82557-2 8/6/2012 1/29

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505C)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
82557-2	AUG 0 6 2012

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Methomyl 29 SL Insecticide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Sinon USA Inc.
c/o Biologic, Inc.
115 Obtuse Hill Road
Brookfield, CT 06804

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

2. Make the following label change before you release the product for shipment:

Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 82557-2"

Signature of Approving Official:

John Hebert, Product Manager (07)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date: AUG 0 6 2012

EPA Form 8570-6

3. The Basic Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF) dated May 3, 2012 , is acceptable.

4. **Note**: Should you wish to add a reference to the company's website on your label, please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, **regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label**, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

5. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. If you have any questions regarding this notice, please contact Jessica Rogala via e-mail at rogala.jessica@epa.gov or by telephone at (703) 347-0263.

John Hebert
Product Manager (07)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

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RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Due to High Acute Toxicity to Humans

For retail sale and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator s certification Direct supervision for this product requires the certified applicator to review federal and supplemental label instructions with all personnel prior to application, mixing, loading, or repair or cleaning of application equipment

GROUP	1A	INSECTICIDE

METHOMYL 29 SL INSECTICIDE

Water Soluble Liquid

Contains 2 4 lbs active ingredient per gallon

Active ingredient	By Weight
Methomyl (S methyl N [(methylcarbamoyl)oxy]thioacetimidate)	29%
Other Ingredients	71%
TOTAL	100%

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO  POISON

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)

EPA Reg No 82557 XX

EPA Est 70552 TWN 001

Net Contents _____

Manufactured For

Sinon USA Inc
1080 Carol Lane Suite 264
Lafayette CA 94549

ACCEPTED

AUG 0 6 2012

Under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg No 82557-2

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CONTAINS METHANOL *Methanol may cause blindness* Restricted Use Pesticide due to acute oral and primary eye irritation Toxicity Category I For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator s certification

Fatal if swallowed Corrosive Causes irreversible eye damage May be fatal if absorbed through skin Harmful if inhaled Avoid breathing spray mist Do not get in eyes on skin or on clothing Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating drinking chewing gum using tobacco or using the toilet

FIRST AID *This Product is an N Methyl Carbamate insecticide*	
IF SWALLOWED	Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person
IF IN EYES	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	Take off contaminated clothing Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 20 minutes Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice
IF INHALED	Move person to fresh air If person is not breathing call 911 or an ambulance then give artificial respiration preferably by mouth to mouth if possible Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice
ATROPINE IS AN ANTIDOTE SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION AT ONCE IN ALL CASES OF SUSPECTED POISONING If poisoning symptoms appear get medical attention **POISONING SYMPTOMS** — Methomyl poisoning produces effects associated with anticholinesterase activity which may include weakness blurred vision headache nausea abdominal cramps discomfort in the chest constriction of pupils sweating slow pulse muscle tremors If poisoning symptoms appear refer to First Aid section on front panel of METHOMYL 29 SL label and seek medical attention at once	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment You may also contact 1 800 441 3637 for emergency medical treatment information	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage **TREATMENT** — Atropine sulfate should be used for treatment Administer repeated doses 1 2 to 2 0 mg intravenously every 10 to 30 minutes until full atropinization is achieved Maintain atropinization until the patient recovers Artificial respiration or oxygen may be necessary Allow no further exposure to any cholinesterase inhibitor until recovery is assured Do not use 2 PAM for exposure to METHOMLY 29 SL alone However for exposure to combinations of METHOMYL 29 SL and organophosphorous insecticides 2 PAM may be used as required to supplement the atropine sulfate treatment Do not use morphine	
For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free [enter phone number]	

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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 B on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart

Applicators and others exposed to the diluted spray solution must wear

- Coveralls over short sleeved shirt and short pants
  Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber
- Chemical resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear(goggles face shield or safety glasses)

Mixers, loaders, cleaners, repairers of application equipment, and others exposed to the concentrate must wear

Coveralls over short sleeved shirt and short pants

- Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or butyl rubber
- Chemical resistant footwear plus socks
  Protective eyewear(goggles face shield or safety glasses)
- When cleaning equipment wear a chemical resistant apron

For overhead exposure wear chemical resistant headgear

For exposures in enclosed areas, 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) or NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge or a canister with any R P or HE prefilter

For exposures outdoors, Dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC 21C) or a NIOSH approved respirator with any R P or HE prefilter

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 Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product s concentrate Do not reuse them

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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 part 170 240 (d)(4 6)] the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS

The enclosed cabs must be used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR part 170 240 (d)(4 6)] The handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS

Pilots must not assist in the mixing and loading operations

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 personal protective equipment 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 aquatic invertebrates and mammals Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting the treatment area

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable particularly where the water table is shallow may result in groundwater contamination

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift Under some conditions it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days to weeks after application These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters frequently flooded areas areas overlaying extremely shallow groundwater areas with in field canals or ditches that drain to surface water areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips and areas overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water

