



PAUL R. LEPAGE  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MAINE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND RURAL RESOURCES  
BOARD OF PESTICIDES CONTROL  
28 STATE HOUSE STATION  
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0028

WALTER E. WHITCOMB  
COMMISSIONER  
  
HENRY S. JENNINGS  
DIRECTOR

To: Board of Pesticides Control Members  
From: Mary Tomlinson, Pesticide Registrar/Water Quality Specialist  
RE: Petition for a FIFRA Section 18 Crisis Exemption for the Use of Gowan Malathion 8 Flowable on lowbush and highbush blueberries to control spotted wing drosophila  
Date: July 20, 2012

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The Maine Board of Pesticides Control is requesting a FIFRA Section 18 Crisis Exemption under the provision of Section 18 of the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as Amended, 7 U.S.C. 136p., 40 CFR 166.40, to allow the use of Gowan Malathion 8 Flowable (EPA Reg. No. 10163-21) on lowbush and highbush blueberries to control spotted wing drosophila (*Drosophila suzukii* (Matsumura)).

Spotted wing drosophila (SWD) was first detected in Maine in the fall of 2011. Since then, increasing numbers of adults have been found in traps throughout much of Maine's blueberry growing region. This pest not only causes significant field losses, but also reduces shelf life of fresh fruit. Malathion has demonstrated control against SWD at the rate of 2-2.5 lb. ai/A, as was permitted on the old label. Research demonstrating effective control in blueberries with the lower rates as specified on the current label is lacking. However, use on other fruit crops at the lower rate has been ineffective in controlling SWD.

The unusually hot weather has not only contributed to a rapid rise in SWD populations, but it has also caused blueberries to ripen earlier than normal. Due to its short reentry and post harvest intervals, Malathion is a pesticide of choice for late season application and compressed harvesting periods.

Your package also includes the following documents for your review.

- Gowan Malathion 8 Flowable Crisis Exemption draft label
- Gowan Malathion 8 Flowable Section 3 label
- Gowan Malathion 8 Flowable MSDS
- Letter of support from Dr. Frank Drummond, University of Maine Blueberry Insect Pest Management Specialist
- Letter of support from Dr. David Handley, University of Maine Vegetable & Small Fruit Specialist
- Letter of support from Nikki Yopez, Registration Specialist, Gowan Company

Please review these materials and let me know if you have any questions.



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July 27, 2012

Dr. Tawanda Maignan, Team Leader  
Risk Integration, Minor Use and Emergency Response Branch  
U.S. EPA / Office of Pesticide Programs (7505P)  
Document Processing Desk (EMEX)  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20460-0001

**RE: Petition for a FIFRA Section 18 Crisis Exemption for the Use of Gowan Malathion 8 Flowable on lowbush and highbush blueberries to control spotted wing drosophila**

Dear Dr. Maignan:

This letter is to notify you that the Maine Board of Pesticides Control, Maine Department of Agriculture, is requesting a FIFRA Section 18 Crisis Exemption under the provision of Section 18 of the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as Amended, 7 U.S.C. 136p., 40 CFR 166.40, to allow the use of Gowan Malathion 8 Flowable (EPA Reg. No. 10163-21) on lowbush and highbush blueberries to control spotted wing drosophila (*Drosophila suzukii* (Matsumura)).

The following information details the anticipated use of Gowan Malathion 8 Flowable in Maine during the 2012 growing season:

- 1) **Product Name:** Gowan Malathion 8 Flowable  
**Active Ingredient:** malathion  
**CAS Number:** 121-75-5  
**Percent of Active Ingredient:** 79.5% (8 lb. ai per gal.)  
**EPA Reg. No.:** 10163-21
- 2) **Site:** blueberries in Maine (wild and highbush or cultivated)
- 3) **Use pattern:**
  - a. **Method of Application:** broadcast
  - b. **Rate of Application:** 2.0-2.5 pt/A/application (2.0-2.5 lb. ai/A/application)
  - c. **Maximum Number of Applications:** 2
  - d. **Total Acreage to be Treated:** 32,650 (max) (32,500 acres lowbush, 150 acres highbush)
  - e. **Restrictions:** 1 day PHI, 12 hour REI, minimum of 7 day retreatment interval. Total maximum use rate of malathion from all sources of 5 lbs. ai per acre per year.
- 4) **Use Period:** August 1 – 15, 2012

5) **Residue Information:**

The current tolerance of malathion on blueberries is 8ppm (40 CFR 180.111).

6) **Earliest anticipated harvest date:** July 15, through September 30, 2012.

7) **Description of Emergency Situation:**

University of Maine Agricultural Experiment Station agricultural research scientists have identified a pest situation in Maine which most registered pesticides will not alleviate. Pest management specialists and growers are finding traps with adults of spotted wing drosophila (SWD) (*Drosophila suzukii*) throughout much of the blueberry growing region in Maine.

With a zero tolerance for insect larvae, such as SWD in blueberry fruit, it is absolutely critical that growers have enough effective chemicals to protect their crop from this invasive pest. As of July 22, the SWD adult trap capture in blueberries continues to increase, even on treated farms (insecticide treatments for blueberry maggot fly). A single detection in harvested fruit means the entire load of fruit is rejected, causing significant economic impact to the grower, processor, and retailer. If unabated, this could destroy the market both nationally and internationally for Maine growers and processors. Even as of early August, this could translate into a \$15 million loss.

With slightly more than 65,000 acres of wild blueberries (harvests range from 80-100 million lbs / year over the past decade), Maine is the largest producer of wild blueberries in the country. During 2011 the Maine blueberry crop was valued at \$100 million, making it the highest valued food crop in the state. Although the industry deals with a number of significant pest issues, the recent detection of SWD is currently the industry's biggest concern.

Maine's cultivated or highbush blueberry crop is currently grown in relatively small plantings throughout the state and sold through fresh, retail markets such as pick-your-own and farmers markets. There are approximately 150 acres grown in the state at present, representing about 75 farms. Fresh cultivated blueberries are a high value crop, representing nearly \$2 million dollars in gross sales. SWD can cause fruit to rot quickly in the field during ripening, causing significant losses in the field and greatly reducing shelf life of fresh fruit, thus severely limiting or eliminating growers' ability to maintain fresh market quality. SWD will quickly become the most important insect pest of highbush blueberries in Maine and, based on recent experience in North Carolina and Connecticut, has the potential to render the entire fresh crop unsalable.

