P9 1/13



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Pesticide Programs Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7501W) 401 "M" St., S.W. Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number: 70051-31

PROTECTION AGENCY

Date of Issuance:

JUN 23 1997

Term of Issuance: Unconditional

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL

x Registration

Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name of Pesticide Product:

DAZA 4.5 WDG

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Thermo Trilogy Corporation 7500 Grace Drive Columbia MD 21044

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(5) subject to the comments listed below:

- 1. Make the following label changes:
  - a. Add the phrase "EPA Registration Number 70051-31" to your label before you release the product for shipment.
  - b. Under Storage and Disposal statement, change the subheading "Storage" to "Pesticide Storage".
  - c. Delete any reference to the term "biological" from the label. Plant extract pesticides are not considered biologicals. Specifically, delete this term from the statement "Biological Insecticide" on the front panel, and any other similar

(continued on page 2) Signature of Approving Official: JUN 23 1997 CONCURRENCES

EPA Form 1320-1A (1/90)

SYMBOL

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Notice of Registration; EPA Registration Number 70051-31

statements. You may use the terms "biochemical" or "botanical" instead.

- d. Delete the statement "Contains 20.43 grams of dihydroazadirachtin per pound" from the front panel. This amount is evident from the percentage statement and product specific gravity, and does not need to be repeated.
- e. Change the company name and address to your own on the front panel.
- f. In the Environmental Hazards statement, change "inter tidal" to "intertidal".
- g. Give appropriate EPA establishment number.
- h. Since your application form does not give container size or net contents information, add appropriate net contents to the label.
- i. Under Application Directions, add the following: "Do not make more than seven applications per season, at the maximum application rate of 20 gm a.i./acre.
- j. Change the heading "Drench/Chemigation" to just "Drench" under Application Directions.
- k. Change the heading "Re-Entry/Preharvest Interval" to "Preharvest Interval", and delete the statement "Workers may re-enter the treated areas without protective clothing as soon as the spray has dried." This statement contradicts the 12 hour restricted entry interval required for agricultural uses.
- 1. Since this product has been classified in toxicity category III and IV for all exposure routes, you may request for a reduced reentry interval (REI) of 4 hours, and submit revised labeling after the reduced REI has been approved by our Worker Protection Implementation staff.
- 2. Submit five copies of the final printed labeling before you release this product for shipment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

Unconditional registration does not eliminate the need for continual reassessment of a pesticide. If EPA determines, at any time, that additional data are required to maintain in effect, an existing registration, the Agency will require submission of such data under Section 3(c)(2)(B) of FIFRA.

(continued on page 3)

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Notice of Registration; EPA Registration Number 70051-31

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely,

Janet L. Andersen, Director Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7501W)

1 L. anders

# DAZA 4.5WDG

## BIOLOGICAL INSECTICIDE

For Indoor and Outdoor Use in Ornamentals, Turf, Agronomic and Horticultural Crops

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Dihydroazadirachtin *	4.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS	<u>95.5%</u>
	100.0%

\* Contains 20.43 grams dihydroazadirachtin per pound

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## **CAUTION**

# PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Causes eye and skin irritation. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- . long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- . waterproof gloves
- shoes plus socks

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.

### STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If in Eyes:

Flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Call a physician if irritation persists.

If Inhaled:

Move to fresh air. Clear lungs and airways. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

If on Skin:

Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

## USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gnm, using tobacco or using the toilet.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to inter tidal area below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

If you have questions or comments regarding the use of this product, please call 1 (800) 657-3090.

AgriDyne Technologies, Inc. 2401 S Foothill Dr. Salt Lake City, UT 84109

ACCEPTED with COMMENTS In EPA Letter Dated

A Letter Dated Net Contents

EPA Registration No 62552-E.P.A. Est. No. ATI-DAZAWDG-MAS-2-95

JUN 23 1997

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fundicide, and Rodemicide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.