Do not apply by ground equipment within 25 feet or by air within 100 feet of lakes reservoirs rivers estuaries commercial fish ponds and natural permanent streams marshes or natural permanent ponds Increase the buffer zone to 450 feet from the above aquatic areas when ultra low volume application is made

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible Do not use or store near heat or open flame Keep container closed Use with adequate ventilation

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restricted Use Pesticide

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 worker 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 consul the agency responsible for pesticide regulation

Do not formulate this product into other end use products without written permission from Sinon

METHOMYL 29 SL insecticide must be used only in accordance with directions for use on this label or in separate Sinon supplemental labeling

Sinon will not be responsible for use of the product in a manner not specified by Sinon in the product s labeling and User assumes all risk for such use

Use only in commercial and farm plantings Not for use in home plantings Not for use during any period after a commercial crop site is opened for public entry as a U Pick Pick Your Own or similar operation in no case shall preharvest applications be made after first public entry The restricted entry interval and preharvest interval for the crop stated elsewhere on this label must be followed

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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) REI Summary apple cotton grapefruit lemon nectarines oranges tangelo tangerine = 3 day REI peaches = 4 day REI all other WPS uses = 48 hour REI

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 or butyl rubber
Shoes plus socks
Protective eyewear

Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product s concentrate Do not reuse them

PRODUCT INFORMATION

METHOMYL 29 SL is a water soluble liquid that is applied by foliar application to control many important insect pests METHOMYL 29 SL is mixed with water for application

Restrictions

Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation systems except those allowed by instructions provided in a supplemental SLN or this product label

- **Chemigation** Overhead sprinkler chemigation is allowed for use in alfalfa barley succulent and dry beans oats onions succulent peas potatoes rye sugar beets sweet corn and wheat Drip chemigation is allowed for onions See Federal Supplemental labeling for overhead sprinkler chemigation directions for use in sweet corn succulent peas and succulent and dry beans and for directions for use for drip chemigation in onions Refer to supplemental or Special Local Need (SLN) labeling or the crop specific sections of this label for use directions for chemigation
- Hand held equipment is prohibited for applications to crops This product must be applied to crops only with mechanical ground overhead sprinkler chemigation or aerial application equipment

SCOUTING

Monitor insect populations to determine whether or not there is a need for application of METHOMYL 29 SL based on locally determined economic thresholds More than one treatment of METHOMYL 29 SL may be required to control a population of pests

BENEFICIAL ARTHROPODS

METHOMYL 29 SL at rates of 2/5 to 3/4 pt per acre helps conserve certain beneficials including big eyed bugs damsel bugs flower bugs and spiders in cotton and soybeans While these beneficials cannot be relied upon to control pests they are of potential value and should be monitored along with pests in pest management programs on these crops

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management METHOMYL 29 SL insecticide is a group 1A insecticide Repeated exclusive use of METHOMYL 29 SL or other group 1A insecticides may lead to the buildup of resistant strains of insects in some crops Not all members of this group have been shown to be cross resistant Different resistance mechanisms that are not linked to target site of action such as enhanced metabolism are common for this group of chemicals Alternation of compounds from different sub groups within this group may be an acceptable part of an integrated pest management program

Some insects are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for control When this occurs the recommended dosages fail to suppress the pest population below the economic threshold Because the development of resistance cannot be predicted the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area These strategies may include incorporation of cultural and biological control practices alternation of mode of action classes of insecticides on succeeding generations and targeting the most susceptible life stage Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for details

If resistance to this product develops in your area this product or other products with a similar mode of action may not provide adequate control If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather conditions a resistant strain of insect may be present If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a reasonable cause immediately consult your local company representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternate method of control for your area For additional information on insect resistance monitoring visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at http //www irac online org

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product should be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological cultural and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods correct target pest identification population monitoring and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds Consult your state cooperative extension service professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area

SPRAY PREPARATION

Spray equipment must be clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before applying METHOMYL 29 SL

Fill spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full of water Add METHOMYL 29 SL directly to spray tank Mix thoroughly Use mechanical or hydraulic means do not use air agitation Spray mix should not be stored overnight in spray tank

Compatibility — Since formulations may be changed and new ones introduced it is recommended that users premix a small quantity of a desired tank mix and observe for possible adverse changes (settling out flocculation etc) Avoid mixtures of several materials and very concentrated spray mixtures

Do not use METHOMYL 29 SL with Bordeaux mixture Du Ter (triphenyltin hydroxide) lime sulfur Rayplex iron nor in highly alkaline solutions Use mildly alkaline mixtures immediately after mixing to prevent loss of insecticidal activity

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Tank Mixing Sequence Add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product

1 Water soluble bags
2 Water dispersible granules
3 Wettable powders
4 Water based suspensions concentrates
5 METHOMYL 29 SL and other water soluble concentrates
6 Oil based suspension concentrates
7 Emulsifiable concentrates
8 Adjuvants surfactants oils soluble fertilizers and drift retardants Follow local practice and manufacturer s recommendation

APPLICATION

Apply at the recommended rates when insect populations reach locally determined economic thresholds Consult the cooperative extension service professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate threshold levels for treatment in your area

