

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
EPA Reg. No. 5481-479
EPA SLN No. WA-990028
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in the possession of the users at the time of pesticide application. Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the EPA-registered label. For use under this SLN label, do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Apply in 10 to 20 gallons if sprayed by ground equipment or in 3 to 5 gallons if sprayed by air.

Seed Crop	Pest	Rate (pints per acre)	Restrictions
Alfalfa (seed only)	Lygus	1 to 1-1/2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than three (3) applications per cutting. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas. Treated alfalfa seed is not to be used for sprouting. Do not move alfalfa leafcutting bee shelters into the treatment area for at least 12 hours after application. Bee kills may result from applications of 1 pt/acre (1 lb a.i./acre) or more to blooming alfalfa seed, even if all precautions are followed.
	Thrips	1/2	
Carrots (seed only)	Lygus	1 to 1-1/2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 pints per acre per year. Allow 48 hours after application before introducing bees for pollination. During the bloom period, bees must be removed from the field for a minimum of 48 hours after application prior to reintroduction. Do not apply during the main bloom period if another seed crop within ½ mile is being pollinated by honey bees. Bee kills may result from applications of 1 pt/acre (1 lb a.i./acre) or more to blooming carrot seed, even if all precautions are followed.

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS / PRECAUTIONS

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or broadleaf weeds. Do not apply this product to blooming alfalfa or carrot seed crops if bees are actively visiting the treatment area. Application to blooming alfalfa and carrot seed crops must be timed to coincide with periods of minimum bee activity, between late evening and midnight. Do not apply if weather conditions favor dew formation the night of application. Bee colonies used for pollination should be removed from the field prior to treatment.

This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and wildlife. Dibrom 8 Emulsive should not be used under this SLN label where impact on listed threatened or endangered species is likely. You may refer to the WSDA Endangered Species Program website at <http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/EnvResources/EndangSpecies.htm>, or contact the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife, National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) or US Fish & Wildlife Service for information regarding aquatic species listed as threatened or endangered. Consult the federal label for additional restrictions and precautions to protect aquatic organisms.

All alfalfa and carrot seed screenings shall be disposed of in such a way that they cannot be distributed or used for food or feed. The seed conditioner shall keep records of screening disposal for three years from the date of disposal and shall furnish the records to the WSDA forthwith upon request. Conditioner disposal records shall consist of documentation of on-farm disposal, disposal at a controlled dumpsite, incinerator, composter, or other equivalent disposal site and shall include the lot numbers, amount of material disposed of, the grower(s), and the date of disposal.

- No portion of the alfalfa or carrot seed plant, including but not limited to green chop, hay, pellets, meal, whole seed, cracked seed, roots, bulbs, leaves and seed screenings may be used or distributed for food or feed purposes.
- Alfalfa and carrot seed shall bear a tag or container label, which forbids use of the seed for human consumption or animal feed.
- Alfalfa and carrot seed may not be distributed for human consumption or animal feed.

WSDA Container Disposal Guidance: Pesticide containers must be properly cleaned prior to disposal. The best time to clean empty pesticide containers is during mixing and loading, because residue can be difficult to remove after it dries. Triple rinse (or pressure rinse) the pesticide container, empty all pesticide rinse water into the spray tank, and apply to a labeled crop or site. Recycling cleaned containers is the best method of container disposal. Information regarding the recycling of empty and cleaned plastic pesticide containers in Washington is available on the internet from WSU at <http://pep.wsu.edu/waste/wd.html> or from WSDA at <http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/Pesticides/WastePesticide.htm>. Cleaned containers may also be disposed of in a sanitary landfill, if permitted by the county. Burning is not a legal method of container disposal in Washington.



This label for DIBROM 8 Emulsive expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2011.

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