



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505T)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

89167-120

Date of Issuance:

1/6/23

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

AX Methomyl 90 WSP

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Axion Ag Products, LLC
1880 Fall River Drive, Suite 100
Loveland, CO 80538

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 (FIFRA).

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) 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 changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 89167-120."

Continued on page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Michael Walsh, Product Manager 11
Insecticide-Vertebrate Branch 2, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

1/6/23

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

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA 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) lists 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.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 8/14/2022

If you have any questions, please contact Linda Boccuzzo at 202-566-1121 or at boccuzzo.linda@epa.gov.

Attachment

{Note to Reviewer: The First Aid Box will appear on the front panel for this product}

Restricted Use Pesticide

Due to High Acute Toxicity to Humans

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. Direct supervision for this product requires the Certified Applicator to Review federal label instructions with all personnel prior to application, mixing, loading, repair or cleaning of application equipment.

METHOMYL

GROUP 1A

INSECTICIDE

AX METHOMYL 90 WSP

In Water Soluble Packets

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	(% by weight)
Methomyl: (S-methyl-N-[(methylcarbamoyl)oxy]thioacetimidate).....	90%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	10%
TOTAL	100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER/PELIGRO



POISON/VENENO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you DO NOT understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

[See[additional]][complete] Precautionary Statements, and
Directions For Use inside label booklet [and back panel of container].

EPA Reg. No.: 89167-XXX

EPA Est. No.:

NET WEIGHT: _____ oz

Manufactured For:

AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC
1880 FALL RIVER DRIVE, SUITE 100
LOVELAND, CO 80538

122022

ACCEPTED

01/06/2023

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 89167-120

FIRST AID (N-Methyl Carbamate insecticide)	
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
<p>ATROPINE IS AN ANTIDOTE-SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION AT ONCE IN ALL CASES OF SUSPECTED POISONING. If poisoning symptoms appear (see POISONING SYMPTOMS), get medical attention.</p>	
<p>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 and seek medical attention at once.</p>	
<p>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>DO NOT use 2-PAM for exposure to AX METHOMYL 90 WSP alone. However, for exposure to combinations of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP and organophosphorous insecticides, 2-PAM may be used as required to supplement the atropine sulfate treatment.</p> <p>DO NOT use morphine.</p>	
<p>HOT LINE NUMBER</p>	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.</p>	

**For Chemical Emergency:
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident,
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300**

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER/POISON**

Fatal if swallowed. May be fatal if inhaled or gets in eyes. **DO NOT** breathe dust. **DO NOT** get in eyes. Avoid contact with clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

- Long sleeve shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves, made of barrier laminate or butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils.
- Socks and chemical resistant footwear
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical resistant apron
- A minimum of an NIOSH-approved elastomeric half mask respirator with organic vapor (OV) cartridges and a combination R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved gas mask with OV canisters; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with OV cartridges and combination HE filters

User Safety Requirements

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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.

Water-soluble packets, when used correctly, qualify as a closed mixing/loading system under the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR 170.607(d)). Mixers and loaders handling this product while it is enclosed in intact water-soluble packets may elect to wear reduced PPE of long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, a chemical-resistant apron, and chemical-resistant gloves. When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as in case of a spill or equipment break-down

Pilots must not assist in the mixing and loading operations.

User Safety Recommendations

Users Should:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing, gum, or using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
- Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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 high-water 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 groundwater 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, and 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 over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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.

Restricted Use Pesticide due to toxicity categories. 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.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI). REI Summary: REI peaches = 4 day; REI apple, cotton, grapefruit, lemon, nectarine, orange, tangelo, tangerine = 3 day; 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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils or viton ≥ 14 mils.
- 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.

DO NOT formulate this product into other End-use products without written permission from AXION AG PRODUCTS.

DO NOT apply through drip chemigation.

AX METHOMYL 90 WSP is a dry powder to be dissolved in water for application by mechanical ground, overhead sprinkler, or aerial application. Hand-held equipment is prohibited for application to crops.

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.

Pilots must not assist in the mixing and loading operations.

