MALATHION GROUP 1B INSECTICIDE

FIFRA §24(c) SPECIAL LOCAL NEED LABEL FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

MALATHION 8 AQUAMUL

EPA Reg. No. 34704-474

EPA SLN No.: WA-130010

FOR SPOTTED WING DROSOPHILA CONTROL IN BLUEBERRIES

This label for Malathion 8 Aquamul expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2027

ATTENTION

- 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

CROP	PEST	RATE (Pts./A)	DIRECTIONS	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (PHI)
Blueberries	Spotted Wing Drosophila	Up to 2.5	 The maximum application rate is 2.5 lbs Al/A (2.5 pts Malathion 8 Aquamul); and the maximum number of applications per year is 2. Do not exceed a total maximum use rate of malathion from all sources of 5 lbs Al per acre per season. The minimum retreatment interval is 7 days. The Restricted Entry Interval (REI) is 12 hrs For use under this SLN label, do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Applications can be made by ground or by air. By ground, apply using a minimum of 10.0 gallons of water per acre and by air apply using a minimum of 2.0 gallons of water per acre (standard is 100 gallons of water for thorough coverage sprays.) 	2 Days

IMPORTANT: This product is sold subject to the Conditions of Sale and Warranty and Liability Limitations set forth on the container label.

Pollinator Protection: This pesticide is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. When blueberries or broadleaf weeds are blooming apply in late evening only (between 6PM and midnight).

WSDA Aquatic Advisory: This pesticide is toxic to aquatic organisms, including fish and invertebrates. Malathion 8 Aquamul 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 Endangered Species Program web site at 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 buffer zones is available on the WSDA website under Endangered Species/Buffers at https://agr.wa.gov/departments/land-and-water/natural-resources/endangered-species-program/buffers. Pesticide applicators may use the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife's SalmonScape mapping tool available on their website to determine if listed salmonid species occur in or near a proposed application site.

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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