SWD is a tiny vinegar fly that is native to Asia, and causes damage to berries, stone fruit, grapes, and some pome fruit. The tiny (2-3 mm in length) fly was first detected in California in 2008. The first detection in Maine occurred in early October of 2011, well after that year's blueberry harvest.

Because the pest was not identified in Maine until the fall of 2011, researchers have had no time to evaluate its impact on the crop, pest management programs, establish monitoring methods, conduct trials, and develop recommendation programs for growers. Based on experience in other states, trials performed in Michigan and other eastern states (2011), experts

have been able to identify a handful of insecticides that can effectively be used to protect blueberries from SWD.

Unlike other vinegar flies that lay their eggs on harvested or damaged fruit, SWD uses its serrated ovipositor to lay eggs in healthy fruit before picking. This adaptation is important because it means infested fruit could easily be overlooked in the harvesting process, and can go undetected until the fruit reaches the processor or retailer.

One of the key chemicals identified is malathion. However, control results for malathion were obtained at the rate of 2-2.5 lb. ai/A, as was permitted on the now old label. With no data from Maine trials, university researchers in New Jersey and Michigan (the other large blueberry producing states in the U.S.), extension and crop advisors have no experience with the new 1.25 lb. ai/A label rate. Based on experiences with other crops however, experts believe that the lower rate will not effectively protect blueberries from SWD. As such, they can no longer recommend the product. Therefore, growers have essentially lost one of their most important insecticides for this invasive and destructive pest. At the present time growers are treating for this pest with available insecticides, but researchers are finding infested fruit at harvest, by means of a salt flotation test.

To make matters worse, Maine, as the other New England states, has recently experienced record setting temperatures over the last couple of weeks, and the long range forecast is for above normal temperatures to continue. This weather pattern has caused blueberries to ripen earlier than normal with compressed harvesting periods. It has also placed an extra strain on pest management practices, in that with a compressed harvest schedule, growers need to use insecticides with a short REI's and PHI's. Hot weather also impacts the development of the insect, contributing to more rapid development and an increased number of generations occurring during the season. This in turn contributes to rapid population build-up, leading to very high late season populations.

The other problem with the heat is that it significantly impacts the effectiveness of the pyrethroid insecticides. This is the other key chemical class of insecticides that blueberry growers can use for SWD control. Pyrethroids are one of the most temperature sensitive classes of insecticides and readily break down in high temperature situations. This means that the pyrethroids have much less residual activity, and need to be applied more frequently; a practice that greatly concerns growers and researchers, since that practice can likely lead to the development of insecticide resistant insects. Also, because several of the available pyrethroids have longer PHI's (3 days or more), it is difficult for growers to use these chemicals during a compressed harvest schedule. Another major problem with pyrethroids is that some of them have very low MRLs (<0.05 ppm) or do not have established MRL's in Europe and Japan. Since these foreign export markets are a major consideration for the Maine blueberry industry, this also effectively rules out these materials. Another problem issue with pyrethroids in Maine is that the other key pest throughout most of the harvest period is the blueberry maggot fly. While pyrethroids have shown some effectiveness for this insect, they are not the most effective materials under high pest populations.

July 24, 2012

I trust you will find this petition complete. If you have any questions or need more information, please contact me at (207) 287-7544.

Sincerely,

Mary E. Tomlinson  
Pesticides Registrar/Water Quality Specialist  
Maine Board of Pesticides Control

**SECTION 18 CRISIS EXEMPTION  
FOR USE AND DISTRIBUTION ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF MAINE  
FOR CONTROL OF SPOTTED WING DROSOPHILA IN BLUEBERRIES**

**THIS LABEL MUST BE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE USER AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION**

# GOWAN MALATHION 8 FLOWABLE

**AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDE**

**EFFECTIVE DATE: xxx**

**EXPIRATION DATE: xxx**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% By Wt.
Malathion (O,O-dimethyl phosphorodithioate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate): .....	79.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS .....	20.5%
	TOTAL 100.0%

Contains Petroleum Distillates  
Contains 8 lbs. Malathion per gallon

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

## CAUTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- All applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard (WPS) requirements, and precautions on the federally registered product label for Gowan Malathion 8 Flowable (EPA Reg. No. 10163-21), as well as the Section 18 directions, must be followed.
- Any adverse effects resulting from the use of Gowan Malathion Flowable under this emergency exemption must immediately be reported to the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Pesticide Control Program at (xxx) xxx-xxx
- Do not use Gowan Malathion 8 Flowable on blueberries at this rate after the expiration date of xxx

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

CROP	REI	RATE (pints Malathion 8F/acre)	PESTS	RESTRICTIONS
BLUEBERRIES	12 hours	Up to 2.5	Spotted Wing Drosophila	The maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.  Do not exceed a total maximum use rate of malathion from all sources of 5 lbs ai per acre per season  Do not apply within 1 (one) day of harvest.



EPA Reg. No. 10163-21  
File Symbol:  
12-NJ-03

Gowan Company  
P. O. Box 5569  
Yuma, AZ 85366-5569

# GOWAN MALATHION 8 FLOWABLE

## AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

% By Wt.

Malathion (O,O-dimethyl phosphorodithioate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate): ..... 79.5%

INERT INGREDIENTS ..... 20.5%

TOTAL 100.0%

Contains Petroleum Distillates  
Contains 8 lbs. Malathion per gallon

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**CAUTION**

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.)

<b>FIRST AID</b> <b>Organophosphate Insecticide</b>	
<b>If swallowed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• Do not give any liquid to the person.</li><li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
<b>If in eyes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If inhaled</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Move person to fresh air.</li><li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact <b>1-888-478-0798</b> for emergency medical treatment information.	
<b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN</b>	
Malathion upon use may cause cholinesterase inhibition. Atropine is antidotal. May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillates.	

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**  
**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**  
**CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing of spray mist. Avoid contact with skin.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile, or viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category F on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

**Mixers, Loaders, Applicators, Flagger, and other Handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks

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.

**NET CONTENTS \_\_\_\_\_ GALLONS**

EPA Reg. No. 10163-21  
EPA Est. No.



