

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
DUE TO TOXICITY TO FISH AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS.
For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators, or persons under their direct supervision, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

FENPROPATHRIN	GROUP	3A	INSECTICIDE
---------------	-------	-----------	-------------



FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need (SLN) Label

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON



EPA Reg. No. 59639-35
EPA SLN No. WA-020014

FOR CONTROL OF STINKBUGS ON APPLE AND PEAR BY AERIAL APPLICATION

This label for Danitol® 2.4 EC Spray expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2028.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on this SLN label and the EPA registered label.

CROPS	PEST	PRODUCT/ACRE	SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS
Apple Pear Non-Crop Borders next to Apple and Pear Orchards	Stinkbug	16 to 21-1/3 fl oz (0.3 to 0.4 lb ai/A)	<p>Ground application is the preferred method of application to ensure uniform coverage of fruit and foliage. Aerial application of <i>Danitol</i> 2.4 EC for control of stinkbugs in apple and pear may be made when orchard conditions make ground application impractical (such as bins, props and low hanging limbs due to heavy fruit loads shortly before harvest). Control with aerial application may not be equal to ground application.</p> <p>Orchard border rows and vegetation surrounding the orchard should be inspected prior to treatment to verify the presence of stinkbugs.</p> <p>Apply <i>Danitol</i> 2.4 EC Spray with air or ground equipment to non-crop borders adjacent to apple and pear orchards in sufficient water to ensure uniform coverage (minimum of 10 gal/acre by air and minimum of 20 gallons per acre by ground).</p> <p>Ground application to orchard rows should be made as a full coverage spray with air-blast spray equipment in a minimum of 75 to 100 gal/acre.</p>

RESTRICTIONS/PRECAUTIONS

- For use under this SLN label, do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.
- Do not apply within fourteen (14) days of harvest.
- Do not exceed 42-2/3 fl oz (0.8 lb ai fenpropathrin) total application of *Danitol* 2.4 EC Spray per acre per season.
- This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or broadleaf weeds.
- Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming trees or broadleaf weeds. Broadleaf weed bloom must be controlled prior to application.
- Do not feed or allow livestock to graze on cover crops from treated orchards.

Mandatory Spray Drift Management

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Airblast Applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Vegetative Filter Strips:

This requirement is separate and in addition to buffer zones to aquatic areas, which are still required if a vegetative filter strip is present.

Construct and maintain a vegetative filter strip, according to the width specified below, of grass or other permanent vegetation between the field edge and nearby down gradient aquatic habitat (such as, but not limited to, lakes; reservoirs; rivers; streams; marshes or natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish farm ponds).

Only apply products containing fenpropathrin onto fields where a maintained vegetative filter strip of at least **25 feet** exists between the field edge and where a down gradient aquatic habitat exists. This minimum required width of 25 feet may be reduced or removed under the following conditions:

- For Western irrigated agriculture, a maintained vegetative filter strip of at least 10 feet wide is required. Western irrigated agriculture is defined as irrigated farmland in the following states: WA, OR, CA, ID, NV, UT, AZ, MT, WY, CO, NM, and TX (west of I-35).
 - For Western irrigated agriculture, if a sediment control basin is present, a vegetative filter strip is not required.

For further guidance on vegetated filter strips, refer to the following publication for information on constructing and maintaining effective buffers: Conservation Buffers to Reduce Pesticide Losses. Natural Resources Conservation Services.

<https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0331-0175>

Pollinator Protections:

- This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. **Protect pollinating insects by following label directions intended to minimize drift and to reduce risk to these organisms.**
- Following best management practices can help reduce risk to terrestrial pollinators. Examples of best management practices include applying pesticides in the evening and at night when pollinators are not foraging and checking to confirm hive locations before spraying. For additional resources on pollinator best management practices, visit <https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection/find-best-management-practices-protect-pollinators>.
- Managed pollinator protection plans are developed by states/tribes to promote communication between growers, landowners, farmers, beekeepers, pesticide users, and other pest management professionals to reduce exposure of bees to pesticides. If available, visit state plans for additional information on how to protect pollinators.
- How to Report Bee Kills: It is recommended that users contact both the state lead agency and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to report bee kills due to pesticide application. Bee kills can be reported to EPA at beekill@epa.gov. To contact your state lead agency, see the current listing of state pesticide regulatory agencies at the National Pesticide Information Center's website: http://npic.orst.edu/reg/state_agencies.html.

WSDA Aquatic Advisory:

This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms and is toxic to wildlife. *Danitol* 2.4 EC Spray should not be used in accordance with this SLN label where impact on listed threatened or endangered species is likely. You may refer to the Natural Resources Assessment Section on WSDA's website for additional information related to pesticide use and endangered species protection. Information from EPA about no-spray buffers zones is available on the WSDA website under Endangered Species/Buffers. Pesticide applicators may use the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's SalmonScape mapping tool available on their website to determine if listed salmonid species occur in or near a proposed application site.

WSDA Container Disposal Guidance:

Pesticide containers must be properly cleaned prior to disposal. The best time to clean empty pesticide containers is during mixing and loading, because residue can be difficult to remove after it dries. Triple rinse (or pressure rinse) the pesticide container, empty all pesticide rinse water into the spray tank, and apply to a labeled crop or site. Recycling cleaned containers is the best method of container disposal. Information regarding the recycling of empty and cleaned plastic pesticide containers in Washington is available on the WSDA website under the Waste Pesticide Program. Cleaned containers may also be disposed of in a sanitary landfill, if permitted by the county. Burning is not a legal method of container disposal in Washington.

FIFRA § 24(c) Registrant: Valent U.S.A. LLC
P. O. Box 5075
San Ramon, CA 94583

Danitol is a registered trademark of Sumitomo Chemical Company, Ltd.