3/4 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. Light infestations on young sorghum prior to head formation - 1/3 to 2/3 pints per acre. Banks Grass Mites (excluding Trans-Pecos area of Texas) - 1 1/2 pints per acre. Grasshoppers - 1 1/2 pints per acre. Sorghum midge - 1/3 to 3/4 pint per acre.

Do not feed or graze within 28 days of last application. Make only three applications per season as needed. Do not apply after head formation or after harvest.

15/19

SOYBEANS: Mexican Bean Beetle, Spider Mites, Bean Leaf Beetle, Grasshoppers, Leafhoppers, Three-cornered Alfalfa Hopper: Apply : 3/8 pint per acre. PHI is 21 days. Do not feed or graze within 5 days of last application.

WHEAT, TRITICALE: Aphids (Greenbugs) - 3/4 to 1 pint per acre. Brown Wheat Mite - 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre. Grasshoppers - 1 1/8 pints per acre. Do not apply to wheat within 14 days of grazing immature plant. PHI is 60 days.

OUTDOOR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

GROUND APPLICATION ONLY - Not for Use on Ornamentals in California Dimethoate 2.67 is generally effective in controlling aphids, thrips, leaf miners, scales, leafhoppers and mites. Make adequate spray when pests appear or when damage is first observed. Do not overdose or overspray. For proper timing of treatments for the control of specific pests on ornamental plants, consult your state agricultural experiment station or state agricultural extension service.

Do not use on ornamental plants not listed. Do not use on any ornamental stock plants grown as a source of propagation material, such as cuttings, layers, root stocks or scions for grafting or budding. Do not use in spray mixtures containing oil. Do not use on plants growing in greenhouses.

IMPORTANT - When making soil injections, use a low pressure soil injection device. 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.

ALL RATES GIVEN IN AMOUNT of DIMETHOATE 2.67 PER 10 GALLONS of WATER, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

ARBORVITAE: Aphids, Bagworm, Mites - 2.3 oz. per 10 gallons.

AZALEAS: Lace Bugs, Leaf Miners, Mites, Tea Scale and White Flies - 2.3 oz. per 10 gallons.

BIRCH: Aphids, Leafminers- 1.5 oz. per 10 gallons. For leafminers, apply when leaves are expanded and repeat in 6 weeks.

BOXWOOD: Leafminers, Mealy Bugs, Mites - 1.2 oz. per 10 gallons. For leafminers, apply in spring when leaf miner flies first appear or in early summer for control of larvae.

CARNATIONS: Aphids, Thrips, Mites - Soil drench; 1.3 oz. per 500 sq. ft. of bed. Apply in sufficient water for even distribution. Water in thoroughly following application.

CAMELLIAS: Aphids, Camellia Scale, mites, Tea Scale - Foliar spray : 1.2 oz. per 10 gallons. Apply 2 sprays 6 weeks apart the first year, followed by annual applications soon after first growth begins in the spring. Soil drench: 1.3 oz. in 1 gallon. For plants up to 6 ft. tall, increase rate proportionately for larger plants. Apply as a soil drench around the base of plants in early spring.

CEDAR: Mites - 2.3 oz. per 10 gallons.

DOUGLAS FIR: Fir Cone Midge - 4.3 oz. per 10 gallons. Make thorough coverage application when cones are closed and pendant. Use hydraulic or back-pack sprayer.

CYPRESS: Bactra Moth Larvae - 1.2 oz. per 10 gallons. Apply as a drenching spray.

DAYLILIES: Aphids, Thrips - 2.3 oz. per 10 gallons.

EUONYMUS: Aphids, Scales - 2.3 oz. per 10 gallons.

FICUS NITIDA: Thrips - 1.2 oz. per 10 gallons.

GARDENIA: Tea Scale, Whitefly - 1.2 oz. per 10 gallons.

GERBERA: Thrips - 1.2 oz. per 10 gallons.

GLADIOLUS: Aphids, Thrips - 1.2 per 10 gallons.

HACKBERRY: Hackberry Nipplegall Psyllid, Hackberry Budgall Psyllid - Soil injection; Use a 1:2 dilution (1 part Dimethoate 2.67 to 2 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 which are less than 3 years old.

HEMLOCKS: Mites, Scales - 1.2 oz. per 10 gallons.