## 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 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 workers entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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 over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves, 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 Standards for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, or greenhouses. For other uses including golf courses, and other non-agricultural uses, do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

## Pests controlled by DAZA 4.5WDG

Ants Argentine Ant

Aphids, such as: Alfalfa Aphid Apple Aphid Bean Aphid Cabbage Aphid Cooly Spruce Gall Aphid Corn Root Aphid Cotton Aphid Cow pea Aphid Eastern Spruce Gall Aphid Grapevine Aphid Green Peach Aphid Hickory Leafstem Gall Aphid Hop Aphid Melon Aphid Pea Aphid

Pine Bark Aphid

Russian Wheat Aphid

Potato Aphid

Red Aphid

Rose Aphid

Spruce Gall Aphid Strawberry Aphid Tobacco Aphid White Root Aphid Woolly Apple Aphid Woolly Hemlock Aphid Yellow Pecan Aphid

Armyworms, such as
Beet Armyworm
Fall Armyworm
Lawn Armyworm
Southern Armyworm
Yellow Striped Armyworm

**Bagworms** 

Beetles, Grubs and Weevils, such as:
Alfalfa Weevil
Banded Cucumber Weevil
Bean Leaf Weevil
Bean Weevil

Black Vine Weevil Blister Beetle Bluegrass Weevil Cigarette Beetle Colorado Potato Beetle Cowpea Weevil Cucurbit Beetle Douglas Fir Beetle Dusky Sap Beetle Elm Bark Beetle Elm Leaf Beetle Flea Beetles Grape Phylloxera Green June Beetle Ips Bark Beetle Japanese Bertle Japanese' Weevil June Beetie! ' May Beetle 🕛 Mexican Ecan Beetle Mexican Dean Weevil Mountain Pine Beetle Pales Weevil

Billbugs

Pine Bark Beetle Pine Root Collar Weevil Pecan Weevil Plum Curculio Rose Chafer Southern Corn Rootworm Southern Pine Beetle Spotted Cucumber Beetle Strawberry Weevil Strawberry Root Weevil Sweet Potato Beetle Two-banded Japanese Weevil Twig Girdlers Western Corn Rootworm White-Fringed Beetle White Pine Weevil Wireworms

Borers, such as:
Azalea Stem Borer
Bronze Birch Borer
Dogwood Twig Borer
Dogwood Borer
Iris Borer
Lilac Borer
Mint Root Borer
Oak Borer
European Corn Borer
Southwestern Corn Borer
Peachtree Borer
Rhododendron Borer

Budworms, such as: Blackheaded Budworm Spruce Budworm Tobacco Budworm Western Spruce Budworm

Bugs, such as:
Alfalfa Plant Bug
Boxelder Bug
Chinch Bug
Green Bug
Lygus Bug
Southern Brown Stink Bug
Southern Green Stink Bug
Squash Bug
Tarnished Plant Bug

Cankerworms, such as: Fall Cankerworm Spring Cankerworm

Caterpillars and Loopers, such as:
Alfalfa Caterpiller
Blackheaded Budworm
Cabbage Butterfly
Cabbage Looper
Corn Ear Worm
Cranberry Fruitworm
Dagger-moth
Diamondback Moth
Green Clover Worm
Hornworm
Hickory Shuck Worm
Imported Cabbage Worm

Melon Rind Worm Navel Orange Worm Orange Tortrix Pecan Nut Casebearer Pickleworms Pink Bollworm Range Caterpillar Red Humped Caterpillar Soybean Looper Salt Marsh Caterpillar Tent Caterpillar Tobacco Budworm Tobacco Hornworm Tomato Fruitworm Tomato Pinworm Velvetbean Caterpillar Grape Leaf Skeletonizer

#### Centipedes

Chafers, such as: European Chafer Northern Masked Chafer Rose Chafer Southern Masked Chafer

Crickets, such as: Mole Cricket Mormon Cricket

Cutworms, such as:
Black Cutworm
Citrus Cutworm
Climbing Cutworm
Western Bean Cutworm
Variegated Cutworm