Produced For:  
Gowan Company  
P. O. Box 5569  
Yuma, AZ 85366-5569  
800-883-1844



### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE 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.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit in a manner that is consistent with the WPS for Agricultural Pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)]. Pilots must wear the PPE required on this labeling for applicators.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to aquatic organisms, including fish and invertebrates. This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a high potential for runoff after application. Use care when applying in or to an area which is adjacent to any body of water, and do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce 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.

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.

This pesticide 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.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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.

### 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, and nurseries, 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 intervals. 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). The REI for each crop is listed in the directions for use associated with each crop.

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, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made out of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, or nurseries.

Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

### PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

In order that pesticide residues on food and forage crops will not exceed tolerances established by the Federal Food and Drug Administration, use only the specified rates and intervals, and do not apply closer to harvest than prescribed.

Unless otherwise specified, apply at the first sign of infestation and repeat as needed observing the use limitations listed for each specified crop in the application tables. Consult your State Agriculture Experiment Station or the State Agricultural Extension Service for additional information as the timing of applications needed will vary with local conditions.

Applications may be made by aircraft or by ground equipment according to the DIRECTIONS FOR DILUTION below. The amount of water needed to treat an acre varies, therefore the following directions are given to cover a broad range of applications.

Buffer Zones for Aerial Application:

When making a Non-ULV application with aerial application equipment, a minimum buffer zone of 25 feet must be maintained along any water body.

Do not use in greenhouses.

### PHYTOTOXICITY ADVISORY STATEMENT

As is common with most emulsifiable concentrate formulations adverse effects, such as spotting or discoloration of the fruit or foliage can occur. Some conditions known to contribute to phytotoxicity include, but are not limited to : high temperatures, poor spray drying conditions, excessive spray runoff, certain spray mixtures, stage of crop development or tank mixes with other pesticides.



### SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

Observe the following requirements when spraying in the vicinity of aquatic areas such as, but not limited to lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams; marshes or natural ponds; estuaries and commercial fish ponds.

**Droplet Size:** Use the largest droplet size consistent with acceptable efficiency. Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible, and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure.

For groundboom and aerial applications, use only medium or coarser spray nozzles according to ASAE (S572) definition for standard nozzles, or a volume mean diameter (VMD) of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles. In conditions of low humidity and high temperatures, applicators should use a coarser droplet size.

**Wind Direction and Speed:** Make aerial or ground applications when the wind velocity favors on target product deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph). Do not apply when wind velocity exceeds 15 mph. Avoid applications when wind gusts approach 15 mph. For all non-aerial applications, wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.

**Temperature Inversion:** Do not make aerial or ground applications into areas of temperature inversions. Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperatures with increasing distance above the ground. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Where permissible by local regulations, the applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface. In conditions of low humidity and high temperatures, applicators should use a coarser droplet size.

**Additional Requirements for Ground Applications:** Spray should be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control and flight safety. Applications more than 10 feet above the crop canopy should be avoided. For groundboom applications, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy. For airblast applications, turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying the outer two rows. To minimize spray loss over the top in orchard applications, spray must be directed into the canopy.

**Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications:** For aerial applications, the spray boom should be mounted on the aircraft as to minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices. The minimum practical boom length should be used and must not exceed 75% of wing span or 90% rotor diameter. Aerial applicators must consider flight speed and nozzle orientation in determining droplet size. When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

### DIRECTIONS FOR DILUTION

Rates are given in terms of pints of Malathion 8 Flowable per acre.

#### Dilute Application

Field and Row Crops: Use specified rate in 20 to 60 gallons of water per acre.

Trees and Vines: Use specified rate in 100 to 800 gallons of water per acre.

### MIXING DIRECTIONS

Pour specified amount of product into spray tank nearly filled with water. Add balance of water to fill tank. Keep agitator running during filling and spraying operations. If mixture does not mix readily, but tends to separate as an oily layer, do not use as injury to plants may result. Do not combine with wettable powders unless previous use of the mixture has proven physically compatible and safe to plants. Always thoroughly emulsify this product with at least half of total water before adding wettable powders.

### PREHARVEST INTERVAL

Minimum days between last application and harvest are given in ( ) after each crop name.

### TREES AND VINES

Under heavy pest pressure, use higher rates.

CROP	REI (HRS)	RATE (PTS/ACRE)	PESTS	COMMENTS
APRICOTS (7)	12	1.5	Aphid, Codling moth, European Lecanium scale, Orange tortrix, Soft brown scale, Terrapin scale	The maximum application rate is 1.5 pints of product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
AVOCADOS (7)	48	4.7	Green house thrips, Latania scale, Omnivorous looper, Soft brown scale, Orange tortrix	The maximum application rate is 4.7 pints of product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 30 days.
BLACKBERRIES (1), BOYSENBERRIES (1), DEWBERRIES (1), LOGANBERRIES (1), RASPBERRIES (1)	12	2	Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Mites, Thrips	The maximum application rate is 2.0 pints of product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
		2	Aphid, Rose scale	
BLUEBERRIES (1)	12	1.25	Aphids, Blueberry maggot, Blueberry tip borer, Cherry fruitworm, Cranberry fruitworm, Japanese beetle, Plum curculio, Leafrollers, Sharp-nosed leafhopper, White Tussock moth	The maximum application rate is 1.25 pints of product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; and the minimum retreatment interval is 5 days.

**TREES AND VINES**

Under heavy pest pressure, use higher rates. (Continued)