17/19

Holly (English & American, not Burford Variety): Leafminers, Mites, Soft Scale - 1.2 oz. per 10 gallons. For leafminers, apply in spring when leafminer flies first appear, or in early summer, for control of larvae in infected leaves.

HONEYSUCKLE: Honeysuckle Aphid- Soil injection; use a 1:2 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 less than 3 years old.

IRIS: Aphids, Iris Borer, Thrips - 2.3 oz. per 10 gallons. For borer control, spray when new leaves are 5 to 6 inches tall.

OAK: Golden Oak Scale - 2.3 oz. per 10 gallons.

PINYON PINE: Pinyon Needle Scale - 17 oz. in 10 gallons. 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 backpack 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 1:2 dilution. Apply using a low-pressure injector. Inject 1 1/2 fl. ozs. of dilution, 6 inches below ground surface, for each 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.

POINSETTIA: Mites, Whitefly, Mealybug, Aphids - 1.2 oz. per 10 gallons.

PINE AND JUNIPER: Aphids, Bagworms, Mites, Midges, European Pine Shoot Moth, Nantucket Pine Tip Moth, Loblolly Pine Sawfly, Zimmerman Pine Moth - 2.3 oz. per 10 gallons. Apply when most larvae are in second or third instars. Spray in mid-April and/or early September for larvae control.

18/19

ROSES: Aphids, Leafhoppers, Mites, Thrips - 1.2 oz. per 10 gallons. Foliar spray: Apply 2 sprays 6 weeks apart the first year followed by annual applications soon after the first growth begins in the Spring.

Soil Drench: Apply as a soil drench around the base of plants in early spring at the rate of 2 oz. per gallon of water per plant.

TAXUS (upright or spreading yew): Fletcher Scale, Mealybug, Mites - 2.3 oz. per 10 gallons.

CITRUS TREES - NONBEARING & NURSERY STOCK

Consult your state agricultural experimental station or state agricultural extension service for proper timing of applicaitons.

CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA: GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, ORANGES, TANGERINES: Aphids, Thrips - Foliar Spray; 5.3 oz. per acre. Repeat applications as necessary. May be applied in the year grapefruit, lemon, orange and tangerine trees begin to bear fruit. Do not enter treated groves within 4 days of last application. Soil Drench (trees 1 to 3 years old); 1 1/3 quarts per acre applied 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. Do not apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the orchard (grove) are in bloom. Do not feed treated forage or graze livestock in treated orchards.

FLY CONTROL AROUND BUILDINGS AND STABLES

DO NOT use in homes. Dimethoate 2.67 controls flies for up to 6 weeks. Use a spray solution containing 1.6 oz. per gallon of water. Repeat applications should be made when necessary. Good sanitation is an essential part of any effective fly control program. Use to control flies outside homes, in recreation areas, garbage cans, animal quarters and refuse areas. Spray exposed surfaces, such as walls, fences, refuse containers and garbage cans using 4.4 to 8.8 gallons of solution to cover 1000 sq.ft. of surface. Remove animals while spraying their quarters. Do not contaminate drinking water, feed or litter. Do not use as a space spray.

MAGGOT SPRAYS: For the control of fly maggots, mix 2 oz. of Dimethoate 2.67 per gallon of water and apply as a coarse spray or with a sprinkling can to fly breeding areas, such as poultry droppings in caged-layer houses, garbage dumps and manure piles. Repeat application as additional manure or garbage is added.

DO NOT CONTAMINATE FEED AND FOODSTUFFS, DRINKING FOUNTAINS, LITTER AND FEED TROUGHS. DO NOT USE IN MILK PROCESSING ROOMS, INCLUDING MILK HOUSES AND MILK STORAGE ROOMS. DO NOT USE IN HOMES.

NOTICE

Because Cheminova has no control over storage, handling and conditions of use, which are of critical importance, Cheminova makes no representation or warranty, either express or implied, for results or residues greater than any tolerance which may be established by appropriate governmental agencies, due to misuse, improper handling or storage of this material. Nor does Cheminova assume any responsibility for injury to persons, crops, animals, soil or property arising out of misuse, improper handling or storage of this material.

ATTENTION

Do not use in any other manner than recommended on this label. To avoid excessive residues of Dimethoate on food or forage crops, always observe the statements found under "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" limiting the time before harvest when Dimethoate may be applied.