Follow up treatments of METHOMYL 29 SL should be applied as needed to keep pest populations within threshold limits On most crops METHOMYL 29 SL should be applied at 5 to 7 day intervals to maintain control Refer to crop specific directions for use in the crop tables for more specific information on treatment intervals

Use sufficient water to obtain thorough uniform coverage Since METHOMLY 29 SL is a fast acting contact insecticide best results follow direct spraying of the target insect

For aerial use a minimum of 2 gals per acre (gpa) except 10 gpa for nectarines and peaches 15 gpa for oranges lemons grapefruit tangelos and tangerines

METHOMYL 29 SL is recommended for use as a low volume aerial spray 0 53 gpa (2L) for cotton* and soybeans* and 1gpa for the crops listed below providing the following conditions are met

equipment is adjusted to distribute spray uniformly over the spray swath
wind conditions and other factors such as temperature and humidity are such that the spray is delivered to the target area
local regulations do not prohibit low volume aerial sprays
use rates are applied as directed on the package label or supplemental labeling for the following crops

Alfalfa	Celery	Peas (succulent)
Anise	Collards	Peppermint
Asparagus	Corn	Peppers
Barley	Cotton	Potato
Beans	Cucumber	Rye
Broccoli	Lettuce	Soybean
Brussels sprouts	Melons	Spinach
Cabbage	Mint	Sugar beet
Carrot	Oats	Summer Squash
Cauliflower	Peanuts	Wheat

Apply the low rates on small plants small insects and light infestations of insects Use intermediate rates on large insects and heavier infestations of insects Use 1 to 3 applications of the highest recommended rate for controlling severe infestations Thereafter use the lowest rate possible to maintain control

*Not Registered for aerial application in a diluted volume of less than 1 gal in CA

SPRAY TANK CLEANOUT

Immediately following application thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove

Drain spray equipment Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses boom and nozzles with clean water

Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

CHEMIGATION

Instructions for the Use of METHOMYL 29 SL on Alfalfa, Barley, Oats, Green and Dry Bulb Onions, Potatoes, Rye, Sugar Beets and Wheat Using Overhead Sprinkler Chemigation

Overhead chemigation applications offer the advantage of greater penetration and coverage of the target plant. However, typical chemigation applications are more dilute than ground or aerial applications. For best results, it is recommended to keep the concentration of METHOMYL 29 SL as high as possible in the application. Apply METHOMYL 29 SL in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. METHOMYL 29 SL is most active as a contact insecticide, although it does also have activity via ingestion of treated plants. For best results, applications of METHOMYL 29 SL should take place when the insects are active and most likely to come into direct contact with the application.

Types of Irrigation Systems:

METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems for control of various pests. The irrigation system used must provide uniform water distribution. Do not use filter screens smaller than 50 mesh throughout the system, due to possible build up of material on 100 mesh or smaller screens. Do not apply METHOMYL 29 SL through any other type of irrigation systems, except those allowed by instructions provided in a supplemental, SLN or this product label.

Directions for Chemigation:

Preparation

A pesticide tank is recommended for the application of METHOMYL 29 SL in chemigation systems. Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. Add 1/4 to 1/2 of the desired amount of water and then measure the required amount of METHOMYL 29 SL into the tank. Complete filling the tank by adding the required amount of water. Agitate thoroughly to insure a uniform solution of METHOMYL 29 SL. Once in solution, no further agitation is required. Injection solution should not be stored overnight. Highly alkaline water should be buffered so that the pH of the spray solution is in the range of neutral to slightly acidic (pH5-7).

Injection Into Chemigation Systems

Inject the proper amount of the METHOMYL 29 SL solution into the irrigation water flow using a positive displacement injection pump. Injection should occur at a point in the main irrigation water flow to ensure thorough mixing with the irrigation water.

Uniform Water Distribution

The irrigation system used for application of METHOMYL 29 SL must provide for uniform distribution of METHOMYL 29 SL treated water. Non-uniform distribution might result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop being treated. Ensure the irrigation system is calibrated to uniformly distribute the chemigation application to the crop. Contact the equipment manufacturer, the local University Extension agent or other experts if you have questions about achieving uniform distribution of the application.

Equipment Calibration

Calibrate the irrigation system and injector before applying METHOMYL 29 SL. Calibrate the injection pump while the system is running using the expected irrigation rate. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact your state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturer or other experts.

Monitoring of Chemigation Applications

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of a responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. Wear the personal protective equipment as defined in the PPE section of the label for cleaners and repairers of application equipment when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system when METHOMYL 29 SL is in the irrigation water.

Required System Safety Devices

Do not connect any irrigation system used for pesticide applications to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices are in place. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year.

1. 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.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.

Posting of Areas to be Treated

Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, daycare centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes, or any other public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to all the following requirements. Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The signs shall be printed in ENGLISH. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period. All words shall consist of letters at least 2 1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color, which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words "KEEP OUT", followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word "STOP". Below the symbol shall be the words "PESTICIDE IN IRRIGATED WATER". Posting for chemigation does not replace other posting and reentry requirements for farm worker safety.