CROP	REI (HRS)	RATE (PTS/ACRE)	PESTS	COMMENTS
CITRUS [GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, LIMES, ORANGES, TANGELOS, TANGERINES [Mandarin or Mandarin Oranges, Tangors, and other hybrids of tangerines with other citrus] (7)	72	CA: 7.5 All Other States: 4.5	Aphids, Black scale (single and off-brooded), California red scale, Citricola scale, Orange worm, Purple scale, Soft scale, Thrips, Yellow scale	Do not apply when trees are in bloom. FOR CALIFORNIA: The maximum application rate is 7.5 pints of product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 1. ALL OTHER STATES: The maximum application rate is 4.5 pints of product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 1.
		CA: 1 - 7.5 All Other States: 1 - 4.5	Mediterranean fruit fly	
KUMQUATS (7)	48	4.5	Aphids, Black scale (single and off-brooded), California red scale, Citricola scale, Orange worm, Purple scale, Soft scale, Thrips, Yellow scale	Do not apply when trees are in bloom. The maximum application rate is 4.5 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 1.
CURRENTS (1)	12	1.25	Japanese beetle, Mites	The maximum application rate is 1.25 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
GOOSEBERRIES (3)	12	2	Currant aphid, Imported currantworm	The maximum application rate is 2.0 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
FIGS (5)	12	1.5	Dried fruit beetles, Vinegar flies	Apply with 1 - 2 gallons sulfured molasses per acre. The maximum application rate is 1.5 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; the minimum retreatment interval is 5 days.
GRAPES (3)	72 girdling and tying 24 other activities	1.88	Drosophila, European fruit lecanium, Grape leafhopper, Japanese beetle, Leafhopper, Mealybug, Spider mites, Terrapin scale	Injury may occur to grape berries when applications are made after bloom. The maximum application rate is 1.88 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 14 days.
GUAVA (2) (Not Registered for Use in California)	12	.75 - 1.25	Fruit flies	Apply with 1 pound partially hydrolyzed yeast protein or enzymatic yeast hydrolyzate. The maximum application rate is 1.25 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 13; and the minimum retreatment interval is 3 days.
MANGO (1) (Not Registered for Use in California)	12	0.9375	Fruit flies	The maximum application rate is 0.9375 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 10; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
PASSION FRUIT (3) (Not Registered for Use in California)	12	1	Fruit flies	The maximum application rate is 1.0 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 8; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
MACADAMIA NUTS (1)	12	0.94	Green Stink bug	The maximum application rate is 0.94 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 6; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
NECTARINES (7)	24	3	Black cherry aphid, Black peach aphid, Green peach aphid, Japanese beetle, Rusty plum aphid	May be mixed with spray oil for dormant and delayed dormant applications. Follow spray oil manufacturer's directions. The maximum application rate is 3.0 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
PEACHES (7)	24	1.25	Cottony peach scale, Lesser peach tree borer, Plum curculio, Oriental fruit moth, San Jose scale, Terrapin scale	The maximum application rate is 1.25 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; and the minimum retreatment interval is 11 days.

**TREES AND VINES**

Under heavy pest pressure, use higher rates. (Continued)

CROP	REI (HRS)	RATE (PTS/ACRE)	PESTS	COMMENTS
PECANS (7)	24	2.5	Aphid, Mites, Pecan bud moth, Pecan leaf casebearer, Pecan nut casebearer, Pecan phylloxera	The maximum application rate is 2.5 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
WALNUTS (7)	24	1.5 - 2.5	Aphid, Mites, Walnut husk fly	The maximum application rate is 2.5 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.

**FIELD AND ROW CROPS**

Under heavy pest pressure, use higher rates.

CROP	REI (HRS)	RATE (PTS/ACRE)	PESTS	COMMENTS
ALFALFA, BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL, CLOVER, LESPEDEZA, VETCH (0 )	12	1 - 1.25	Alfalfa weevil larvae, Aphids, Armyworms, Clover leaf weevil, Grasshoppers, Lygus bugs, Pea aphid, Potato leafhoppers, Spider mites, Spittlebug, Vetch bruchid	Use higher rate for Armyworm control. Apply to alfalfa in bloom only in the evening or early morning when bees are not working in the fields or are not hanging on the outside of hives. The maximum application rate is 1.25 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications is 2 per cutting; and the minimum retreatment interval is 14 days.
<b>LEAFY VEGETABLES (EXCEPT BRASSICA VEGETABLES) CROP GROUPING:</b> AMARANTH (LEAFY AMARANTH, CHINESE SPINACH, TAMPALA) (7), ARRUGULA (ROQUETTE) (7), CELTUCE (7), CHERVIL (7), CHRYSANTHEMUM-Edible-leafed, Garland (7), CORN SALAD (7), DOCK (SORREL) (7), FLORENCE FENNEL (7), ORACH (7), PURSLANE-Garden and Winter (7) (Not Registered for Use in California)	24	1 - 1.25	Aphids	The maximum application rate is 1.25 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
DANDELIONS (7)	24	1.25	Aphids	The maximum application rate is 1.25 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
PARSLEY (7)	24	1.5	Aphids	The maximum application rate is 1.5 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
SWISS CHARD (14) (Not Registered for Use in California)	12	1.0	Aphids	The maximum application rate is 1.0 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
CELERY (7)	24	1.0 - 1.5	Aphids, spider mite	The maximum application rate is 1.5 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
LETTUCE, FIELD HEAD (14)	24	1.88	Aphids, Alfalfa loopers, Leafhoppers, Mites	The maximum application rate is 1.88 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 6 days.
LETTUCE, FIELD LEAF (14)	24	1.88	Aphids, Alfalfa loopers, Leafhoppers, Mites	The maximum application rate is 2.0 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 5 days.
ENDIVE, FIELD (7)	24	1.25	Aphids, Alfalfa loopers, Leafhoppers, Mites	The maximum application rate is 1.25 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.

**FIELD AND ROW CROPS**

Under heavy pest pressure, use higher rates. (Continued)

