

SECTION 24[c] SPECIAL LOCAL NEED LABEL
FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

DIMETHOATE 400

EPA Reg. No. 34704-207

EPA SLN No. WA-970029

This label for Dimethoate 400 expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2024.

- 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 USER AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION.
- FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS, WORKER PROTECTION STANDARD REQUIREMENTS, AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA REGISTERED LABEL.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Pea, Green and Dry: For Control of Aphids

Apply the following rate by ground or by air in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre.

Crop	Rate Per Acre	Maximum Number of Applications	Minimum Interval Between Applications	PHI
Green Pea	1/3 pint	4	14 days	4 days
	2/3 pint	2	14 days	14 days
Dry Pea	1/3 pint	3	7 days	14 days
	2/3 pint	1	14 days	14 days

Restrictions / Precautions

- Do not enter or allow worker entry during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.
- Green Pea: Do not exceed a total of 0.67 lb. active ingredient dimethoate (all dimethoate products) per acre per year (e.g. 1 and 1/3 pints of Dimethoate 400). Do not apply at the rate of up to 1/3 pint more than 4 times per year, and do not apply at the rate of up to 2/3 pint more than 2 times per year. Allow at least 14 days between applications. Do not apply at the rate of up to 1/3 pint within 4 days of harvest, and do not apply at the rate of up to 2/3 pint within 14 days of harvest.
- Dry pea: Do not exceed a total of 0.5 lb. active ingredient dimethoate (all dimethoate products) per acre per year (e.g. 1 pint of Dimethoate 400). Do not apply at the rate of up to 1/3 pint more than 3 times per year, and do not apply at the rate of up to 2/3 pint more than 1 time per year. Allow at least 7 days between applications at the rate of up to 1/3 pint, and allow at least 14 days between applications if the initial application is at the rate of up to 2/3 pint. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
- Field pea: Do not apply this product to field peas, also known as Austrian winter peas.
- Do not feed or graze livestock on treated plants.
- For use under this SLN label, do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

- This product is highly toxic to bees and other pollinators exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees or other pollinating insects are foraging in the treatment area.

WSDA Aquatic Advisory

This pesticide is toxic to wildlife and aquatic invertebrates. Dimethoate 400 should not be used in accordance with this SLN label where impact on listed threatened or endangered species is likely. You may refer to the WSDA Natural Resources Assessment Section website (<https://agr.wa.gov/departments/land-and-water/natural-resources>) for additional information related to pesticide use and endangered species protection. Information from EPA about no-spray buffers zones is available at <https://agr.wa.gov/departments/land-and-water/natural-resources/endangered-species-program/buffers>. Pesticide applicators may use the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's SalmonScape mapping tool at <http://apps.wdfw.wa.gov/salmonscape/> to determine if listed salmonid species occur in or near a proposed application site.

- Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.
- Dimethoate is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground-water contamination.
- This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a high potential for runoff for several days after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to product runoff that contains this product.
- A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.
- A vegetative filter strip constructed and maintained in accordance with the 2000 Natural Resources Conservation Service Publication "Conservation Buffers to Reduce Pesticide Losses" (https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs144p2_030970.pdf) will significantly reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall-runoff.

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 WSDA Waste Pesticide Program web site at <https://agr.wa.gov/departments/pesticides-and-fertilizers/pesticides/waste-pesticide>. 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.

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