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Operation
Start the water pump and sprinkler and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector Start the injector and calibrate the injection system according to the directions above This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner Apply METHOMYL 29 SL in 0 1 to 0 2 inches of water per acre When the application is finished allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system
End guns must be turned off during the application if they irrigate nontarget areas or if they do not provide uniform application and coverage
It is recommended that nozzles in the immediate area of control panels chemical supply tanks wellheads and system safety devices be plugged to prevent contamination of these areas
Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment
Do not apply when system connections or fittings leak or when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution

Cleaning the System
Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean out procedure Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws Consult your owner s manual or your local equipment dealer for cleanout procedures for your injection 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

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION
Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 200 microns) The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control The presence of sensitive species nearby the environmental conditions and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage APPLYTNG 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** sections of this label

Controlling Droplet Size General Techniques

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 A HIGHER CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE

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 the largest droplets and the lowest drift

Controlling Droplet Size Aircraft

Number of Nozzles Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage

Nozzle Orientation Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential

Nozzle Type Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types and the lowest drift

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 Height 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 crosswind the swath will be displaced downwind Therefore on the up and downwind edges of the fields 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)

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind For ground equipment the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3 10 mph However many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS

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 close to the ground and move laterally 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 temperature 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 concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion while smoke that moves upward 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)

SHIELDED SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind However it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS
Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream Some may reduce the potential for drift but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly high drift potential can result It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application is configured properly and that drift is not occurring

Note Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) TREE AND VINE SPRAYERS
Air assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream These sprayers are not suitable for applying herbicides In addition to the general drift management principles already described the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift

Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy
Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy
Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage
Do not allow spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area Spray the outside row only from outside the planting

Crops	Insects	Rate Methomyl 29 SL Pts Per Acre	Last Application Days To Harvest	REI
Alfalfa	Pea Aphid Lygus Bugs Blotch Leafminer Aphids Egyptian Alfalfa Weevil Larvae Loopers Beet Armyworm Armyworm Alfalfa Caterpillar Fall Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm	1 1/2 3	7*	48 hrs
	Alfalfa Weevil Larvae	3		
	Variegated Cutworm	3/4 3		
	Do not apply to dormant or semidormant alfalfa when min daily temp is 50°F or lower Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 10 applications/crop Chemigation – METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation For best results use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL Apply in 0 1 to 0 2 inches of water per acre See Chemigation section for more information * Do not apply within 7 days of cutting or allowing livestock to graze			
Anise (Fennel)	Cabbage Looper	3	7	48 hrs
	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 3		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 10 applications/crop			
Apple Ground application only	Apple Aphid Rosy Apple Aphid Tufted Apple Budmoth Green Fruitworm Tarnished Plant Bug	1 1/2 – 3*	14	72 hrs
	Codling Moth (10 12 day spray intervals)			
	Leafrollers (Fruittree Obliquebanded Redbanded Variegated) Lesser Appleworm White Apple Leafhopper Tentiform Leafminer Cutworm	3		
	Do not use on Early Macintosh & Wealthy varieties Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 5 applications/crop minimum interval between treatments is 7 days * Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre			

Crops	Insects	Rate Methomyl 29 SL Pts Per Acre	Last Application Days To Harvest	REI
Asparagus	Beet Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Asparagus Beetle Spotted Asparagus Beetle White Cutworm Redbacked Cutworm	1 1/2 – 3	1	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 8 applications/crop			
Avocado	Western Avocado Leafroller Omnivorous Looper	1 1/2 3	1	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMLY 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 2 applications/crop			
Barley	Armyworms Cereal Leaf Beetle* Aphids**	3/4 1 1/2	7	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 4 applications/crop Chemigation METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation For best results use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL Apply in 0 1 to 0 2 inches of water per acre See Chemigation section for more information * Cereal leaf beetle METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California ** Aphids For aphid control crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or drought) Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem)			
Beans (Succulent) Including Kidney beans Lima beans Mung beans Navy beans Pinto beans Snap beans Wax Beans Broad beans Fava beans Asparagus beans Blackeyed peas Cowpeas Chickpeas Garbanzo beans Sweet lupine White sweet lupine White lupine Grain lupine	Leafhopper Mexican Bean Beetle	3/4 3	Succulent Beans 3/4 1 1/2 pt 1 over 1 1/2 pt – 3 3 Vines 7 Hay	48 hrs
	Fall Armyworm Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar Yellowstriped Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Lygus Bugs Thrips Aphids Loopers *	1 1/2 – 3		
	European Corn Borer (Ovicide & Larvicide) Initiate when moth flights first appear and continue preventive treatments at 3 4 day intervals to control eggs and larvae			
	Spotted Cucumber Beetle	3/4 1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre /crop Do not make more than 10 applications/crop * Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA			