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.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, AX METHOMYL 90 WSP contains a Group 1A insecticide. Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to AX METHOMYL 90 WSP and other Group 1A insecticides/acaricides. The

resistant individuals may dominate the insect/mite population if this group of insecticides/acaricides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay development of insecticide resistance, take the following steps:

- Avoid applying more than the listed maximum number of applications for each specific crop and consecutive sprays of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP or other insecticides in the same group in a season.
- Use tank mixtures with insecticides/acaricides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Do not rely on the same mixture repeatedly for the same pest population. Consider any known cross-resistance issues (for the targeted pests) between the individual components of a mixture. In addition, consider the following recommendations provided by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC):
 - o Individual insecticides selected for use in mixtures should be highly effective and be applied at the rates at which they are individually registered for use against the target species.
 - o Mixtures with components having the same IRAC mode of action classification are not recommended for insect resistance management.
 - o When using mixtures, consider any known cross-resistance issues between the individual components for the targeted pest(s).
 - o Mixtures become less effective if resistance is already developing to one or both active ingredients, but they may still provide pest management benefits.
 - o The insect resistance management benefits of an insecticide mixture are greatest if the two components have similar periods of residual insecticidal activity. Mixtures of insecticides with unequal periods of residual insecticide activity may offer an insect resistance management benefit only for the period where both insecticides are active.
- Adopt an integrated pest management program, for insecticide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, crop rotation, record keeping, and which considers cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist or certified pest control advisor.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Axion Ag Products at 844-425-8488. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

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.

SCOUTING

Monitor insect populations to determine whether or not there is a need for application of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP based on locally determined economic thresholds. More than one treatment of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP may be required to control a population of pests.

BENEFICIAL ARTHROPODS

AX METHOMYL 90 WSP at rates of 1/8 to 1/4 lb. 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.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Spray equipment must be clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before applying AX METHOMYL 90 WSP.

WATER SOLUBLE PACKAGE INFORMATION

Water-Soluble Packages (WSPs) are designed to dissolve in water. Agitation may be used, if necessary, to help dissolve the WSP. Failure to follow handling and mixing instructions can increase your exposure to the pesticide products in WSPs. WSPs, when used properly, qualify as a closed mixing/loading system under the Agricultural Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR 170.607(d)).

Handling Instructions

Follow these steps when handling pesticide products in WSPs.

1. Mix in spray tank only.
2. Handle the WSP in a manner that protects package from breakage and/or unintended release of contents. If package is broken, put on PPE required for clean-up and then continue with mixing instructions.
3. Keep the WSP in outer packaging until just before use.
4. Keep the WSP dry prior to adding to the spray tank.
5. Handle with dry gloves and according to the label instructions for PPE.
6. Keep the WSP intact. Do not cut or puncture the WSP.
7. Reseal the WSP outer packaging to protect any unused WSP(s).

Mixing Instructions

Follow the steps below when mixing this product, including if tank mixed with other pesticide products. If being tank mixed, the mixing directions 1 through 9 below take precedence over the mixing directions of the other tank mix products. WSPs may, in some cases, be mixed with other pesticide products so long as the directions for use of all mixed products do not conflict. Do not tank mix this product with products that prohibit tank mixing or have conflicting mixing directions.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for on all products labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

1. If a basket or strainer is present in the tank hatch, remove prior to adding the WSP to the tank.
2. Fill tank with water to approximately one-third to one-half of the desired final volume of spray.
3. Stop adding water and stop any agitation.
4. Place intact/unopened WSP(s) into the tank.
5. Do not spray water from a hose or fill pipe to break or dissolve the WSP(s).
6. Start mechanical and recirculation agitation from the bottom of tank without using any overhead recirculation, if possible. If overhead recirculation cannot be turned off, close the hatch before starting agitation.
7. Dissolving the WSP(s) may take up to 5 minutes or longer, depending on water temperature, water hardness and intensity of agitation.
8. Stop agitation before tank lid is opened.
9. Open the lid to the tank, exercising caution to avoid contact with dusts or spray mix, to verify that the WSPs have fully dissolved and the contents have been thoroughly mixed into the solution.
10. Do not add other allowed products or complete filling the tank until the bags have fully dissolved and pesticide is thoroughly mixed.
11. Once the WSP have fully dissolved and any other products have been added to the tank, resume filling the tank with water to the desired level, close the tank lid, and resume agitation.
12. Use the spray solution when mixing is complete.
13. Maintain agitation of the diluted pesticide mix during transport and application.
14. It is unlawful to use any registered pesticide, including WSPs, in a manner inconsistent with its label.

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 AX METHOMYL 90 WSP with Bordeaux mixture (copper sulfate and hydrated lime), triphenyltin hydroxide (fentin hydroxide), lime sulfur, "Rayplex" iron nor in highly alkaline solutions. Use mildly alkaline mixtures immediately after mixing to prevent loss of insecticidal activity.