Flies, such as:
Caribbean Fruit Fly
Crane Fly
Fungus Gnat
Hessian Fly
Mushroom Fly
Oriental Fruit Fly
Phorid Fly
Mediterranean Fruit Fly
Melon Fly
Shore Fly
Walnut Husk Fly

Grasshoppers and Locusts Leaf Tiers and Leaffolders

Leafhoppers, such as: Grape Leafhopper Potato Leafhopper Varigated Leafhopper

Leafminers, such as:
Boxwood Leafminer
Citrus Leafminer
Elm Leafminer
Holly Leafminer
Serpentine Leafminer

Leafrollers
Leaf perforators

Marsh Crane Flies Mealybugs

Midges, such as: Chrysanthemum Gall Midge Douglas Fir Midge Rose Midge

#### Millipedes

Mites, such as:
Banks Mite
Clover Mite
Citrus Rust Mite
Citrus Red Mite
European Red Mite
Hemlock Rust Mite
Honylocust Mite
Pacific Mite
Sprüce Mite
Two-spotted Mite

Moths, such as: Amorbia Almond Moth Artichoke Plume Moth Codling Moth Cranberry Girdler Moth European Pine Shoot Moth Grape Berry Moth Gypsy Moth Head Moth Oriental Fruit Moth Pine Tip Moth Sunflower Bud Moth Sunflower Moth Tiger Moth Tóbacco Hornworm Moth Tufted Apple Bud Moth Tussock Moth

Nematodes, such as:
Banana nematode
Citrus nematode
Cyst nematode
Dagger nematode
Lesion nematode
Root knot nematode
Stem nematode

Phylloxera, such as: Grape Phylloxera

Psyllids Sawflies

Scales, such as:
Azalea Bark Scale
Black Scale
Brown Soft Scale
California Red Scale
Camellia Scale
Coffee Scale
Cottony-curbion Scale
Fern Scale
Florida Red Scale
Green Scale

Juniper Scale Pine Needle Scale Purple Scale Rose Scale San Jose Scale Sugar Pine Scale Tea Scale Wax Scale

Sowbugs (Pillbugs)

Thrips, such as: Citrus Thrips Flower Thrips

Gladiolus Thrips Onion Thrips Pear Thrips Thrips palmi Tobacco Thrips Western Flower Thrips

Webworms, such as: Fall Webworm Sod Webworm

Whiteflies, such as: Ash Whitefly Banded-wing Whitefly Bayberry Whitefly Citrus Whitefly

Cloudy-winged Whitefly Greenhouse Whitefly Silverleaf Whitefly Sweetpotato Whitefly Variegated Whitefly Woolly Whitefly

## CROPS ON WHICH DAZA 4.5WDG CAN BE USED

DAZA 4.5WDG can be used indoors and outdoors. Plants may be potted, grown in the soil or soiless mixtures or grown hydroponically.

BEDDING PLANTS, FLOWERS, POTTED PLANTS AND FOLIAGE PLANTS, such as: Gerbera

Actinopteris African Violet Aglaonema Allamanda Algerian Ivy Alocasia Anthurium Aphelandra Artemisia Aster Aucuba Ilex

Azalea Baby's Breath Begonia Boouganvillea Boston Fern Boxwood Brachycome Cacti Calabrese' Caladium Calla Calathea Calendula Carnation Chrysanthemum Coleus Columbine Dahlia Daisy Daylily Delphinium Dianthus Dieffenbachia Dusty Miller Easter Lily English Ivy Euphorbia Fern Ficus Foxglove

Freezia

Fuchsia

Gaillardia

Gardenia

Geranium

Gladioli Gloxinia Gypsophilla Hedera Hibiscus Impatiens Iris Lily Manvilla Marigold Nasturtium Pansy Pelargonium Peony Peperomia Petunia Philodendron Phlox Photinia Pittosporum Pinks Poinsettia Pothos Portulaca Primrose Rosemary Rose Rubberplant Salvia Schefflera Sedum Sempervivum Snapdragon

Spathiphyllum Stock Syngonium Verbena Vinca Wandering Jew Zinnia

ORNAMENTALS, such as:

African Violet Ageratum Arvborvitae

Aster Aucuba Illex Azalea Begonia Boxwood Cacti Calendula Calla Camella Camellia Carnation Ceanothus Chrysanthemum Cineraria

Coleus Cotoneaster Cyclmen Daffodil Dahlia Delphinium Dogwood Ficus Foliage Plants Fuchsia Gardenia Geranium Gloxinia Hyacinth Hydrangea . Iris Ivy Lily

Maidenhair Fern Marigold Narcissus Orchid Pansy Pelargonium Peony Phlox Photinic -Pittosporum. Poinsettia Pyracantha , Rhododendron

Rubber Plant Snapdragon Stock Tulip Wandering Jew White Cedar White Pine Yew Yucca Zinnia

## TREES AND SHRUBS, such as:

Andromeda
Arborvitae
Ash
Austrian Pine
Azalea
Beech
Birch
Birdsnest Spruce
Blue Spruce
Boxwood
Butternut

Chamaecyparis

Cedar

Cherry Crabapple Cotoneaster Cyprus Dogwood Douglas Fir Elm Euonymus Firethorn Forsythia Hackberry Hawthorn Hemlock Hickory Holly Honey locust Horse Chestnut

Juniper Larch Laurel Lilac Linden London Plane Magnolia Manvilla Maple Mimosa Mountain Ash Myrtle Oak Pachysandra Peach Pine

## TURFGRASS, such as:

bentgrass Bermuda Grass

Planetree

Poplar

Privet

Quince

Spruce

Sycamore

bluegrass

annual bluegrass centipede grass fescue ryegrass annual ryegrass

perennial ryegrass
St. Augustine
wheatgrass
zoysia Grass

#### BRASSICA (Cole) CROPS, such as:

broccoli Brussels sprouts bok choy cabbage Chinese cabbage cauliflower

## BULB VEGETABLES, such as:

garlic leek onion shallot

## CEREAL GRAINS, such as:

barley
buckwheat
corn, field
corn, sweet
corn, pop
millet
oats
rice
rye
sorghum
triticale
wheat

#### CITRUS FRUITS, such as:

calamandin citrus citron grapefruit kumquat lemon limes

mandarin (tangerine) orange, sour orange, sweet pummelo satsuma mandarin

## CUCURBIT VEGETABLES. such

balsam pear (bitter melon)
Chinese waxgourd
citron melon
cucumber
gherkin
gourds
cantaloupe
casaba
crenshaw
honeydew

honeyballs

pumpkin

mango melon

squash watermelon

#### FIBER CROPS, such as:

cotton flax kenaf

such as: alfalfa

## FORAGE AND FODDER CROPS.

annual ryegrass
Bermuda grass
bluegrass
clover
fescue
hay (mixed)
kudzu
lespedeza
lupine
orchard grass
pasture (mixed)
perennial ryegrass

redtop sainfoin timothy trefoil vetches wheatgrasses

#### FRUITING VEGETABLES, such as:

eggplant ground cherry pepinos peppers tomatillo tomato

#### HERBS AND SPICES, such as:

anise balm basil borage burnnet camomile caraway catnip chives celery coriander costmary cumin curry leaf dandelion dill fennel fenugreek horehound hyssop

mint , , , , , marigole, marjoram, , , , , nasturtium ', , pennyroyal , rosemary , , , , rue sage

savory
sweet bay
tansy
tarragon
thyme
wintergreen
woodruff
wormwood

## LEAFY VEGETABLES, such s:

Chineese spinach celery chervil collards corn salad

chrysanthemum (edible)

cress
endive
fennel
kale
kohlrabi
lettuce
mustard greens
orach
parsley
rhubarb
spinach
Swiss chard
turnip tops

#### LEGUMINOUS CROPS, such as:

beans (Phaseolus, Lupinus, Vicia,

Vigna spp)

chick peas (garbanzos)

lentil

peas (Pisum spp)

soybeans

#### NUTS, such as:

almond
beach nut
Brazil nut
butternut
cashew
chestnut
chinquapin
filberts (hazelnuts)
hickory nuts
lychee
macadamia
pecan
pistachio
walnuts

