

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

DANGER  **POISON**

Fatal if swallowed. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Causes skin burns. May be fatal if absorbed through the skin. May be fatal if inhaled. Do not get on skin, in eyes, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapor or spray mist. Wear protective clothing, eyewear, and respiratory protection as listed under "Personal Protective Equipment."

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Handlers and Applicators who apply product by the Solution Method must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Socks and shoes
- Chemical resistant gloves (barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils., nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils., neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils., natural rubber ≥ 14 mils., polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils.)
- Protective eyewear such as goggles
- Half-face respirator with cartridge and/or particulate filter

Handlers and Applicators who apply product by the Vaporizer Method must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Socks and shoes
- Chemical resistant gloves (barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils., nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils., neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils., natural rubber ≥ 14 mils., polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils.)
- Protective eyewear (goggles or face shield)
- Half-face respirator with cartridge and/or particulate filter

User Safety Requirements:

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/ maintaining PPE. If no such instructions are provided for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Oxalic Acid Dihydrate

For Varroa mite control on bees

Active Ingredient:
Oxalic Acid Dihydrate:..... 97.0%
Inert Ingredients: 3.0%
TOTAL:..... 100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER-PELIGRO **POISON**



FIRST AID

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 by the poison control center or doctor. -Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
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, then continue rinsing eye. -Call a poison control center or doctor for advice.
If on skin or clothing	-Take off contaminated clothing. -Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. - Call a poison control center or doctor for advice.
If inhaled	-Move person to fresh air. -If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, if possible. DO NOT use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance, use respiratory medical device. -Call a poison control center or doctor for advice.

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

For non-emergency information concerning this product, call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378 seven days a week, 6:30 am to 4:30 pm Pacific Time (NPIC Website: www.npic.orst.edu).

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Treatment should be rapidly instituted by giving a dilute solution of calcium lactate, limewater, finely pulverized chalk, plaster, and/or milk to supply large amounts of calcium to inactivate oxalate by forming an insoluble calcium salt in the stomach. Gastric lavage is controversial, since this may compound an already severe corrosive lesion in the esophagus or stomach. However, if used, gastric lavage should be done with limewater (calcium hydroxide). Intravenous gluconate or calcium chloride solutions should be given to prevent hypocalcemic tetany; in severe cases parathyroid extract also has been given. Additionally, acute renal failure should be anticipated, and careful fluid management is necessary. Metabolically its toxicity is believed to be due to the capacity of oxalic acid to immobilize calcium and thus upset the calcium-potassium ratio in critical tissues. Effective therapy against burns from oxalic acid involves replacement of calcium.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

READ THIS LABEL: Read the entire label. This product must be used strictly in accordance with this label's precautionary statements and use directions, as well as with all applicable State and Federal laws and regulations.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

Oxalic Acid Dihydrate applications are for outdoor use only.

DO NOT use in enclosed overwintering areas.

Use only in late fall or early spring when little or no brood is present. Oxalic Acid Dihydrate might damage bee brood. Oxalic Acid Dihydrate will not control Varroa mites in capped brood.

Do not use when honey supers are in place to prevent contamination of marketable honey.

Apply only when monitoring indicates treatment is required. Consult state guidelines and local extension experts for monitoring protocols and thresholds for treatment.

(See next page for additional DIRECTIONS FOR USE)

**Brushy Mountain Bee Farm
610 Bethany Church Road
Moravian Falls, NC 28654**

EPA Reg. No. 91266-1 -91832

EPA Est. No. 73291-NC-001

Net Contents: _____

Batch Code No.: _____

EPA Reg. No. 91266-1-91832

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Rev. 10/16/15

DIRECTIONS FOR USE, continued

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS:

Oxalic acid is used to treat colonies during low brood periods, packages, or swarms. This product can also be used as a "clean up" Varroa treatment following the application of a different acaricide where Varroa infestations continue to be problematic.

SOLUTION METHOD:

NOTE: To completely dissolve Oxalic Acid Dihydrate, use warm syrup.

Dissolve 35 g of Oxalic Acid Dihydrate in 1 liter of 1:1 sugar: water (weight:volume). Smoke bees down from the top bars. With a syringe or an applicator, trickle 5 ml of this solution directly onto the bees in each occupied bee space in each brood box. The maximum dose is 50 ml per colony whether bees are in nucs, single, or multiple brood chambers. Under certain unfavorable conditions (e.g., weak colonies, unfavorable overwintering conditions), this application methods may cause some bee mortality or overwintering bee loss.

VAPORIZER METHOD:

Apply only to outdoor colonies with a restricted lower hive entrance. Seal all upper hive entrances and cracks with tape to avoid escape of Oxalic Acid vapor. Smoke bees up from the bottom board. Place 1.0 g per brood chamber of Oxalic Acid Dihydrate powder into vaporizer. Follow the vaporizer manufacturer's directions for use. Insert the vaporizer apparatus through the bottom entrance. Apply heat until all Oxalic Acid has sublimated.

SPRAYING PACKAGE BEES

Ensure bees are clustered before applying oxalic acid (for example store in cool dark location 24 hours before application).

Spray broodless package bees with a 1:1 sugar:water solution at least 2 hours before spraying with oxalic acid. This allows bees to fill honey stomachs with sugar water reducing ingestion of oxalic acid.

Mix a 2.8% oxalic acid solution by dissolving 35 g of Oxalic Acid Dihydrate in 1 liter of 1:1 sugar: water (weight:volume). Evenly apply 3.0 mL of 2.8% oxalic acid solution per 1,000 bees using a pump sprayer or battery powered sprayer (for example, a typical 2 lb package contains approximately 7,000 bees which requires 21 mL of solution). Apply solution evenly on both sides of the package.

Store bees in a cool darkened room for 72 hours before hiving.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT: Oxalic acid's mechanism of action is unknown at this time. Any Varroa mite population has the potential to become resistant to acaricides. Resistance development is affected by both the frequency of application and rate/dose of application. Continued reliance on a single class of miticide or single miticide with the same mode of action will select for resistant individuals which may dominate the mite population in subsequent generations. In order to prevent resistance development and to maintain the usefulness of individual insecticides it is important to adopt appropriate resistant management strategies.

To delay resistance:

- When possible, rotate the use of miticides to reduce selection pressure as compared to repeatedly using the same product, mode or action or chemical class. If multiple applications are required, use a different mode of action each time before returning to a previously-used one.
- Base miticide use on Integrated Pest Management (IPM). This includes proper pest identification, monitoring for locality specific economic threshold and economic injury levels, record keeping, and utilizing all available control practices (cultural, biological and chemical).
- Maximize efficacy by following all label instructions including dosage and timing of application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store only in original container, in a dry place inaccessible to children, pets, and domestic animals.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

PLASTIC CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after use. Offer for recycling, if available. Otherwise, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.