Tank-mix solutions containing Boron may affect solubility of the water soluble film. When using Boron containing solutions in a tank-mix, follow these procedures:

- Add the correct amount of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP water soluble packets first.
- Be sure the soluble packets are completely dissolved.
- Introduce Boron containing solutions last.

If the above procedure cannot be followed, and Boron is an essential part of the spray mix, substitute a similar product not in water soluble packaging.

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

1. AX METHOMYL 90 WSP and other products in water soluble bags.
2. Water dispersible granules.
3. Wettable powders.
4. Water based suspension concentrates.
5. Water soluble concentrates.
6. Oil based suspension concentrates.
7. Emulsifiable concentrates.
8. Adjuvants, surfactants, oils.
9. Soluble fertilizers.
10. Drift retardants.

Follow local practice and manufacturer's recommendation.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

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 AX METHOMYL 90 WSP should be applied, as needed, to keep pest populations within threshold limits. On most crops, AX METHOMYL 90 WSP 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 AX METHOMYL 90 WSP 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 peaches and nectarines; 15 gpa for oranges, lemons, grapefruit, tangelos, and tangerines.

For certain crops a minimum of 1 gallon per acre may be used 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, and
- Use rates are applied as directed on the package label for the following crops:

Alfalfa	Celery	Peas (succulent)
Anise	Collards	Peppermint
Asparagus	Corn	Peppers
Beans	Cotton	Potato
Broccoli	Cucumber	Soybean
Brussels sprouts	Lettuce	Spinach
Cabbage	Melons	Sugar beet
Carrot	Mint	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.

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 AX METHOMYL 90 WSP on Alfalfa, Green and Dry Bulb Onions, Potatoes, Sugar Beets, and Wheat Using Overhead Sprinkler Chemigation

Chemigation: Overhead sprinkler chemigation is allowed for use in alfalfa, onions, potatoes, sugar beets, and wheat. Refer to the crop specific sections of this label for use directions for chemigation. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation systems, except those allowed by this product label.

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 AX METHOMYL 90 WSP as high as possible in the application. Apply AX METHOMYL 90 WSP in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. AX METHOMYL 90 WSP is most active as a contact insecticide, although it does also have activity via ingestion of treated plants. For best results, applications of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP should take place when the insects are active and most likely to come into direct contact with the application.

Types of Irrigation Systems

AX METHOMYL 90 WSP may be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems for control of various pests. Center pivot and lateral move irrigation systems are preferred. Other overhead sprinkler systems; such as end tow, side (wheel) roll and solid set, may be used if they provide uniform water distribution. Do not use filter screens smaller than 50 mesh throughout the system, due to possible buildup of material on 100 mesh or smaller screens. Do not apply AX METHOMYL 90 WSP through any other type of irrigation systems, except those allowed by instructions provided in this product label.

General Directions for Chemigation

Preparation

A pesticide tank is recommended for the application of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP 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 AX METHOMYL 90 WSP into the tank. Complete filling the tank by adding the required amount of water. Agitate thoroughly to insure a uniform solution of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP. 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 (pH 5 - 7).

Injection into Chemigation Systems

Inject the proper amount of the AX METHOMYL 90 WSP solution to 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. For continuously moving systems, inject the solution containing AX METHOMYL 90 WSP into the irrigation water line continually and uniformly throughout the irrigation cycle. Apply in no more than 0.2 inches of water per acre. For overhead sprinkler systems that are stationary, add the solution containing AX METHOMYL 90 WSP to the irrigation water line, and apply no more than 0.2 inches of water per acre, just before the end of the irrigation cycle.

Uniform Water Distribution

The irrigation system used for application of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP must provide for uniform distribution of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP treated water. Nonuniform 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 AX METHOMYL 90 WSP. 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 AX METHOMYL 90 WSP 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.

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 AX METHOMYL 90 WSP 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 is 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. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS. See **WIND, TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**, and **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS** 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 Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. 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 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 downward edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

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.

CROP AND RATE TABLE

NOTE: AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/CROP = AX METHOMYL 90 WSP per acre per crop throughout the Directions For Use.

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
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	½ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)
	Alfalfa Weevil Larvae	1 (0.90)
	Variegated Cutworm	¼ - 1 (0.225 - 0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply to dormant or semi dormant alfalfa when min. daily temp. is 50 °F or lower.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pounds (3.6 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 10 applications per crop.
- **Chemigation:** AX METHOMYL 90 WSP may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See CHEMIGATION section for more information.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 7 days of cutting or allowing livestock to graze.
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours
- When AX METHOMYL 90 WSP is used on alfalfa grown for seed, the seed may not be used for sprouts. All seed from treated crop must be tagged, "Not for Human Use" at the processing plant.