<b>CROP</b>	<b>REI (HRS)</b>	<b>RATE (PTS/ACRE)</b>	<b>PESTS</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
SPINACH (7)	12	1.0	Aphids	The maximum application rate is 1.0 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
BEETS, Table (7)	12	1.25	Aphids, Beet armyworm, Blister beetles, Flea beetles	Do not use on Sugar Beets. The maximum application rate is 1.25 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
<b>COLE CROPS</b> (Brassica (cole) Leafy Vegetable crop group: BROCCOLI (2), BROCCOLI RAAB (RAPINI) (2), BRUSSELS SPROUTS (2), CAULIFLOWER (2), CAVALO BROCCOLO (2), CHINESE BROCCOLI (2), CHINESE MUSTARD CABBAGE (7), MIZUNA (7), MUSTARD SPINACH (7), RAPE GREENS (7)	48	1.25	Aphids, Cabbage loopers, Flea beetles, Imported cabbage worms	The maximum application rate is 1.25 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
CABBAGE (7)	48	1.25	Aphids, Cabbage loopers, Flea beetles, Imported cabbage worms	The maximum application rate is 1.25 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 6; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
CHINESE CABBAGE (BOK CHOY, NAPA) (7)	48	1.25	Aphids, Cabbage loopers, Flea beetles, Imported cabbage worms	The maximum application rate is 1.25 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
COLLARDS (7)	12	1	Aphids, Cabbage loopers, Flea beetles, Imported cabbage worms	The maximum application rate is 1.0 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
KALE (7), MUSTARD GREENS (7),	12	1	Aphids, Cabbage loopers, Flea beetles, Imported cabbage worms	The maximum application rate is 1.0 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; and the minimum retreatment interval is 5 days.
KOHLRABI (7)	24	1.25	Aphids, Cabbage loopers, Flea beetles, Imported cabbage worms	The maximum application rate is 1.25 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
CORN-Field (7)	72 hours for detasseling 12 hours for all other activities	0.61	Aphids, Corn rootworm adults, Sap beetles, Thrips, Young grasshoppers	<b>CAUTION:</b> Injury may occur in whorl and silk stages. The maximum application rate is 0.61 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
COTTON (7)	48	2.5	Aphids, Brown cotton leafworm, Cotton leaf perforator, Leafhoppers, Spider mites, Whitefly, Boll weevils, Cotton fleahoppers, Fall armyworms, Grasshoppers, Garden webworms and Lygus	Do not graze or feed forage to livestock. The maximum application rate is 2.5 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
CUCUMBERS (1)	24	1.75	Aphids, Cucumber beetles, Cutworms, Darkling ground beetles, Leafhoppers, Pickleworm, Spider mites, Squash vine borer, Thrips	Do not apply unless plants are dry. For vine borer apply to stems and vines at base of plant. The maximum application rate is 1.75 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
SQUASH, Summer (1)	24	1.75	Aphids, Cucumber beetles, Cutworms, Darkling ground beetles, Leafhoppers, Pickleworm, Spider mites, Squash vine borer, Thrips	The maximum application rate is 1.75 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
SQUASH, Winter (1)	12	1	Aphids, Cucumber beetles, Cutworms, Darkling ground beetles, Leafhoppers, Pickleworm, Spider mites, Squash vine borer, Thrips	The maximum application rate is 1.0 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.

**FIELD AND ROW CROPS**

Under heavy pest pressure, use higher rates. (Continued)

<b>CROP</b>	<b>REI (HRS)</b>	<b>RATE (PTS/ACRE)</b>	<b>PESTS</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>
EGGPLANT (3)	12	1.56	Aphids, Spider mites, Lace bugs	The maximum application rate is 1.56 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 4; and the minimum retreatment interval is 5 days.
FLAX (52)	12	0.5	Grasshoppers	The maximum application rate is 0.5 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
GARLIC (3)	24	1 - 1.56	Aphids, Thrips	The maximum application rate is 1.56 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
LEEKs (3), SHALLOTS (3)	24	1 - 1.56	Aphids, Thrips	The maximum application rate is 1.56 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
GRASSES (Forage, Hay) (0)	12	1 – 1.25	Aphids, Grasshoppers, Leafhoppers	The maximum application rate is 1.25 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 1.
HOPS (10) (Not Registered for Use in California)	12	0.63	Aphids	The maximum application rate is 0.63 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
HORSERADISH (7), PARSNIPS (7), SALSIFY (7)	24	1.25	Aphids, Diamondback moths, Flea beetles, Leafhoppers	The maximum application rate is 1.25 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
RADISHES (7)	12	1	Aphids, Diamondback moths, Flea beetles, Leafhoppers	The maximum application rate is 1.0 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
MUSHROOMS (1) (Not Registered for Use in California)	12	1.7	Phorid flies, Sciarid flies	Apply in 130 gallons of water per acre, or 1 tablespoon per 3 gallons of water per 1000 square foot bed. Make thorough application as soon as possible after picking. The maximum application rate is 1.7 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 4; and the minimum retreatment interval is 3 days.
OKRA (1) (Not Registered for Use in California)	12	1.2	Aphids, Japanese beetles	The maximum application rate is 1.2 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 5; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
ONIONS- Bulb and Green (3)	12	1 –1.56	Thrips	The maximum application rate is 1.56 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
		1.5	Onion maggots	
PEAS, DRIED (3)	12	1	Aphids, Pea weevils	Do not graze or feed forage to livestock. Dried peas can be treated by ground and foliar applications only. The maximum application rate is 1.0 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
PEAS, GREEN (3)	12	1	Aphids, Pea weevils	Do not graze or feed forage to livestock. Green peas can be treated by ground, foliar and aerial applications. The maximum application rate is 1.0 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
PEPPERMINT (7), SPEARMINT (7)	12	0.94	Adult flea beetles, Leafhoppers	The maximum application rate is 0.94 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
PEPPERS (Field) (3)	12	1.5	Aphids, Pepper maggots	The maximum application rate is 1.5 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 5 days.

**FIELD AND ROW CROPS**

Under heavy pest pressure, use higher rates. (Continued)

CROP	REI (HRS)	RATE (PTS/ACRE)	PESTS	COMMENTS
POTATOES (0)	12	1	False chinch bugs, Leafhoppers, Mealybugs	The maximum application rate is 1.5 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
		1.5	Aphids, Blister beetles	
RICE-Domestic, Grain or Wild (7)	12	1.25	Rice leaf miners, Rice stink bugs	Do not apply Propanil within 15 days of Malathion treatment. Broadcast use only over intermittently flooded areas. Application may not be made around bodies of water where fish or shellfish are grown and/or harvested commercially. The maximum application rate is 1.25 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
RUTABAGAS (7)	12	1	Aphids	The maximum application rate is 1.0 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 3; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
SMALL GRAINS (BARLEY) (7)	12	1 – 1.25	Armyworms, English grain aphids, Grasshoppers, Greenbugs	The maximum application rate is 1.25 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
SMALL GRAINS (OATS, RYE, WHEAT[spring and summer]) (7)	12	1	Armyworms, English grain aphids, Grasshoppers, Greenbugs	The maximum application rate is 1.0 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
SORGHUM-Grain (7)	12	1.0	Greenbugs	Do not graze or feed forage to livestock. The maximum application rate is 1.0 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
STRAWBERRIES (3)	12	1.5 - 2	Aphids, Field crickets, Lygus bugs, Potato leafhoppers, Spider mites, Spittlebugs, Strawberry leafrollers, Strawberry root weevils, Thrips, Whiteflies	The maximum application rate is 2.0 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 4; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
SWEET CORN (Field) (5)	72 detassling 12 other activities	1	Japanese beetles	<b>CAUTION:</b> Injury may occur in whorl and silk stages. The maximum application rate is 1.0 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 5; and the minimum retreatment interval is 5 days.
SWEET POTATOES (3)	12	1 – 1.5	Leafhoppers	The maximum application rate is 1.5 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
		1.5	Morning Glory leafminers	
TOMATOES (Field) (1)	12	1.5	Aphids, Spider mites, Drosophila flies	Apply a full coverage application to fruit and foliage. The maximum application rate is 1.5 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 4; and the minimum retreatment interval is 5 days.
WATERCRESS (7)	12	1	Aphids	The maximum application rate is 1.0 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 5; and the minimum retreatment interval is 3 days.