## OILSEED CROPS, such as:

canola
castors
crambe
guar
jojoba
peanuts
rape
safflower
sesame
soybean
sunflower

## POME FRUITS, such as:

apple crabapple loquat mayhaws pear quince jujube

#### ROOT AND TUBER CROPS, such

<u>as:</u> beet, red beet, sugar carrot cassava celeriac chervil dasheen (taro) ginger horseradish jicama parsnips potato radish radish, Japanese (Daikon) rutabaga salisfy sweet potato tumeric turnip yam yam bean

#### STONE FRUITS, such as:

apricot cherry, sour cherry, sweet nectarine peach plum prune

such as:

## SMALL FRUITS AND BERRIES.

blackberry blueberry boysenberry cranberry current dewberry elderberry gooseberry grape huckleberry loganberry olives olallie berry raspberry strawberry youngberry

## TROPICAL FRUITS, such as:

breadfruit
banana
cherimoya
durian
guava
longan
malanga
mango
mangosteen
papaya
passion fruit
plantain
rambutan
starfruit

as:

artichoke

abiu

atemoya

### MISCELLANEOUS, CROPS, such

asparagus avocados birdseed cardone coffee cacao edible flowers feijoa figs hops guayule kiwi mushrooms agaricus oyster shitake okra palm papaya pawpaw persimmon pineapple sugar cane tamarillo tea tobaccowaterchestnut

NON-CROP AREAS RANGELAND BARRIER STRIPS RIGHTS OF WAY THEME PARKS WASTELANDS

watercress

Important Note: This product has been evaluated for phytotoxicity on a wide range of crops. However, since all combinations or sequences of pesticide sprays including fertilizers, surfactants and adjuvants have not been tested, it is recommended that a small area be sprayed first to make certain that no phytotoxicity occurs.

#### RE-ENTRY/PREHARVEST INTERVAL

This product can be applied up to and on the day of harvest. Workers may re-enter the treated area without protective clothing as soon as the spray has dried.

## MODE OF ACTION

This product controls targeted insect larvae when they ingest or come in contact with it, by interfering with the insect's ability to molt. It is effective on all larval stages and pupae.

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

## READ ALL DIRECTIONS BEFORE USING.

Dilute this product in water at a rate up to 20 grams active ingredient per acre. Apply using any suitable ground or aerial equipment, in a manner to obtain uniform and complete plant coverage. Avoid overspraying to the point of excessive runoff.

Application Rates for Whitefly and Other Greenhouse, Nursery and Interiorscape Pests			
Pests controlled by DAZA 4.5WDG	Rate per 100 gallons	Remarks	
Sweetpotato Whitefly (Including strain B)	6 to 10 oz.	Foliar application to larvae and nymphs.	
Greenhouse Whitefly	6 to 10 oz.	Foliar application to larvae and nymphs.	
Fungus Gnats	5 oz.	Apply as soil drench for maggot control.	
Western Flower Thrips	8.0 to 10 oz.	Suppression of larvae and adult feeding deterrence.	
Aphids	8 to 10 oz.	Suppression and adult feeding deterrence.	
Leafminers	8 to 10 oz.	Foliar application to larvae.	
Armyworms	6 to 10 oz.	Foliar application to larvae.	
Others  Bagworms  Borers  Budworms  Cankerworms  Cutworms  Gypsy Moths  Leafhoppers  Leafrollers  Sawflies  Tent Caterpillars  Webworms	6 to 10 oz.	Foliar application to nymphs/larvae.	
Black Vine Weevil Mushroom Fly	12 to 15.5 oz.* 15.5 oz.*	Soil and foliar application to larvae.  Apply as soil drench for maggot control.	
* Rate per acre.		+171+3 + 2 7 3	

