

1 → **ACARAMORT**  
 AGRICULTURAL MITICIDE  
 RECOMMENDED FOR AGRICULTURAL USE ONLY

2 → **AGRICOQUEM INTERNATIONAL**

3 → **COMPOSITION**

4 →

Active ingredients: (% by weight)	
Propargite [2-(p-tert-butylphenoxy) cyclohexyl 2-propynyl sulfite]*	73.0%
Inert ingredients	27.0%
Total	100.0%

\* Contains 6.55 lb. technical PROPARGITE per gallon

5 → AGRICOQUEM INTERNATIONAL, INC. PETROVILLE, PA 19099  
 EPA REG. No. 999-909  
 EPA EST. No. 9999-PA-1  
 ACARAMORT is a registered product of Agricoquem International, Inc.  
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6 → **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**  
**DANGER • PELIGRO**

TO THE USER: 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.)

7 → **STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT**

**If in eyes:** Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water. See a physician.  
**If inhaled:** Remove person to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if symptoms indicate. Call a physician.  
**If on skin:** Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Get medical attention.  
**If swallowed:** Do not induce vomiting. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites or gelatin solution. If these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**  
**HAZARDOUS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**  
**DANGER**

8 → Corrosive, causes eye damage. May be fatal if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wash hands and face thoroughly with soap and water after use and before eating, drinking or smoking.

9 → **PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category C on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

**Applicators and Other Handlers Must Wear:** A long-sleeved shirt and long pants; chemical-resistant gloves such as Nitrile, Butyl, barrier laminate, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride, or viton; shoes plus socks; protective eye wear; chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure; chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing or loading dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C). Applicators, if applying more than 2 pints of ACARAMORT per acre in air blast equipment to citrus, must be in an enclosed cab. 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.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard(WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

8 → **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
  - 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.

10 → **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes, and potholes). Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

**PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

Flammable. Keep away from heat and open flame.

**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, 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), notification to workers, and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

**11** → Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 7 days.

Exception: After the first 48 hours or the REI, workers may enter the treated area to perform hand labor or other tasks involving contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, without time limit, if they wear the early-entry personal protective equipment listed below.

**15** → 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, appears below.

- coveralls
- chemical-resistant headgear
- chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile, butyl, barrier laminate, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride or viton
- shoes plus socks
- protective eye wear

**12** → Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at the entrances to treated areas.

**USE RESTRICTIONS**

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not mix ACARAMORT with alkaline materials (such as lime, Bordeaux mixture or lime sulfur) or with materials containing a large amount of petroleum type solvents.

Do not use in spray solution above pH 10.

Do not plant any food or feed crop in rotation within 6 month after last application of propargite unless the crop is a registered use for propargite.

Cotton—Apply only before bolls open. Do not feed treated foliage or cotton trash to livestock.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

← **12**  
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

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. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

← **13**  
ACARAMORT is a liquid emulsifiable concentrate for preparing sprays to control banks grass, Pacific spider, strawberry spider and two-spotted spider mites.

← **12**  
ACARAMORT is not systemic in action, therefore complete coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces and of fruit is necessary for effective control.

After three-quarters full of water, add recommended dosage (from table) of ACARAMORT to the spray tank. Fill tank, agitate and spray thoroughly to cover foliage and fruit for best results.

**DOSAGE INSTRUCTIONS**

Crop	Mites Controlled	Timing of Application	Amount of Acaramort per Acre	Gallons of Spray Solution per Acre		Total Number of Sprays per Year	Earliest Harvest Days After Applications
				Ground Application	Aerial Application		
COTTON	Strawberry spider Pacific spider	Early	1 pint	15 to 30	Not recommended	3	Before bolls open
		Mid-season to Layby	1.5 to 2 pints	25 to 40	—		
	Layby	2 pints	—	5 to 15			
	Layby to boll opening	2 pints	25 to 50	5 to 15			

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**14** → Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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 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.

## PARTS OF A PESTICIDE LABEL

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The following is a description of the information found on a typical pesticide label. Most of the items listed are always found on all labels, but some, such as the common name, may sometimes be absent. As you will see on this sample label, items of information are not necessarily confined to a single part of the label text. Certain types of information may be scattered through various label sections. Some information may be repeated in two or more sections. Since labels do not follow a standardized format and are often difficult to read, it is useful to know what information you can expect to find when you read a label.