Crops	Insects	Rate Methomyl 29 SL Pts Per Acre	Last Application Days To Harvest	REI
Beans (Dry) (Same as Succulent Beans)	(Same as Succulent Beans)	(Same as Succulent Beans)	14 Dry Beans * 14 Vines 14 Hay *	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre /crop Do not make more than 10 applications/crop Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA * Do not apply within 14 days of cutting			
Beets (Table)	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 3	0 Roots 1 0 Tops	48 hrs
	Beet Armyworm Cabbage Looper Diamondback Moth	1 1/2 3		
	Cucumber Beetle Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 8 applications/crop			
Bermudagrass pasture	Fall Armyworm Armyworm Striped Grass Looper	3/4 3	7 Forage * 3 Dehydrated Hay **	48 hrs
	Do not apply mom than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 4 applications/crop * Do not apply within 7 days of feeding forage or allowing livestock to graze ** Do not apply within 3 days of cutting for hay			
Blueberries	Blueberry Leafhopper Aphids Tussock Moth Weevil Sharp Nosed Leafhopper	1 1/2	3	48 hrs
	Cranberry Fruitworm Cherry Fruitworm *	1 1/2 3		
	Flea Beetle (larvae) Sawfly (larvae) Blueberry Leafroller	3		
	Blueberry Maggot	3/4 1 1/2		
	Do not apply during bloom Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 4 applications/crop * For ground use only			
Broccoli	Loopers Diamondback Moth	1 1/2 3 **	3	48 hrs
	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 3 **		
	Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 10 applications/crop minimum interval between treatments is 2 days ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage			

Crops	Insects	Rate Methomyl 29 SL Pts Per Acre	Last Application Days To Harvest	REI
Brussels Sprouts	Loopers Imported Cabbageworm Diamondback Moth	1 1/2 3 **	3	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2 *		
	Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 10 applications/crop minimum interval between treatments is 2 days * Add a wetting agent to improve coverage			
Cabbage	Loopers * Diamondback Moth Fall Armyworm	1 1/2 3 **	1	48 hrs
	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 3 **		
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2 **		
	Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 15 applications/crop minimum interval between treatments is 2 days * Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA Add a wetting agent to improve coverage			
Carrot	Aster Leafhopper Armyworms Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 3	1	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	3/4 1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 10 applications/crop			
Cauliflower	Imported Cabbageworm	3/4 3 **	3	48 hrs
	Loopers Diamondback Moth	1 1/2 3 **		
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 10 applications/crop minimum interval between treatments is 2 days ** Add a wetting agent to improve coverage			
Celery	Beet Armyworm Aster Leafhopper	1 1/2 3	7	48 hrs
	Loopers	3		
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Armyworms	3/4 3		
	Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 10 applications/crop			
Chicory	Beet Armyworm Variegated Cutworm Leafhoppers	1 1/2 3	80	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 2 applications/crop			
Chinese Cabbage	Loopers Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 3 *	10	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 10 applications/crop * Minimum of 25 gallons water per acre by ground or 5 gallons by air			
Collards (Fresh market only)	Diamondback Moth Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2	10	48 hrs
	Imported Cabbageworm Beet Armyworm Loopers*	1 1/2 3		
	Do not apply when temp is less than 50° F Do not apply when crop is less than 10 tall Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 8 applications/crop * Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA			

Crops	Insects	Rate Methomyl 29 SL Pts Per Acre	Last Application Days To Harvest	REI
Corn (Field Popcorn & Seed)	Earworm (Ovicide/Larvicide) Armyworm Fall Armyworm European Corn Borer Ears 1 3 days or as needed Corn Rootworm (adult beetles) Flea Beetles Picnic Beetles Aphids	3/4 1 1/2	21 Ears 3 Forage* 21 Stover*	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm Beet Armyworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 7 5 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 10 applications/crop *Corn forage is green actively growing plants that are harvested with the ears intact The plants can be fed directly to animals or used to make silage Corn stover are the parts of the plant that remain after removal of the grain at full plant maturity These remaining stalks and leaves can be fed as roughage to animals			
Corn (Sweet)	Earworm Whorl as needed	1 1 112	0 Ears 3 Forage 21 Stover	48 hrs
	Fall Armyworm Armyworm Earworm (Ovicide/Larvicide) European Corn Borer Ears 1 3 days or as needed Corn Rootworm (adult beetles) Flea Beetles Picnic Beetles Aphids	3/4 1 1/2		
	Variegated Cutworm Beet Armyworm	1 1/2		
	Certain hybrid varieties of sweet corn are susceptible to methomyl injury Treat a small area to determine crop safety before full scale spraying Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 28 applications/crop minimum interval between treatments is 1 day			
Cotton **U S**	Ovicide/Larvicide Bollworm Tobacco Budworm (Initiate schedule when significant numbers of eggs are present Continue at 3 to 5 day intervals while eggs are present and larval control is adequate If significant larvae survive use higher rates below) Lygus Bugs/Plant Bugs (adults and nymphs) Start treatment on low level population for suppression	2/5 3/4 (see Insect Predators section)	15	72 hrs
	Cotton Leafworm	3/4 1 1/2		
	Cotton Fleahopper (as needed)	2/5 3/4		
	Aphids Thrips	3/4		
East of Rockies only	**(Early Season)** Bollworm Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Cotton Leafperforator Fall Armyworm Lygus Bugs/Plant Bugs (adults and nymphs) Use as occasional spray in regular schedule but not more often than every 10 days	1 1/2		