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Anise (Fennel)	Cabbage Looper	1 (0.90)
	Beet Armyworm	½ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)
RESTRICTIONS:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 5 pounds (4.5 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop. • DO NOT make more than 10 applications per crop. • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 7 days • Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours 		

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Apple (Ground application only)	Apple Aphid Rosy Apple Aphid Tufted Apple Budmoth Green Fruitworm Tarnished Plant Bug	½ - 1* (0.45 - 0.90)
	Codling Moth (10 – 12 day spray intervals)	
	Leafrollers (Fruit tree, Obliquebanded, Redbanded, Variegated) Lesser Appleworm White Apple Leafhopper Tentiform Leafminer Cutworm	1* (0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT use on Early Macintosh & Wealthy varieties • DO NOT apply more than 5 pounds (4.5 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop. • DO NOT make more than 5 applications per crop; minimum interval between treatments is 7 days. • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 14 days • Re-entry Interval (REI): 72 hours *Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre. 		

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Asparagus	Beet Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Asparagus Beetle Spotted Asparagus Beetle White Cutworm Redbacked Cutworm	½ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)
	Variegated Cutworm	½ (0.45)

RESTRICTIONS:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 5 pounds (4.5 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop. • DO NOT make more than 8 applications per crop. • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 1 day • Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours 		

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Avocado	Western Avocado Leafroller Omnivorous Looper	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)
RESTRICTIONS:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 1 pound (0.9 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop. • DO NOT make more than 2 applications per crop. • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 1 day • Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours 		

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Beans (Succulent) Including: Kidney, Lima, Mung, Navy, Pinto, Snap, Wax, Broad, Fava, Asparagus, Blackeyed peas, Cowpeas, Chick peas, Garbanzo beans, Sweet lupine, White sweet lupine, White lupine, Grain lupine	Leafhopper Mexican Bean Beetle	$\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 (0.225 - 0.90)
	Fall Armyworm Variegated Cutworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.45)
	Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar Yellowstriped Armyworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Lygus Bugs Thrips Aphids Loopers*	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)
	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	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.225 - 0.45)
RESTRICTIONS:		
Succulent Beans		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 5 pounds (4.5 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop. • DO NOT make more than 10 applications per crop. • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 1 day for application rate $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ lb • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 3 days for application rate over $\frac{1}{2}$ lb • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 3 days for Vines • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 7 days for Hay • Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours 		
* Do not use for Loopers in AL & GA.		

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Beans (Dry) (Follow Beans, Succulent)	(Follow Beans, Succulent)	(Follow Beans, Succulent)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 pounds (4.5 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 10 applications per crop.
- **DO NOT** use for Loopers in AL & GA.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 14 days for Dry Beans, Vines and Hay
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Beets (Table)	Imported Cabbageworm	1/4 - 1 (0.225 - 0.90)
	Beet Armyworm	1/2 - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)
	Cabbage Looper	
	Diamondback Moth	
Cucumber Beetle	1/2	
	Variegated Cutworm	(0.45)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pounds (3.6 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 8 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 0 days for Roots
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 10 days for Tops
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Bermudagrass pasture	Fall Armyworm Armyworm Striped Grass Looper	1/4 - 1 (0.225 - 0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 pound (0.9 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 7 days of feeding forage or allowing livestock to graze.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 3 days of cutting for Dehydrated Hay.
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Blueberries	Blueberry Leafhopper Aphids Tussock Moth Weevil Sharp Nosed Leafhopper	1/2 (0.45)
	Cranberry Fruitworm* Cherry Fruitworm*	1/2 - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)
	Flea Beetle (larvae) Sawfly (larvae) Blueberry Leafroller	1 (0.90)
	Blueberry Maggot	1/4 - 1/2 (0.225 - 0.45)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply during bloom.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pounds (3.6 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
 - **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per crop.
 - Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 3 days
 - Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours
- *For ground use only.