**OUTDOOR ORNAMENTALS**

Note: Before treating a large number of ornamental plants with Gowan Malathion 8 Flowable alone or as a tank mixture with any other material, make a test application on a few plants and observe for 7-10 days prior to treating large areas to reduce the possibility of plant injury.

CROP	REI (HRS)	RATE	PESTS	COMMENTS
FLOWERS, SHADE TREES and SHRUBS	12	1 pint in 100 gals of water as a dilute spray	Aphids, Euonymus scales, European pine shoot moths, Four-lined leaf bugs, Japanese beetle adults, Lace scales, Mealybugs, Millipedes, Oyster shell scales, Potato leafhoppers, Rose leafhoppers, Scurfy scales, Spider mites, Springtails, Sowbugs, Tarnished plant bugs, Thrips, Whiteflies	<b>CAUTION:</b> Avoid use on certain ferns including Boston, Maidenhair and Pteris, as well as some species of Crassula and Canaetri Juniper. For Oyster shell, Fletch, Juniper, Oak kermes and Pine needle scales apply when scale crawlers have settled on foliage. The maximum number of applications per year is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 10 days.
		1.25 pints in 100 gals of water as a dilute spray	Azalea scales, Bagworms, Birch leafminers, Boxwood leafminers, Fletch scales, Florida-red scales, Juniper scales, Magnolia scales, Oak kermes, Pine leaf scales, Tent caterpillars	
		1.6 pints in 100 gals of water	Black scale crawlers, Monterey pine scales	
		2 pints in 100 gals of water	Pine needle scales, Wax scales	

**SLASH PINE, PINE SEED ORCHARDS, and CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS**

CROP	REI (HRS)	PESTS	RATE	COMMENTS
SLASH PINE, and PINE SEED ORCHARDS	12	Slash pine flower thrips, European pine sawfly	For ground application, mix 0.4 gallons of Malathion 8 Flowable in 100 gallons of water.	Apply 3/4 gallon of the mixture per tree on the smallest flowering trees. Mist blowers or airblast sprays may be used. The maximum application rate is 3.2 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year/growing season is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
			For air application, mix 0.4 gallons of Malathion 8 Flowable in at least 10 gallons of water.	Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of mixture per acre. Make two applications, the first when female flowers are in twig bud stage, the second one week prior to maximum flower receptivity to pollen. The maximum application rate is 3.2 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year/growing season is 2; and the minimum retreatment interval is 7 days.
CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS	12	Slash pine flower thrips, European pine sawfly	For ground application, mix 0.4 gallons of Malathion 8 Flowable in 100 gallons of water.	Apply 3/4 gallon of the mixture per tree on the smallest flowering trees. Mist blowers or airblast sprays may be used. The maximum application rate is 3.2 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2.
			For air application, mix 0.4 gallons of Malathion 8 Flowable in at least 10 gallons of water.	Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of mixture per acre. Make two applications, the first when female flowers are in twig bud stage, the second one week prior to maximum flower receptivity to pollen. The maximum application rate is 3.2 pints product per acre; the maximum number of applications per year is 2.



## MOSQUITO CONTROL

### AROUND THE OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS

Around lower outside foundations of homes, yards - spot treatment only, out-door garbage cans, and garbage dumps: Apply 0.2439 gallons of Malathion 8 Flowable undiluted per 1000 sq. ft. on painted surfaces. Apply 0.2439 gallons of Malathion 8 Flowable undiluted per 1000 sq. ft. on unpainted surfaces.

### CULL FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DUMP

Around cull fruit and vegetable dumps: Apply 6.857 pounds of Malathion 8 Flowable undiluted per 1000 sq. ft. on painted surfaces. Apply 2 gallons of Malathion 8 Flowable undiluted per 1000 sq. ft. on unpainted surfaces.

### APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS - CHEMIGATION

Apply this product only through sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, end tow side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move, or drip (including surface and subsurface) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Mix in clean supply tank the specified amount of this product for acreage to be covered, and needed quantity of water.

This product should not be tank-mixed with other pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers unless prior use has shown the combination noninjurious under your conditions of use. Follow precautionary statements and directions for all tank-mix products.

On all crops, use sufficient gallonage of water to obtain thorough and uniform coverage, but not cause runoff or excessive leaching. This will vary depending on equipment, pest problem and stage of crop growth. Application of more or less than optimal quantity of water may result in decreased chemical performance, crop injury or illegal pesticide residues.

Meter this product into the irrigation water uniformly during the period of operation. Do not overlap application. Follow specified label rates, application timing, and other directions and precautions for crop being treated. Continuous mild agitation of pesticide mixture may be needed to assure a uniform application, particularly if the supply tank requires a number of hours to empty.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

### CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Note: Gowan Company does not encourage connecting chemigation systems to public water supplies. The following information is provided for users who have diligently considered all other application and water supply options before electing to make such a connection.

Public water systems means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of a least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. 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 flow 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.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.

The pesticide injection pipeline must 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 shutdown.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

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. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

### SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION (FOLIAR SPRAY USES)

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. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

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. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. 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.

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.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

### DRIP (INCLUDING SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE) CHEMIGATION

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.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

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.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. 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.

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.

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT CONTAMINATE water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Gowan Malathion 8 Flowable should be stored in the original unopened container in a secure, dry place. Do not contaminate with other pesticides or fertilizers. The product should never be heated above 55°C (131°F), and should not be stored for long periods of time at a temperature in excess of 25°C (77°F).

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** To avoid wastes, use all materials in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. After cleaning, if recycling is not available, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK OR FIRE), CALL CHEMTREC® (800) 424-9300  
For other product information, contact Gowan Company or see Material Safety Data Sheet.