Crops	Insects	Rate Methomyl 29 SL Pts Per Acre	Last Application Days To Harvest	REI
Cotton (cont d) **East of Rockies only –**	(Late Season) Bollworm Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Cotton Leafperforator Fall Armyworm Lygus Bugs/Plant Bugs (adult and nymphs) Up to 3 applications at 3 5 day intervals after desired boll load set on plants	1 1/2 2 1/4	15	72 hrs
Texas	Cotton Aphid	3/4 2	15	72 hrs
West of Rockies only	**Larvicide for worms** Bollworm Beet Armyworm Fall Armyworm Tobacco Budworm Lygus Bugs	1 1/2 2 1/4		
	Cotton Leafperforator	1 2 1/4		
	For applications West of the Rockies make applications on 3 5 day intervals after desired boll load set on plants **For all applications made to cotton in the United States** Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 8 applications/crop Do not graze or feed Use may redden cotton if excessive stop or alternate with other insecticides			
Cucumber	Loopers Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm Pickleworm	1 1/2 3	1 1/2 pt 1 Over 1 1/2 pt 3	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 12 applications/crop			
Eggplant	Green Peach Aphid	3/4 3	5	48 hrs
	Tomato Pinworm (Ground Application Only) Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm	1 1/2 3		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 10 applications/crop			
Endive Escarole	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 3	10	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 8 applications/crop			
Garlic	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2	7	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 6 applications/crop Add a wetting agent to improve coverage			
Grapefruit CA AZ & HI only	Thrips Fruittree Leafroller Orange Tortrix Western Tussock Moth Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 4 applications/crop			

Crops	Insects	Rate METHOMYL 29 SL Pts Per Acre	Last Application Days To Harvest	REI
Horseradish Ground application only	Aphids Thrips	1 1/2	65	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 4 applications/crop			
Leafy Green Vegetables Beet (tops) Dandelions Kale Mustard Greens Parsley Swiss Chard Turnip Greens	Beet Armyworm Cabbage Looper * Diamondback Moth *Imported Cabbageworm*	1 1/2 3	10	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 8 applications/crop Do not use for Cabbage Looper in AL & GA			
Lemon CA AZ & HI only	Thrips Western Tussock Moth Orange Tortrix Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 4 applications/crop			
Lentils	Western Yellowstriped Armyworm	1 1/2 3	21	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 2 applications/crop			
Lettuce (head varieties and Leaf varieties)	Alfalfa Looper	3/4 3	3/4 1 1/2 pt 7 over 1 1/2 pt 10	48 hrs
	Thrips Aphids Beet Armyworm Cabbage Looper Corn Earworm Aster Leafhopper	1 1/2 3		
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Lettuce (head varieties) Do not apply more than 24 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 15 applications/crop minimum interval between treatments is 2 days **Lettuce (leaf varieties)** Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 8 applications/crop minimum interval between treatments is 2 days			
Melons Including Cantaloupe Casaba Santa Claus melon Crenshaw melon Honeydew melon Honey balls Persian melon Golden Pershaw melon Mango melon Pineapple melon Snake melon Watermelon	Loopers Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm Pickleworm Fall Armyworm	1 1/2 3	1 1/2 pt 1 day over 1 1/2 pt 3 days	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 12 applications/crop			

Crops	Insects	Rate METHOMYL 29 SL Pts Per Acre	Last Application Days To Harvest	REI
Mint (Peppermint Spearmint)	Variegated Cutworm Alfalfa Looper	3	14	48 hrs
	Flea Beetles	2 1/4 3		
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 4 applications/crop			
Nectarine CA & AZ only	Thrips	1 / 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 3 applications/crop			
Oats	Armyworms Cereal Leaf Beetle* Aphids**	3/4 1 1/2	7	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 4 applications/crop Chemigation METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation For best results use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL Apply in 0 1 to 0 2 inches of water per acre See Chemigation section for more information *Cereal leaf beetle METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California **Aphids For aphid control crop must be active y growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or drought) Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem)			
Onions (Green & Dry Bulb)	Beet Armyworm	1 1/2 3 *	7 Green and Dry Bulb Onions	48 hrs
	Thrips Variegated Cutworm Black Cutworm	3		
	Onions green Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 8 applications/crop minimum interval between treatments is 5 days **Onions dry bulb** Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 8 applications/crop minimum interval between treatments is 5 days *Chemigation METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation to control thrips Begin applications before thrips populations reach 3 5 thrips per plant For best results use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL and a wetting agent Apply in 0 1 to 0 2 inches of water per acre See Chemigation section for more information * Add a wetting agent to improve coverage			
Oranges CA AZ & HI only	Thrips Western Tussock Moth Orange Tortrix Fruittree Leafroller Beet Armyworm Citrus Cutworm	1 1/2 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 4 applications/crop			