Application Rates for Key Insect Pests in Vegetables, Fruits, Nuts and Agronomic Crops			
Pests controlled by DAZA 4.5WDG	Rate per Acre*	Remarks	
Aphids, such as; Cotton Aphid Greenpeach Aphid Hop Aphid Melon Aphid Potato Aphid	8 to 10 oz.	Foliar application, for suppression only	
Armyworms, such as: Beet Army worm Fall Armyworm	4 to 8 oz.	Foliar application to larvae	
Southern Armyworm Yellow Striped Armyworm		<b>-</b>	
Beetles, such as: Colorado Potato Beetle Cucurbit Beelte	4 to 8 oz.	Foliar application to larvae	
Borers, such as: Peachtwig Borer Peachtree Borer Mint Root Borer	8 to 10 oz.	Foliar application for adult deterrence and soil application to larvae	
Caterpillars, such as; Artichoke Plume Moth	8 to 10 oz.	Foliar application to larvae	
Cabbage Butterfly	4 to 8 oz.	ronar application to tarvae	
Corn Earworm	4 to 8 oz.		
Diamondback Moth	6 to 10 oz.		
Fruittree Leafroller	8 to 10 oz.	-	
Grape Leafroller	4 to 8 oz.	• •	
Hickory Shuckworm	8 to 10 oz.		
Imported Cabbageworm	4 to 8 oz.		
Navel Orangeworm	8 to 10 oz.		
Omnivorous Leafroller	4 to 8 oz.		
Tobacco Budworm	4 to 8 oz.		
Tobacco Hornworm	4 to 8 oz.		
Tomato Fruitworm	4 to 8 oz.		
Western Grapeleaf Skeletonizer	4 to 8 oz.		
Cutworms, such as;	9 to 10 co	Eatles emplication to leaves	
Citrus Cutworm	4 to 8 oz.	Foliar application to larvae	
Black Cutworm	4 to 8 oz.		
Variegated Cutworm	4 W 0 02.		
Loopers, such as;			
Cabbage Looper	4 to 8 oz.	Foliar application to larvae	
Soybean Looper	4 to 8 oz.		
Leafminers, such as		•	
Citrus Leafminer	8 to 10 oz.	Foliar application to larvae. Use with oil.	
Serpentine Leafminer	6 to 12 oz.		
Vegetable Leafminer	6 to 12.0 oz.	. :	
Leafhoppers, such as;			
Grape Leafhopper	10 to 15 oz.	Foliar application to nymphs. Use equipment	
Variegated Leafhopper	10 to 15 oz.	to target the undersides of leaves.	
		1	
Scales, such as: Coffee Scale	8 to 10 oz.	Foliar application. Use with oil.	
Whiteflies, such as;		1	
Greenhouse Whitefly	8 to 12 oz.	Foliar application to nyn.phs. Use equipment to	
Sweetpotato Whitefly	8 to 12 oz.	target undersides of leaves.	
*When using lower rates (under 10 oz.), co	ombine DAZA 4.5WDG	with an approved adjuvant such as a non-	
phytotoxic crop oil, up to 1%.		11	
(paytotoxic crop on, up to 170.			

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Always ensure good coverage by adjusting spray gallonage. Treat early for best control. Applications should be made when pests first appear and are in their early larval stages. Repeat applications every 10 days or as needed.

For best results, a spreader-sticker should be added at the recommended label rate.

Dilute solutions containing DAZA 4.5WDG should be maintained at a pH between 3 and 7, and applied soon after preparation. Do not store for later use.

This product may be pre-mixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer or other appropriate agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary (See Mixing Directions). Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result if uniform distribution is not achieved.

When pest populations are high, use the higher label rates.

#### SPRAY:

High volume- When plant foliage is dense, use the higher label rates and increase spray gallonage to obtain uniform and complete coverage.

Low/Ultra low volume- Apply DAZA 4.5WDG at rates of 4 to 15 oz/acre in a carrier appropriate for the application equipment. For best results, ensure uniform and complete plant coverage.

Aerial Application- DAZA 4.5WDG may be aerially applied at rates of 4 to 15 oz./acre using suitable equipment such as fixed wing aircraft or helicopters. Select appropriate carrier and equipment to provide uniform and complete coverage.