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Broccoli	Loopers	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1*
	Diamondback Moth	(0.45 - 0.90)
	Imported Cabbageworm	$\frac{1}{4}$ - 1* (0.225 - 0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 7 pounds (6.3 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP per acre per crop
 - **DO NOT** make more than 10 applications per crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days.
 - Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 3 days
 - Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours
- *Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Brussels Sprouts	Loopers	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1*
	Imported Cabbageworm	(0.45 - 0.90)
	Diamondback Moth	
	Variegated Cutworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ * (0.45)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pounds (5.4 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 10 applications per crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 3 days
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

*Add a wetting agent to improve coverage

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Cabbage	Loopers*	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1**
	Diamondback Moth	(0.45 - 0.90)
	Fall Armyworm	
	Imported Cabbageworm	$\frac{1}{4}$ - 1** (0.225 - 0.90)
	Variegated Cutworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ ** (0.45)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pounds (7.2 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 15 applications per crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 1 day
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

* **DO NOT** use for Loopers in AL & GA.

**Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Carrot	Beet Armyworm Armyworms Aster Leafhopper	$\frac{1}{2} - 1$ (0.45 - 0.90)
	Variegated Cutworm	$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$ (0.225 - 0.45)
RESTRICTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 7 pounds (6.3 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop. • DO NOT make more than 10 applications per crop. • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 1 day • Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours 		

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Cauliflower	Imported Cabbage worm	$\frac{1}{4} - 1^*$ (0.225 - 0.90)
	Loopers Diamond back Moth	$\frac{1}{2} - 1^*$ (0.45 - 0.90)
	Variegated Cutworm	$\frac{1}{2}^*$ (0.45)
RESTRICTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT more than 8 pounds (7.2 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop. • DO NOT make more than 10 applications per crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2days. • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 3 days • Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours <p>*Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.</p>		

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Celery	Beet Armyworm Aster Leafhopper	$\frac{1}{2} - 1$ (0.45 - 0.90)
	Loopers	1 (0.90)
	Variegated Cutworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.45)
	Armyworms	$\frac{1}{4} - 1$ (0.225 - 0.90)
RESTRICTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 7 pounds (6.3 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop. • DO NOT make more than 8 applications per crop. • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 7 days • Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours 		

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Chicory	Beet Armyworm Variegated Cutworm Leafhoppers	$\frac{1}{2} - 1$ (0.45 - 0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pounds (1.8 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 80 days
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Chinese Cabbage	Loopers	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1* (0.45 - 0.90)
	Beet Armyworm	

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 pounds (7.2 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 10 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 10 days
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

*Minimum of 25 gallons water per acre by ground or 5 gallons by air.

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Collards (Fresh market only)	Diamondback Moth Variegated Cutworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.45)
	Imported Cabbageworm Beet Armyworm Loopers*	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply when temperature is less than 50 °F.
- **DO NOT** apply when crop is less than 10" tall.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pounds (5.4 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 8 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 10 days
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

* **DO NOT** use for Loopers in AL & GA.

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Corn (Field, Popcorn & Seed)	Earworm (Ovicide/Larvicide) Armyworm Fall Armyworm European Corn Borer Ears: treat 1 - 3 days, or as needed. Corn Rootworm (adult beetles) Flea Beetles Picnic Beetles Aphids	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.225 - 0.45)
	Variegated Cutworm Beet Armyworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.45)

Timing of applications: DO NOT make more than two applications to corn prior to tassel push. Make 1 application when corn is at 1 - 2 leaf stage for control of early season pests; make a second application, if needed, 5 - 7 days later.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 pounds (2.25 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 5 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 21 days for Ears
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 3 days for Forage*
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 21 days for Stover*
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

*Corn forage is green actively growing plants that are harvested with the ears intact, then 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.

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Corn (Sweet)	Earworm Whorl as needed	$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}$ (0.30 – 0.45)
	Fall Armyworm Armyworm Earworm (Ovicide/Larvicide) European Corn Borer Ears: treat 1 - 3 days, or as needed. Corn Rootworm (adult beetles) Flea Beetles Picnic Beetles Aphids	$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$ (0.225 - 0.45)
	Variegated Cutworm Beet Armyworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.45)

Certain hybrid varieties of sweet corn are susceptible to methomyl injury. Treat a small area to determine crop safety before full scale spraying.