Crops	Insects	Rate METHOMYL 29 SL Pts Per Acre	Last Application Days To Harvest	REI
Peaches	Catfacing Insects (Plant Bugs and Stink Bugs) - begin at petal fall and continue in cover sprays at 7 to 10 day intervals Oriental Fruit Moth * begin at petal fall use trapping devices and frequent field inspection to determine need for treatment Continue treatment in cover sprays and alternate with residual type insecticides registered for this use Green Peach Aphid	3 pt (or 3/4 Pt per 100 gal up to 400 gal per acre)	4	4 days
	Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 6 applications/crop * Oriental Fruit Moth (Ground Application Only)			
Peanuts	Corn Earworm Potato Leafhopper Fall Armyworm	3/4 3	21	48 hrs
	Beet Armyworm	1 1/4 3		
	Green Cloverworm Velvetbean Caterpillar Cabbage Looper Soybean Looper* Thrips Granulate Cutworm	1 1/2 3		
	Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 8 applications/crop Do not feed treated vines * METHOMYL 29 SL has ovicidal and larvicidal control on corn earworm Soybean Looper is difficult to control Do not apply to worms greater than 1/2 long Use higher rate for severe infestations			
Pears Northeast only	Green Fruitworm Obliquebanded Leafroller	1 1/2 3 *	7	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 2 applications/crop * Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre			
Peas (succulent) Including Pigeon peas Chick peas Garbanzo beans Dwarf peas Garden peas Green peas English Peas Field peas Edible pod peas	Alfalfa Looper Cabbage Looper * Pea Aphid Beet Armyworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2 3	1 Peas 5 Forage 14 Hay	48 hrs
	Alfalfa Caterpillar Armyworm Green Cloverworm	3/4 3		
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 6 applications/crop minimum interval between treatments is 3 days Do not use for Cabbage Looper in AL & GA			
Pecans Southeast only	Aphids	1 1/2 3	30	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 7 applications/crop			
Peppers Including Bell Hot Pimentos Sweet	Loopers Beet Armyworm Green Peach Aphid Fall Armyworm Armyworm	1 1/2 3	3	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	3/4 1 1/2		
	European Corn Borer	3		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 10 applications/crop			
Pomegranates	Omnivorous Leafroller	3	14	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 2 applications/crop			

Crops	Insects	Rate METHOMYL 29 SL Pts Per Acre	Last Application Days To Harvest	REI
Potato	Tuberworm Loopers Aphids Beet Armyworm Leafhoppers Fall Armyworm	1 1/2 3	6	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm Flea Beetles	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 10 applications/crop Chemigation METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation For best results use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL for the target pests Apply in 0 1 to 0 2 inches of water per acre See Chemigation section for more information * Repeat applications of METHOMYL 29 SL on a 5 7 day schedule or longer as needed to control tuberworm populations An application schedule of effective insecticides with different modes of action may be needed to keep foliar feeding larval populations as low as possible prior to harvest to reduce the risk of larval damage to the tubers Failure to adequately control tuberworm larvae prior to crop senescence or vinekill increases the risk of tuber damage			
Rye	Armyworms Cereal Leaf Beetle* Aphids	3/4 1 1/2	7	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 4 applications/crop Chemigation METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation For best results use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL Apply in 0 1 to 0 2 inches of water per acre See Chemigation section for more information * Cereal leaf beetle METHOMYL 29 S L can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California Aphids For aphid control crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or drought) Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population s low (<10 adults per stem)			
Sorghum including Sudangrass (except Sweet Sorghum)	Sorghum Webworm	1 1/2*	14 **	48 hrs
	Sorghum Midge Apply when 50% bloom and 3 5 days later if needed Fall Armyworm (Budworm) Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm Armyworm	3/4 1 1/2 *		
	Do not apply more than 3 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 2 application/crop * Minimum of 10 gallons per acre by ground or 2 gallons per acre by air ** Do not apply within 14 days of feeding forage or cutting for hay			
Soybeans	Green Cloverworm Velvetbean Caterpillar Mexican Bean Beetle Corn Earworm Light to moderate infestations	2/5 3/4 (see Insect Predator section)	14 Soybeans 3 Forage 12 Hay	48 hrs
	Moderate to severe infestations	3/4 1 1/2		
	Soybean Aphid	1/2 1		
	Beet Armyworm Salt Marsh Caterpillar Bean Leaf Beetle Fall Armyworm Thrips Silver Spotted Skipper Light to moderate infestations	3/4 1		