#### NOTICE OF CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY AND LIABILITY LIMITATIONS

Important: Read the entire Directions for Use and Notice of Conditions of Sale and Warranty and Liability Limitations before using this product. If terms are not acceptable return the unopened container for a full refund.

Our directions for use of this product are based on tests believed to be reliable. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risk associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, inadequate performance, or other unintended consequences may result due to soil or weather conditions, off target movement, presence of other materials, method of use or application, and other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Gowan Company. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer and User.

Gowan Company warrants that this product conforms to the specifications on the label when used in strict conformance with Direction for Use, subject to the above stated risk limitations. GOWAN COMPANY MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, GOWAN COMPANY'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY IS STRICTLY LIMITED TO THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID OR REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT, AT GOWAN COMPANY'S SOLE DISCRETION.

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01-R0811



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Formulator: Gowan Company  
P.O. Box 5569  
Yuma, Arizona 85366-5569  
(928) 783-8844

Emergency Phone: (928) 783-3803  
For 24-Hour Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure), Call CHEMTREC®:  
For MEDICAL Emergency:

Inside the U.S.: (800) 424-9300  
Outside the U.S.: (703) 527-3887  
(888) 478-0798

**Product:** Malathion 8 Flowable  
**EPA Signal Word:** Caution  
**Active Ingredient:** Malathion (79.5%)  
**Chemical Name:** O,O-Dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate  
**Chemical Class:** Organophosphate

**EPA Registration No.:** 10163-21  
**CAS No.:** 121-75-5

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Physical Properties

**Appearance:** Clear, light amber colored liquid  
**Odor:** Mild mercaptan odor

#### Symptoms of Overexposure

Malathion causes inhibition of cholinesterase activity. Symptoms of intoxication include depressed ChE activity, headache, lacrimation, excessive salivation, anorexia, vomiting, uneasiness, restlessness, anxiety, ataxia, tremors, sweating, coma with absence of reflexes, dyspnea, cough, fluid in the lungs, non-reactive pin-point pupils, blurred vision, diarrhea, nausea, abdominal cramps, involuntary urination, muscular twitching, fasciculation, muscle cramping, weakness, and cyanosis. Severe overexposure may lead to muscular fibrillation, pulmonary edema, convulsions, possible cardiac arrest and death. Exposure to butanol in this formulation may produce drowsiness and irritation of the throat.

#### Medical Conditions Likely to be Aggravated by Exposure

Pre-existing skin, eye, liver, kidney and nervous disorders. Persons with depressed cholinesterase levels or hemolytic anemia, or who are under treatment with morphine, theophylline, aminophylline or phenothiazine drugs may show pronounced effects from exposure to this product.

#### Primary Routes of Exposure

Harmful if inhaled, ingested or if eye and skin contact occurs.

#### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, phosphorus trioxide, methyl mercaptan, hydrogen sulfide, and dimethyl sulfide.

#### Unusual Fire, Explosion, and Reactivity Hazards

Containers in fire may burst or explode from excessive heat. Stay well back from fire area. Vapors may travel along floor to ignition source and flash back.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT NAME	OSHA – PEL	ACGIH – TLV	OTHER	NTP/IARC/OSHA CARCINOGEN
Malathion (79.5%)	15.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	10.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not established	No
1-Butanol (3.1%) CAS# 71-36-3	300 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	152 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not established	No

Only the identities of the active ingredient(s) and any *hazardous* inert ingredients are listed. Specific information on all of this product's ingredients can be obtained by the treating medical professional or spill emergency responder for the management of exposures, spills, or safety assessments.

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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**IF SWALLOWED:** 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 do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**IF INHALED:** 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 further treatment advice.

**IF ON SKIN CLOTHING:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**IF IN EYES:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes and then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.**

**FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT , CALL TOLL FREE: 1-888-478-0798**

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## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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**Flashpoint (test method):** > 200°F (TCC)

### **Appropriate Extinguishing Media**

Dry chemical, foam, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or fog. Avoid use of heavy water stream.

### **Fire Fighting Guidance**

Smoke and fumes from fire may contain hazardous components. Use self-contained breathing apparatus and full-protective clothing. Fight fire from upwind side. Avoid run-off. Keep non-essential personnel away from immediate fire area, and out of any fall-out or run-off areas. If water is used to fight fire or cool containers, contain run-off by diking to prevent contamination of water supplies.

### **Unusual Fire, Explosion, and Reactivity Hazards**

Containers in fire may burst or explode from excessive heat. Stay well back from fire area. Vapors may travel along floor to ignition source and flash back.

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### **In Case of Spills or Leaks**

Isolate and post spill area. Wear prescribed protective clothing and equipment. Keep out animals and unprotected persons. Keep material out of streams and sewers. Dike to confine spill, and absorb with an absorbent such as clay, sand or cat litter. Vacuum, shovel or pump wastes into an approved drum. To decontaminate spill area, tools and equipment, wash with a suitable solution (i.e., organic solvent, detergent, bleach or caustic), and add the solution to the drums of wastes already collected. Label drums for contents. Dispose of drummed wastes, including decontamination solution, according to the method outlined in Section 13 – Disposal Considerations.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### **Precautions in Storing**

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Avoid excess heat. Store in original containers only. Keep out of reach of children and animals. Do not contaminate other pesticides or fertilizers by storage or disposal.

### **Storage**

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Avoid excess heat. Store in original containers only. Keep out of reach of children and animals.

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Engineering Controls

Thoroughly ventilate all transport vehicles prior to unloading. Use local exhaust at all process locations to control employee exposure.

### Eye/Face

Not required; use normal safety precautions.

### Skin Protection

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq$  14mils, nitrile  $\geq$  14mils, or Viton  $\geq$  14mils, and shoes plus socks.

### Respiratory Protection

Not required; use normal safety precautions.

### Additional Protection

### Information

Inspect gloves regularly for leaks. Emergency eyewash fountain should be located nearby. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining personal protective equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

### Applicators/Handlers

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq$  14mils, nitrile  $\geq$  14mils, or Viton  $\geq$  14mils, and shoes plus socks.