## DRENCH/CHEMIGATION:

This product is effective as a soil drench for controlling soil-borne insect larvae (e.g. Fungus Gnats).

It is also effective as a soil drench for controlling foliar and soil-borne pests, particularly when alternated with DAZA 4.5WDG foliar sprays.

Apply DAZA 4.5WDG in sufficient water and for sufficient duration so as to distribute the recommended rate evenly to the entire treated area.

Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil, but do not cause significant surface runoff or excessive drip from pots.

#### TURF GRASS:

DAZA 4.5WDG should always be applied as a spray in sufficient water to assure thorough coverage of the foliage or soil, depending on the type of application.

Equipment - Use conventional ground or aerial spray equipment that allows for uniform coverage of the targeted treatment area, such as hand or power-operated spray equipment, or hose-end applicators.

Application - For surface feeders - For control of armyworms, cutworms and sod webworms in turfgrass: Apply at a rate up to 20 g a.i./acre (0.50 g a.i./1,000 sq. ft.) per acre. Use the higher label rates for moderate to heavy insect infestations.

Subsurface feeders - For control of white grubs, chinch bugs, and billbugs in turfgrass: Apply at a rate up to 20 g a.i./acre (0.50 g a.i./1,000 sq. ft.) per application. Sprinkle irrigate with 1 to 2 inches of water following treatment. Repeat application as needed.

Irrigate well before applying Repeat application as needed. Use up to 5 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet (up to 218 gallons/A) to obtain good coverage. For all applications use sufficient water rate to obtain thorough uniform coverage.

## MIXING DIRECTIONS

DAZA 4.5WDG WITH WATER: Always prepare DAZA 4.5WDG in a slurry before pouring it into the spray tank. For every ounce of DAZA 4.5WDG, use 2 to 4 oz of water to make the slurry.

#### For best results,

- 1. Use clean equipment.
- 2. Fill tank 1/2 full to 3/4 full with water and begin agitation.
- 3. Add DAZA 4.5WDG slurry to the tank.
- 4. Fill the tank completely with water and mix thoroughly before applying.
- 5. Adjust spray solution to between 3 and 7 pH, if necessary.
- 6. Add spreader-sticker at recommended label rates.
- 7. Pesticide mix should be applied immediately after mixing.
- 8. If the mixture is not applied immediately, agitate before application.
- 9. Thoroughly clean equipment following application.

## TANK MIXTURES OR FLUID FERTILIZERS:

- 1. Before using this product in a tank mix with fertilizer or registered pesticide, determine compatibility by conducting a compatibility test with a small amount of each product.
- 2. Observe all cautions and limitations on labels of all products used in combination.
- 3. Follow all tank mix directions and observe limitations listed in the combination product(s) label.

#### COMPATIBILITY TEST

A compatibility test should be performed before tank mixing this product with other product(s) or liquid fertilizer(s). If the mixtures are incompatible, do not use the mixture. For additional mixing information or assistance call AGRIDYNE's Customer Service at 1(800)657-3090.

#### CHEMIGATION:

Refer to supplemental labeling entitled "AgriDyne's Chemigation Bulletin" for use directions for chemigation. Do not apply this product through any irrigation system unless the supplemental labeling on chemigation is followed.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**GENERAL:** Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse container.

STORAGE: Do not store above 100 degrees F or below -20 degrees F for extended periods of time. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Do not re-use as a container. Triple rinse or equivalent. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in an incinerator or landfill or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

## LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

Read this Limited Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product.

AgriDyne Technologies, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and if used in accordance with directions for use, is fit for the purpose referred to. It is impossible, however, to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of AgriDyne Technologies Inc. All such risks are expressly assumed by the buyer.

AgriDyne Technologies, Inc. makes no other warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose nor any other express or implied warranty except as stated above; Under no circumstances shall the manufacturer be held liable for consequential or indirect damages resulting from the use of handling of this product. Damages caused by this product shall be limited to the purchase price.

Lot No.