Crops	Insects	Rate METHOMYL 29 SL Pts. Per Acre	Last Application - Days To Harvest	REI
Soybeans (cont'd)	Moderate to severe infestations	1 - 1 1/2	14 Soybeans 3 Forage 12 Hay	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 4.5 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 3 applications/crop			
Spinach	Alfalfa Loopers Cabbage Looper Beet Armyworm Fall Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	7	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply when min. daily temp. is 32° F. or lower. Do not apply to seedlings less than 3" diameter. Do not apply more than12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 8 applications/crop.			
Sugar Beet	Beet Webworm Flea Beetles Carrion Beetles Beet Armyworm* Aphids* Western Yellowstriped Armyworm*	3/4 - 3	21 Roots 30 Tops	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 10 applications/crop. *Chemigation - METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation to control beet armyworm, aphids and western yellowstriped armyworm. For best results, use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See "Chemigation" section for more information.			
Summer Squash * Including: Crookneck squash Straightneck squash Scallop squash Vegetable marrow Spaghetti squash Hyotan Cucuzza Hechima Chinese okra Bitter melon Balsam pear Balsam apple Chinese Cucumber	Loopers Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm Pickleworm Fall Armyworm	1 1/2 - 3	1 1/2 pt. - 1 day over 1 1/2 pt. - 3 days	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 18 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 12 applications/crop. * Fruit of the Gourd (Cucurbitaceae) family that are consumed when immature, 100% of the fruit is edible cooked or raw, once picked cannot be stored, has a soft rind which is easily penetrated, and if seeds were harvested they would not germinate.			
Tangelo, Tangerine CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips Western Tussock Moth Orange Tortrix Beet Armyworm	1 1 /2 - 3	1	72 hrs
	Do not apply more than 9 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications/crop.			

Crops	Insects	Rate METHOMYL 29 SL Pts Per Acre	Last Application Days To Harvest	REI
Tobacco (Except shade)	Flea Beetle Hornworm	3/4 1 1/2	5 Flue cured 14 Air or fire cured	48 hrs
	Loopers Aphids Tobacco Budworm Fall Armyworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 7 5 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 5 applications/crop			
Tomato (Including Tomatillos *)	Tomato Fruitworm Aphids Hornworm Loopers Beet Armyworm Southern Armyworm Pinworm Fall Armyworm Armyworm	1 1/2 3	1	48 hrs
	Variegated Cutworm	1 1/2		
	Do not apply more than 21 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 16 applications/crop * For tamatillos do not apply more than 15 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 5 applications/crop			
Turf (For use on sod farms only)	Sod Webworm (after application sprinkle irrigate for 15 minutes)	3 (1 1 fl ozs per 1000 sq ft)		48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 12 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 4 applications/crop Do not graze or feed			
Wheat	Armyworms Cereal Leaf Beetle* Aphids**	3/4 1 1/2	7	48 hrs
	Do not apply more than 6 pints of METHOMYL 29 SL/acre/crop Do not make more than 4 applications/crop Chemigation METHOMYL 29 SL may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation For best results use the highest listed rate of METHOMYL 29 SL Apply in 0 1 to 0 2 inches of water per acre See Chemigation section for more information * Cereal leaf beetle METHOMYL 29 SL can provide contact ovicidal effect on cereal leaf beetle eggs when applied according to label directions Application should be timed to correspond with the appearance of newly laid eggs or in anticipation of egg hatch to achieve maximum ovicidal effect Use on this pest stage (egg) is not registered in California ** Aphids For aphid control crop must be actively growing and not under stress from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or drought) Applications on Russian wheat aphid need to begin when the aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem)			

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water food or feed by storage or disposal

PESTICIDE STORAGE Do not subject to temperatures below 32 degrees F Store product in original container only Not for use or storage in or around the home

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 HANDLING

Refer to the Net Contents section of this product s labeling for the applicable Nonrefillable Container or Refillable Container designation

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons) Nonrefillable container Do not reuse or refill this container Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying Triple rinse as follows Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap Shake for 10 seconds Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip Repeat this procedure two more times Then (a) for Plastic Containers offer for recycling if available or 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 or (b) for Metal Containers offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers (Capacity Greater Than 5 Gallons) Nonrefillable container Do not reuse or refill this container Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying Triple rinse as follows Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank Fill the container 1/4 full with water Replace and tighten closures Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth ensuring at least one complete revolution for 30 seconds Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal Repeat this procedure two more times Then (a) for Plastic Containers offer for recycling if available or 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 or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities

Nonrefillable Plastic and Metal Containers, e g , Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down) Nonrefillable container Do not reuse or refill this container Pressure rinse as follows Empty the remaining product contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds Drain rinsate for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system Then (a) for Plastic Containers offer for recycling if available or 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 or (b) for Metal Containers offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities

All Refillable Containers Refillable container Refilling Container Refill this container with METHOMYL 29 SL containing methomyl only Do not reuse this container for any other purpose Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller Prior to refilling inspect carefully for damage such as cracks punctures abrasions worn out threads and closure devices Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting Disposing of Container Do not reuse this container for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding) Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank Fill the container about 10 percent full with water Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times Then (a) for Plastic Containers offer for recycling if available or 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, or (b) for Metal Containers, offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities Do not transport if container is damaged or leaking

FOR PUERTO RICO PESTICIDES MUST BE STORED IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINER DO NOT REUSE CONTAINER OR STORE CONTENTS IN ANY OTHER CONTAINER

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