### User Safety

### Recommendations

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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**Appearance:** Clear, light amber colored liquid

**Odor:** Mild mercaptan odor

**Melting Point:** Not applicable

**Boiling Point:**  $> 300^{\circ}\text{F}$

**Specific Gravity/**

**Density:** 1.21 / 10.06 lbs./gal

**Solubility in H<sub>2</sub>O**

**Malathion** Emulsifies

**Vapor Pressure**

**Malathion** 31 (Reid-ASTM D323)

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**Stability:** Stable

**Hazardous**

**Polymerization:** Will not occur

**Decomposition**

**Products:** Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, phosphorus trioxide, methyl mercaptan, hydrogen sulfide, and dimethyl sulfide.

**Hazardous**

**Mixtures:** None known

**Conditions**

**To Avoid:** Excessive heat and fire, alkalis and oxidizers. Thermal decomposition and burning may produce highly toxic by-products.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Acute Toxicity/Irritation Studies

<b>Ingestion:</b>	Acute oral LD <sub>50</sub> =5400(M) / 5700(F) mg/kg (rat)
<b>Dermal:</b>	Acute dermal LD <sub>50</sub> >2000 mg/kg (rat)
<b>Inhalation:</b>	Acute inhalation LC <sub>50</sub> >5.2 mg/L (rat)
<b>Eye Irritation:</b>	Slight conjunctival irritation: clear by 7 days (rabbit)
<b>Skin Irritation:</b>	Slight dermal irritant (rabbit)
<b>Skin Sensitizer:</b>	Not a sensitizer (guinea pig)

### Mutagenic Potential

None

### Reproductive Hazard Potential

Acceptable

### Chronic/Subchronic Toxicity Studies

Acceptable

### Carcinogenic Potential

Acceptable

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Summary of Effects

#### Malathion

This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates and aquatic life stages of amphibians. For terrestrial uses, 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 wash waters. 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 if bees are actively visiting the treatment area.

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

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### Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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 the label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

### Container Disposal

Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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### DOT Classification

Not regulated.\*

\*For 30 gallon and 55 gallon containers DOT classification will be:

UN 3082, RQ, Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S., (Malathion), 9, PG III

### International Maritime Organization

UN 3082, Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S., (Malathion), 9, PG III, Marine Pollutant, NAERG# 171

### International Civil Aviation Organization

UN 3082, Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S., (Malathion), 9, PG III, Marine Pollutant, NAERG# 171

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### SARA Title III Classification

Section 302/304: Not applicable  
Section 311/312: Immediate (acute) health hazard  
Fire hazard  
Section 313 chemical(s): Malathion, 1-Butanol

### Proposition 65

Not applicable

### CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ)

12.5 gals. of product (100 lbs. of Malathion)

### RCRA Classification

Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste.

### TSCA Status

Exempt from TSCA

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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### NFPA Hazard Ratings

**Health:** 2  
**Flammability:** 2  
**Reactivity:** 0

0	Least
1	Slight
2	Moderate
3	High
4	Severe

**Notice:** The information and recommendations contained herein are provided in good faith and are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, is made with respect to the information herein.

### Prepared By:

Gowan Company  
(928) 783-8844



24 July, 2012

Dr. Towanda Maignan  
Risk Integration, Minor Use and Emergency Response Team  
U.S. EPA, Office of Pesticide Programs (7504P)  
Document Processing Desk (EMEX)  
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20460-0001

Dear Towanda,

I support the application for a section 18 Crisis Exemption for malathion to control spotted wing drosophila (SWD). At present an extensive trapping program is underway in Maine and SWD has been captured in half of the blueberry growing regions of the state and is expected as the season progresses to infest the entire state. The lowbush blueberry crop in Maine is the most important agricultural crop in Maine worth annually close to \$100 million dollars at the farm gate. This pest has been proven to be devastating to blueberries and other soft fruits. Due to the specific nature of this pest the lowbush blueberry industry needs access to an insecticide that is effective against SWD and has a short PHI for the harvest of this perishable fruit.

Sincerely,



Dr. Frank Drummond  
Blueberry Insect Pest Management Specialist



*Putting Knowledge to Work with the People of Maine*

July 24, 2012

Mary E. Tomlinson  
Pesticide Registrar/Water Quality Specialist  
Maine Board of Pesticides Control  
28 State House Station  
Augusta, ME 04333

**Highmoor Farm**

P.O. Box 179  
Monmouth, ME 04259-0179  
Tel. (207) 933-2100  
Fax (207) 933-4647  
dhandley@umext.maine.edu

Dear Mary:

I would like to express my support for the Crisis Exemption Request for malathion on blueberries in Maine. Highbush blueberries are an important crop for a significant number of small farmers in Maine and provide high economic value for the amount of land (approximately 150 acres) and labor dedicated to them. I estimate the gross value of the Maine crop at \$2 million. Spotted wing drosophila is a new pest for Maine berry growers, with the potential to destroy most, if not all of the fresh cultivated crop, which is sold primarily through pick-your-own operations, roadside stands and farmers' markets from late July through August. Without the option of using malathion at an effective rate for this pest, growers will be limited to using synthetic pyrethroids, which are known to break down quickly under high summer temperatures, and spinosads, which must be rotated with other pesticide classes and used sparingly to prevent resistance from developing. The registration of malathion for this purpose will provide another effective option, both for controlling spotted wing drosophila and keeping other pesticides effective as rotations for as long as possible.

Sincerely,

David T. Handley, Ph. D.  
Vegetable & Small Fruit Specialist  
Cooperating Professor of Horticulture

[www.umext.maine.edu](http://www.umext.maine.edu)

The University of Maine and the U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating.  
Cooperative Extension provides equal opportunities in programs and employment.

*A Member of the University of Maine System*

July 23, 2012

Henry Jennings  
Maine Board of Pesticides Controls  
28 State House Station  
Augusta, ME 04333-0028  
207-287-7543

**RE: Maine Blueberry growers Section 18 petition for Malathion on Blueberries EPA Reg. No. 10163-21**

Dear Mr. Jennings,

Gowan Company hereby authorizes the State of Maine to pursue a Section 18 Emergency Exemption for the use of Malathion EPA Reg. No. 10163-21 on blueberries and to use all information currently on file in consideration of this action. Gowan Company commits to supplying all necessary product if this registration is approved.

If I can provide you with any further information or documentation please contact me wither by email at [nyopez@gowanco.com](mailto:nyopez@gowanco.com) or by phone at (928) 819-1516.

Regards,

Nikki Yepez  
Registration Specialist