

ETOXAZOLE    GROUP    10B    ACARICIDE

**FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need (SLN) Label****FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON**

**EPA Reg. No. 59639-138**  
**EPA SLN No. WA-090001**

**FOR MITE CONTROL IN ALFALFA AND CARROT GROWN FOR SEED ONLY**

**This label for Zeal® Miticide<sup>1</sup> expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2028.**

Active Ingredient	By Wt.
Etoxazole* .....	72%
Other Ingredients .....	28%
Total .....	100%

\*2-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-4-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-ethoxyphenyl]-4,5-dihydrooxazole

**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 application.

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

***Zeal Miticide<sup>1</sup>***  
**Alfalfa and Carrot Grown for Seed Only**

Crop	Pests	Product Rate (oz/A)	Special Instructions
Alfalfa and Carrot – Grown for Seed Only	Two-Spotted Spider Mites	2.0 – 3.0 oz (0.09 to 0.135 lb ai/A)	<p>Apply by ground in a minimum of 20 gal per acre or by air at 10 gal per acre. Coverage is essential for good control. Use of higher water volume will assure better coverage.</p> <p>Best results are achieved when mite populations are low. <i>Zeal Miticide<sup>1</sup></i> is predominately an ovicide/larvicide and should be used early in the life cycle of mites. Apply <i>Zeal Miticide<sup>1</sup></i> at threshold for your area but not greater than the maximum rate listed.</p> <p><i>Zeal Miticide<sup>1</sup></i> kills mite eggs and nymphs and prevents adults from laying viable eggs. It inhibits the molting process in juvenile mites but does not kill mite adults.</p>

**RESTRICTIONS/PRECAUTIONS:**

- For use in accordance with 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 12 hours.
- Do not apply more than 3 oz (0.135 lb ai/A) *Zeal* Miticide<sup>1</sup> per acre per season or make more than one application per season.
- Do not apply to carrots grown for fresh market or processing.
- Do not apply to alfalfa grown for fresh market or processing. Do not use treated alfalfa seed for sprouting. Do not use alfalfa seed crop for hay or forage until after 365 days following treatment.

**Crops Grown For Seed:**

- All alfalfa or carrot seed screenings shall be disposed of in such a way that they cannot be distributed or used for human food or animal feed. The seed conditioner shall keep records of screening disposal for three years from the date of disposal and shall furnish the records to the director immediately upon request. Conditioner disposal records shall consist of documentation of on-farm disposal, disposal at a controlled dumpsite, incinerator, composter or other equivalent disposal site and shall include the lot numbers, amount of material disposed of, the grower(s), and the date of disposal.
- No portion of the alfalfa or carrot seed plant, including but not limited to green chop, hay, pellets, meal, whole seed, cracked seed, roots, bulbs, leaves and seed screenings may be used or distributed for food or feed purposes.
- Alfalfa or carrot seed shall bear a tag or container label which forbids use of the seed for human consumption or animal feed.
- Alfalfa or carrot seed may not be distributed for human consumption or animal feed.

**WSDA's Aquatic Toxicity Advisory**

This product is toxic to freshwater and marine/estuarine aquatic invertebrates, including oysters and shrimp. *Zeal* Miticide<sup>1</sup> 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.

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 apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

The active ingredient in this product is extremely toxic to freshwater invertebrates, which are a food source for salmon and other fish species. Caution is advised to avoid drift and runoff into fish bearing waters.

## RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, *Zeal Miticide*<sup>1</sup> contains a Group 10B acaricide. Any mite population may contain individuals naturally resistant to *Zeal Miticide*<sup>1</sup> and other Group10B. The resistant individuals may dominate the mite population if this group of acaricide are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay acaricide resistance, take the following steps:

- Rotate the use of *Zeal Miticide*<sup>1</sup> or other Group 10B acaricide within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests.
- Use tank mixtures with acaricide from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Do not rely on the same mixture repeatedly for the same pest population. Consider any known cross-resistance issues (for the targeted pests) between the individual components of the mixture. In addition, consider the following recommendations provided by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC):
  - Individual acaricide selected for use in mixtures should be highly effective and be applied at the rates at which they are individually registered for use against the target species.
  - Mixtures with components having the same IRAC mode of action classification are not recommended for insect resistance management.
  - When using mixtures, consider any known cross-resistance issues between the individual components for the targeted pest(s).
  - Mixtures become less effective if resistance is already developing to one or both active ingredients, but they may still provide pest management benefits.
  - The insect resistance management benefits of an insecticide mixture are greatest if the two components have similar periods of residual insecticidal activity. Mixtures of insecticides with unequal periods of residual insecticide activity may offer an insect resistance management benefits only for the period where both insecticides are active.
- Adopt an integrated pest management program for acaricide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, crop rotation, record keeping, and which considers cultural, biological, and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist or certified pest control advisor.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.

For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Valent U.S.A. LLC at 800-6-VALENT (682-5368).

### 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  
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