



**Dicofol 4E
Miticide/Insecticide
EPA Reg. No. 66222-56
For Control of Spider Mites
on Alfalfa Grown for Seed
FIFRA 24(c) REGISTRATION
EPA SLN No. CO-080005**

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY
WITHIN THE STATE OF COLORADO (MESA COUNTY ONLY)

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on this Supplemental label and the main EPA-registered label.
- This label and the federal label for Dicofol 4E (EPA Reg. No. 66222-56) must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Dicofol 4E before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- **This label for Dicofol 4E expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2012.**

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

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

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

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

All other handlers must wear:

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

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS SYSTEMS

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

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

**4515 Falls of Neuse Road, Suite 300, Raleigh NC 27609
T: 919.256.9305 ♦ F: 919.256.9308**



Dicofol 4E
Miticide/Insecticide
EPA Reg. No. 66222-56
For Control of Spider Mites
on Alfalfa Grown for Seed
FIFRA 24(c) REGISTRATION
EPA SLN No. CO-080005

In addition, applicators must:

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

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours. Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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

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

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



Dicofol 4E
Miticide/Insecticide
EPA Reg. No. 66222-56
For Control of Spider Mites
on Alfalfa Grown for Seed
FIFRA 24(c) REGISTRATION
EPA SLN No. CO-080005

Spray Drift Management

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

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

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

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

Importance of Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size

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



**Dicofol 4E
Miticide/Insecticide
EPA Reg. No. 66222-56
For Control of Spider Mites
on Alfalfa Grown for Seed
FIFRA 24(c) REGISTRATION
EPA SLN No. CO-080005**

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

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

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

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

Sensitive Areas

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Dicofol 4E Miticide is an emulsifiable liquid formulation that gives high initial kill against most species of agricultural mites. Dicofol 4E is a specific miticide and will not kill bees and beneficial insect predators, when used as recommended.

Dicofol 4E is a contact miticide, not a systemic pesticide. Mites must come in contact with Dicofol 4E as it is sprayed or be exposed to Dicofol residues on the leaf and/or fruit surface. Since mites often infest the under- surfaces of leaves and fruits, effective control requires an application that thoroughly and uniformly coats all aerial plants surfaces. For maximum effectiveness, Dicofol 4E Miticide should be applied to low populations of mites.

Note:

- Do not cut the treated alfalfa seed crop for hay or forage during the year that the crop is treated.
- Do not allow the treated alfalfa seed crop to be grazed.
- Do not allow seed screenings to be used for seed.
- Treated alfalfa seed is not to be used for sprouting. All alfalfa seed treated with Dicofol 4E must be tagged at the processing plants. "NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION". It shall be the grower's responsibility to notify the seed processing plant of any seed treated with Dicofol 4E.



Dicofol 4E
Miticide/Insecticide
EPA Reg. No. 66222-56
For Control of Spider Mites
on Alfalfa Grown for Seed
FIFRA 24(c) REGISTRATION
EPA SLN No. CO-080005

- Do not apply ground equipment within 25 feet, or by air within 150 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, natural ponds, estuaries, or commercial fish farm ponds. Increase the buffer zone to 450 feet when ultra low volume (ULV) application is made.
- Do not cultivate within 10 feet of the aquatic area so as to allow growth of a vegetative buffer zone.

USE DIRECTIONS: ALFALFA GROWN FOR SEED

Ground Application: Apply Dicofol 4E Miticide as a dilute or concentrate spray with a properly calibrated and maintained sprayer in sufficient water to assure thorough and uniform coverage of foliage.

Aerial application: Dicofol 4E may be applied by air in properly calibrated and maintained equipment in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre.

Target Pests	Application Rate Pints per acre	Application Timing	Restrictions
Spider mites	2 to 3 pints (1.0 – 1.5 lbs. active)	Begin application at the first sign of mite infestation. Use the higher rate range for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult.	Do not make more than 2 applications per season. Adjust the pH of the spray water to pH 5 to 7 with a pH modifier before adding Dicofol 4E to the tank. Application in combination with some flowable fungicides such as flowable chlorothalonil and flowable sulfur products may result in phytotoxicity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Days From Last Application to Harvest: 14 days 			

Notes: (1) Alfalfa seed from treated fields may not be used for growing sprouts for humans or animal consumption. (2) Producers of alfalfa seed who use this product, or cause the product to be used on a field they operate, are required to inform, in writing, conditioners receiving seed produced on fields treated with DICOFOL 4E. A copy of the labeling must be given by the producer to the conditioner. Processed seed must be labeled “**Not for human or animal consumption**” at the processing plant. The processor must dispose of all seed screenings in such a way that they cannot be distributed or used for food or feed.

For fire, spill, and/or leak emergencies, contact Infotrac: 1-800-535-5053
For medical emergencies and health and safety inquiries, contact Prosar: 1-877-250-9291

24(c) REGISTRANT

Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.
 4515 Falls of Neuse Rd., Suite 300
 Raleigh, NC 27609