Timing of applications: Do not make more than two applications to corn prior to tassel push. Make 1 application when corn is at 1 - 2 leaf stage for control of early season pests; make a second application, if needed, 5 - 7 days later.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 7 pounds (6.3 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- Do not make more than 28 applications per crop; minimum interval between treatments is 1 day.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 0 days Ears
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 3 days for Forage
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 21 days for Stover
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Cotton All U.S.	Ovicide/Larvicide Bollworm, Tobacco Budworm (Initiate schedule when significant numbers of eggs are present. Continue at 3 - 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.	$\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4}$ (0.112- 0.225) (see Beneficial Arthropods Section)
	Cotton Leafworm	$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$ (0.225 - 0.45)
	Cotton Fleahopper (as needed)	$\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4}$ (0.112- 0.225)
	Aphids Thrips	$\frac{1}{4}$ (0.225)
East of Rockies Only	(Early Season) Bollworm, Tobacco Budworm, Beet Armyworm, Cotton Leaf perforator, Fall Armyworm, Lygus Bugs/Plant Bugs (adults and nymphs) Use as occasional spray in regular schedule but not more often than every 10 days.	$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.45)
East of Rockies Only	(Late Season) Bollworm, Tobacco Budworm, Beet Armyworm, Cotton Leaf perforator, 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.	$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}$ (0.45 - 0.675)
Texas	Cotton Aphid	$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3}$ (0.225 - 0.60)
West of Rockies only	Larvicide for worms Bollworm, Fall Armyworm, Tobacco Budworm, Lygus Bugs, Beet Armyworm	$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}$ (0.45 - 0.675)
	Cotton Leaf perforator	$\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{4}$ (0.30 – 0.675)
<p>For applications West of the Rockies, make applications on 3 - 5 day intervals after desired boll load set on plants.</p> <p>For ALL Cotton Applications Use may redden cotton. If excessive, stop or alternate with other insecticides.</p> <p>RESTRICTIONS For ALL Cotton Applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 2 pounds (1.8 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop. • DO NOT make more than 8 applications per crop. • DO NOT graze or feed. • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 15 days • Re-entry Interval (REI): 72 hours 		

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Cucumber	Loopers Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm Pickleworm Fall Armyworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)
	Variegated Cutworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.45)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pounds (5.4 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 12 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 1 day for application rate $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 3 days for application rate over $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Eggplant	Green Peach Aphid	$\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 (0.225 - 0.90)
	Tomato Pinworm (Ground application only) Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 pounds (4.5 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 10 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 5 days
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Endive, Escarole	Beet Armyworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 pounds (4.5 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 8 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 10 days
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Garlic	Beet Armyworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ * (0.45)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pounds (2.7 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
 - **DO NOT** make more than 6 applications per crop.
 - Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 7 days
 - Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours
- *Add a wetting agent to improve coverage.

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Grapefruit CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips Fruit-tree Leafroller Orange Tortrix Western Tussock Moth Beet Armyworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pounds (2.7 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 1 day
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 72 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Horseradish Ground application only	Aphids Thrips	$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.45)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pounds (1.8 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 65 days
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Leafy Green Vegetables: Beet (tops), Dandelions, Kale, Mustard Greens, Parsley, Swiss Chard, Turnip Greens	Beet Armyworm Cabbage Looper* Diamondback Moth Imported Cabbageworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pounds (3.6 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
 - **DO NOT** make more than 8 applications per crop.
 - Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 10 days
 - Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours
- * **DO NOT** use for Cabbage Loopers in AL & GA.

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Lemon CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips Western Tussock Moth Orange Tortrix Beet Armyworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pounds (2.7 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 1 day
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 72 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Lentils	Western Yellowstriped Armyworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 pound (0.9 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 21 days
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Lettuce (Head and Leaf varieties)	Alfalfa Looper	$\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 (0.225 - 0.90)
	Thrips Aphids Beet Armyworm Cabbage Looper Corn Earworm Aster Leafhopper	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)
	Variegated Cutworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.45)

RESTRICTIONS:**Lettuce (head varieties)**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 7 pounds (6.3 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 12 applications per crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days.

Lettuce (leaf varieties)

DO NOT apply more than 4 pounds (3.6 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.

- **DO NOT** make more than 6 applications per crop; minimum interval between treatments is 2 days.

(Head and Leaf varieties)

- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 7 days for application rate $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 10 days for application rate over $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Melons Including: Cantaloupe, Casaba, Santa Claus melon, Crenshaw melon, Honeydew melon, Honey balls, Persian melon, Golden	Loopers Tobacco Budworm Beet Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm Granulate Cutworm Flea Beetles Cucumber Beetles Melon Aphid Melonworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)

Pershaw melon, Mango melon, Pineapple melon, Snake melon, Watermelon	Pickleworm Fall Armyworm	
	Variegated Cutworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.45)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pounds (5.4 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 12 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 1 day for application rate $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 3 days for application rate over $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Mint (Peppermint, Spearmint)	Variegated Cutworm Alfalfa Looper	1 (0.90)
	Flea Beetles	$\frac{3}{4}$ - 1 (0.675 - 0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

DO NOT apply more than 2 pounds (1.8 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.

- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 14 days
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Nectarine CA & AZ only	Thrips	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pounds (2.7 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per crop
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 1 day
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 72 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Onions (Green & Dry Bulb)	Beet Armyworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1** (0.45 - 0.90)
	Thrips* Variegated Cutworm Black Cutworm	1** (0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

Onions, green

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pounds (5.4 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 8 applications per crop; minimum interval between treatments is 5 days.

Onions, dry bulb

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pounds (3.6 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 8 applications per crop; minimum treatment interval between treatments is 5 days.

Onions Green & Dry Bulb

- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 7 days
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

***Chemigation:** AX METHOMYL 90 WSP may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation to control thrips. Begin applications before thrip populations reach 3 - 5 thrips per plant. For best results, add 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.

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Oranges CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips Western Tussock Moth Orange Tortrix Fruit-tree Leafroller Beet Armyworm Citrus Cutworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pounds (2.7 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 1 day
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 72 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Peaches	Cat facing Insects (Plant Bugs and Stink Bugs)- Begin at petal fall and continue in cover sprays at 7 - 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	1 lb. (or 1/4 lb per 100 gal up to 400 gals. per acre)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pounds (5.4 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 6 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 4 days
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 4 days

*Oriental Fruit Moth (Ground Application Only).

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Peanuts	Corn Earworm* Potato Leafhopper Fall Armyworm	$\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 (0.225 - 0.90)
	Beet Armyworm	$\frac{3}{8}$ - 1 (0.34 - 0.90)

	Green Cloverworm Velvetbean Caterpillar Cabbage Looper Soybean Looper** Thrips Granulate Cutworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)
Use higher rate for severe infestations		
RESTRICTIONS:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT more than 4 pounds (3.6 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop. • DO NOT make more than 8 applications per crop. • DO NOT apply to worms greater than 1 per 2" long. • DO NOT feed treated vines. • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 21 days • Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours 		
* AX METHOMYL 90 WSP has ovicidal and larvicidal control on corn earworm.		
**Soybean Looper is difficult to control.		

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Peas Northeast only	Green Fruitworm Oblique banded Leafroller	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1* (0.45 - 0.90)
RESTRICTIONS:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 2 pounds (1.8 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop. • DO NOT make more than 2 applications per crop. • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 7 days • Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours 		
*Apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre.		

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
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	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)
	Alfalfa Caterpillar Armyworm Green Cloverworm	$\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 (0.225 - 0.90)
RESTRICTIONS:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 3 pounds (2.7 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop. • DO NOT make more than 6 applications per crop, minimum interval between treatments is 3 days. • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 1 day for Peas • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 5 days for Forage 		

- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 14 days for Hay
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

***DO NOT** use for Cabbage Loopers in AL & GA

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Pecans Southeast only	Aphids	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 7 pounds (6.3 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 7 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 30 days
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Peppers Including: Bell, Hot, Pimentos, Sweet	Loopers Beet Armyworm Green Peach Aphid Armyworm Fall Armyworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)
	Variegated Cutworm	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.225 - 0.45)
	European Corn Borer	1 (0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.6 pounds (3.2 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 8 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 3 days
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Pomegranates	Omnivorous Leafroller	1 (0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pounds (1.8 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 14 days
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Potato	Tuberworm* Loopers Aphids Beet Armyworm Leafhoppers Fall Armyworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)
	Variegated Cutworm Flea Beetles	$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.45)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 pounds (4.5 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.

- **DO NOT** make more than 10 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 6 days
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Chemigation: AX METHOMYL 90 WSP may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See CHEMIGATION section.

*Repeat applications of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP 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 tuber worm larvae prior to crop senescence or vine kill increases the risk of tuber damage.

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Sorghum Including: Sudangrass (Except Sweet Sorghum)	Sorghum Webworm	$\frac{1}{2}^*$ (0.45)
	Sorghum Midge - Apply when 50% bloom and 3 - 5 days later if needed. Fall Armyworm (Budworm) Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm Armyworm	$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}^*$ (0.225 - 0.45)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 pound (0.9 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 14 days of feeding forage or cutting for hay.
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

*Minimum of 10 gallons per acre by ground or 2 gallons per acre by air.