- 1 BRAND NAME.** The brand name is the commercial name of the pesticide. It is usually the largest and most noticeable word on the label.
- 2 MANUFACTURER.** The manufacturer is the company that makes or packages the pesticide product. Often the manufacturer is the company that produces the actual pesticide, but sometimes the name that appears on the label reflects a company that purchases the chemical from the basic producer and then packages it for sale.
- 3 CHEMICAL NAME.** The chemical name of a pesticide is the chemical formula of the active ingredient. It is always found in the ingredients statement of a pesticide label. If the common name is not available, medical personnel can use the chemical name to determine the correct treatment for victims of pesticide exposure.
- 4 COMMON NAME.** The common name of a pesticide is the generic name of the active ingredient. Usually, the common name is included on the pesticide label as part of the ingredients statement. Some pesticides have no common name. Sometimes, the manufacturer chooses not to put the common name on the product label. In a medical emergency it is important for medical personnel to know the common name of the pesticide in order to provide the appropriate treatment. If it is not included on the pesticide label, it will be included on the Material Safety Data Sheet.
- 5 EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER.** The EPA registration number is the number assigned to each pesticide product by the US Environmental Protection Agency. Like the common or chemical name, the EPA registration number can be useful to medical personnel. Sometimes there are so-called "inert" ingredients in a pesticide formulation that are at least as potentially harmful as the active ingredient. Having the registration number gives medical personnel a way of identifying the product to the manufacturer who may then be able to provide necessary information about harmful ingredients in the formulation that are not listed on the product label.
- 6 SIGNAL WORD.** The signal word gives the user a general idea of how toxic or harmful a pesticide product is to people. The signal word is always on the front of the label in easily seen letters. Highly hazardous pesticides will always have the word "**DANGER**" on the label. If the pesticide is hazardous because it is highly poisonous, the word "**POISON**" accompanied by a skull and crossbones will appear on the label along with "**DANGER**". Pesticides that are moderately hazardous or toxic will always have the word "**WARNING**" on the label. The least hazardous pesticides have the word "**CAUTION**" on the label. Even these pesticides can be harmful if they are used carelessly.
- 7 STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT.** The first aid instructions on a label are usually found in a section called the "statement of practical treatment." Sometimes there will be instructions for medical personnel included in the same section.

*This mock pesticide product label was developed for training purposes by Melanie Zavala, UC Statewide IPM Project*

**8 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.** The precautionary statements describe specific measures which must be taken to avoid injury when applying, storing or otherwise handling the pesticide. This part of the label describes how the pesticide can harm people. For example, it may be stated that the pesticide is quickly absorbed through the skin or lungs. There may be a warning that it is corrosive and can cause chemical burns. Instructions to the handler to wash before eating or smoking, and reminders to change clothing and bathe after using the product are also considered part of the precautionary statements. Physical hazards such as flammability are included in the precautionary statements. This type of information may be found in more than one section of the label.

**9 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.** Personal protective equipment includes the special clothing and devices which should be worn when handling the pesticide. It is sometimes referred to as PPE. PPE varies according to how dangerous the pesticide is, and to how it is being handled. For example, the PPE for a mixer or loader will be different than that used by the person applying the pesticide. Like the precautionary statements, the personal protective equipment information may be found in more than one section of the label.

**10 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION STATEMENTS.** Since many pesticides can harm the environment if misused, all labels must include information on how to protect non-target animals and plants, water sources and air quality.

**11 RESTRICTED-ENTRY STATEMENTS.** After any pesticide application there is always a period of time when people cannot enter the treated area. This waiting period may vary from 4 hours up to 3 days. The required waiting period is included on the label along with permitted exceptions for certain workers under specific circumstances. California often has longer restricted-entry limitations than other parts of the country. Since these limitations are only in effect in California, they will not necessarily be found on the pesticide label. Nevertheless, all California pesticide handlers must follow these State limitations.

**12 DIRECTIONS FOR USE.** A large part of the label text is dedicated to the directions for use. These include mixing, loading, application instructions, and the recommendations table. The recommendations table lists the sites or crops on which the pesticide can be used; the pests that are controlled, and the application rates, timing, and limitations or restrictions. The pesticide can only be used on the crops or sites listed on the label.

**13 TYPE OF FORMULATION.** In order to mix and apply a pesticide effectively, the user must know how the product is formulated. Pesticides come in a variety of forms. Some are applied directly from the container, but most are concentrates that must be mixed with water. There are both dry and liquid concentrates and some are water soluble while others are not. In order to follow the correct mixing procedures, the handler must know if the concentrate will form a solution or if it requires special treatment to put it and keep it in suspension once it has been added to the spray tank. Often the brand name will indicate the formulation type. For example, in Malawet 50 WP, the "WP" indicates a wettable powder formulation. Since all wettable powders are insoluble and require constant agitation to stay in suspension, the user immediately knows how to work with this material simply by looking at the brand name. Sometimes the ingredients statement tells how the product is formulated. Occasionally, it is difficult to find the formulation information on a pesticide label.

**14 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL DIRECTIONS.** Storage and disposal instructions are usually found at the end of the label. Disposal regulations vary between states and even counties, so a person responsible for disposing of unused pesticides and empty pesticide containers will have to check with local authorities to determine correct disposal procedures.

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