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Soybeans	Green Cloverworm Velvetbean Caterpillar Mexican Bean Beetle Corn Earworm Light to Moderate infestations	$\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4}$ (0.112 - 0.225) (See Beneficial Arthropods section)
	Moderate to severe infestations	$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$ (0.225 - 0.45)
	Soybean Aphid	$\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3}$ (0.15 - 0.30)
	Beet Armyworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar Bean Leaf Beetle Fall Armyworm Thrips Silver Spotted Skipper Light to Moderate infestations	$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{8}$ (0.225 - 0.337)
	Moderate to severe infestations	$\frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2}$ (0.337 - 0.45)

RESTRICTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 1.5 pounds (1.35 lb) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop. • DO NOT make more than 3 applications per crop. • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 14 days for Soybeans • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 3 days for Forage • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 12 days for Hay • Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours 		

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Spinach	Alfalfa Loopers Cabbage Looper Beet Armyworm Fall Armyworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)
	Variegated Cutworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.45)

RESTRICTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 4 pounds (3.6 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop. • DO NOT make more than 8 applications per crop. • DO NOT apply when minimum daily temperature is 32 °F, or lower. • DO NOT apply to seedlings less than 3" diameter. • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 7 days • Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours 		
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Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Sugar Beet	Beet Webworm Flea Beetles Carrion Beetles Beet Armyworm* Aphids* Western Yellowstriped Armyworm*	$\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 (0.225 - 0.90)
	Variegated Cutworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.45)

RESTRICTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 5 pounds (4.5 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop. • DO NOT make more than 10 applications per crop. • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 30 days for Tops • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 21 days for Roots • Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours <p>*Chemigation: AX METHOMYL 90 WSP 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 AX METHOMYL 90 WSP. Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See CHEMIGATION section for more information.</p>		
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Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
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 Pickworm Fall Armyworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 pounds (5.4 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 12 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 1 day for application rate $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 3 days for application rate over $\frac{1}{2}$ lb
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

*Fruit of the Gourd (Cucurbit accae) 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.

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Tangelo, Tangerine CA, AZ & HI only	Thrips Western Tussock Moth Orange Tortrix Beet Armyworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 pounds (2.7 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 1 day
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 72 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Tobacco (Except shade)	Flea Beetle Hornworm	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.225 - 0.45)
	Loopers Aphids Tobacco Budworm Fall Armyworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.45)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.5 pounds (2.25 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 5 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 5 days Flue cured
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 14 days Air or Fire cured
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Tomato (Including Tomatillos*)	Tomato Fruitworm Aphids Hornworm Loopers Beet Armyworm Southern Armyworm Pinworm Armyworm Fall Armyworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 (0.45 - 0.90)
	Variegated Cutworm	$\frac{1}{2}$ (0.45)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 7 pounds (6.3 lb ai) of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 16 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 1 day
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

*For tomatillos

- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 pounds of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 5 applications per crop.

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Turf (For use on sod Farms only)	Sod Webworm (after application, sprinkle irrigate for 15minutes)	1 (0.9 lb) [2/5 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.]

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pounds of (3.6 lb ai) AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per crop.
- **DO NOT** graze or feed.
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop	Insects	Application Rate lb/A (lb ai/A)
Wheat (States of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington only)	Armyworms Cereal Leaf Beetle* Aphids**	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.225 - 0.45)

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 pounds of (1.8 lb ai) AX METHOMYL 90 WSP/A/crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per crop.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 7 days
- Re-entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Chemigation: AX METHOMYL 90 WSP may be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation. For best results, use the highest listed rate of AX METHOMYL 90 WSP.

Apply in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. See CHEMIGATION section for more information.

*Cereal leaf beetle: AX METHOMYL 90 WSP 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.

****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 aphid population is low (<10 adults per stem).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Handle this package carefully to prevent breakage of inner bag when stored at low temperatures. Allow to warm above 50 °F for normal handling. Store product in original container only.

DO NOT contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. 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:

For Water Soluble Packets: Do not reuse the outer box or the resealable plastic bag. When all water soluble packets are used, the outer packaging should be clean and may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by open burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. If the resealable plastic bag contacts the formulated product in anyway, the bag must be triple rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer wrap as described above.

For Paper and Plastic Bags: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

In the event of a major spill, fire or other emergency, call CHEMTREC Day or Night, 1-800-424-9300.

Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials, resistant strains or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

To the extent allowed by applicable laws, AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT ALLOWABLE BY APPLICABLE LAW, AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent allowed by applicable laws, in no event shall AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC or Seller be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. TO THE EXTENT ALLOWABLE BY APPLICABLE LAW THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

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