

RIGO'S BEST

SEVIN BRAND CARBARYL INSECTICIDE

50% WETTABLE

A Multi-Purpose Spray for use on Lawns, Vegetables, Fruits, Nuts, Flowers, Ornamental Shrubs and Trees.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Carbaryl (1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate)50%

INERT INGREDIENTS50%

TOTAL.....100%

RECEIVED
G. 1287

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN (10 pt)

C A U T I O N (14 pt)

EPA Reg. No. 70-

NET CONTENTS

EPA Est. No. 70-KY-1

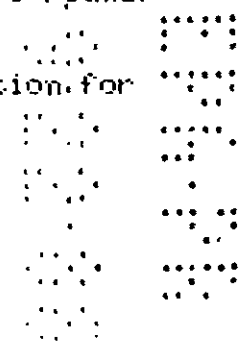
(6 ounces, 1 pound)

SEVIN is a registered trademark of Union Carbide Corporation for carbaryl insecticides.

Manufactured by

RIGO COMPANY

Buckner, Kentucky 40010



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: May be harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing dust or spray. Do not take internally. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear regular long-sleeved work clothing. Change to clean clothing daily. Wash hands and face before eating. Wash thoroughly after handling.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. If conscious and not convulsing, drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching the back of the throat with finger.

IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

IF ON SKIN: Wash thoroughly with soap and water.

IF INHALED: Move from contaminated atmosphere and call a physician.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Carbaryl is a moderate, reversible cholinesterase inhibitor. Atropine is antidotal. Do not use 2-PAM, opiates, or cholinesterase inhibiting drugs.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, TELEPHONE COLLECT (24 HOURS A DAY) IN THE U.S.A. (304)744-3487.

Environmental Hazards

This product is extremely toxic to aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands, except under the forest canopy. Do not apply when weather favors drift from area treated. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

BEE CAUTION: 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.

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SEVIN BRAND CARBARYL INSECTICIDE 50% WETTABLE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (10 pt.)

STORAGE: Store unused product in original container only, in cool, dry area out of reach of children and animals. Do not store in areas where temperatures frequently exceed 100 F.

DISPOSAL: Do not reuse empty container. Wrap container and put in trash collection.

GENERAL CAUTIONS: 1) To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days.

2) This product does not control spider mites. If spider mites are a problem, use a registered miticide.

3) Subsequent planting of food and feed crops in treated soil must be made with crops on this or other carbaryl label(s).

Recommended dosages refer to tablespoonfuls (Tbsp.) of this product per gallon of water in conventional sprayers. Follow the time interval between last application and harvest indicated by the number in () following each crop. A (0) indicates product can be used through day of harvest. Follow directions for most effective and safest use.

TREE FRUIT AND NUT INSECT CONTROL

Apply dilute sprays for full coverage. Spray gallonage will vary according to tree size, density, planting distance and stage of growth. Keep spray mixture well agitated. Additional instructions appear with the crop categories below.

ALMOND (28): Use 2 Tbsp. for peach twig borer, San Jose scale and fruittree leafroller. Apply in "popcorn" or petal fall stages and again when the May brood of the peach twig borer begins to hatch or thereafter as needed.

Use 2 Tbsp. for naval orangeworm. Time early and mid season applications to correspond to moth flight peaks. Make late season application at initiation of or up to 10% hull split.

APPLES and PEARS (1): Application of this product within 30 days after full bloom may also provide apple thinning; to avoid this, delay use until at least 30 days after bloom. Foliar injury may result from combination with summer oils west of the Rocky Mountains, or when used before second cover on York and McIntosh apples east of the Rocky Mountains.

West of the Rocky Mountains: Use 1 1/2 to 2 Tbsp. for apple sucker, apple aphid, woolly apple aphid, sawworms, California

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pearslug (pear sawfly), codling moth, apple rust mite, pearleaf blister mite, pear rust mite, eyespotted bud moth, green fruitworm, lesser appleworm, lysus bug, orange tortrix, pear psylla, tentiform leafminers, lecanium scales, oystershell scale, and San Jose scale. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For psylla control, apply when eggs hatch or when young nymphs are present. When heavy aphid infestations are present, repeated applications may be necessary for optimum control.

East of the Rocky Mountains: Use 1 Tbsp. for apple mealybug, apple aphid, codling moth and white apple leafhopper. When heavy aphid infestations are present, repeated applications may be necessary for optimum control.

Use 2 Tbsp. for apple maggot, baaworms, eastern tent caterpillar, European apple sawfly, eyespotted bud moth, fruittree leafroller, green fruitworm, Japanese beetle, lesser appleworm, pear psylla, periodical cicada, plum curculio, redbanded leafroller, rosy apple aphid, woolly apple aphid, apple rust mite, pearleaf blister mite, pear rust mite, tarnished plant bug, tentiform leafminers, yellow headed fireworm, Forbes scale, lecanium scales, oystershell scale, and San Jose scale. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. To control rosy apple aphid, apply before leaves are curled.

APPLE THINNING: Many factors influence the degree of apple thinning obtained with this product. These include tree age, variety, nutrition, previous crop, pruning, degree of set, bloom, weather and use of other chemical thinners. When any of these favor reduced fruit set, cautions should be observed in applying this product so that excessive thinning and possible yield reduction will not occur. Recommended dosages refer to Tbsp. of this product per gallon of dilute spray.

Concentration: Use 1/2 to 1 Tbsp. on easily-thinned varieties. Apply for full coverage. On hard-to-thin varieties, use 1 to 2 Tbsp.

Timing: Apply in one spray timed between 10 and 25 days after full bloom.

Varietal Response: Easily-thinned varieties include Cortland, Grimes, Jonathan, McIntosh, Orleans, Rome Beauty, Puritan, Red Delicious, Minesap, and Yellow Newton. Difficult-to thin varieties include Baldwin, Ben Davis, Dutchess, Early McIntosh, Golden Delicious, Lady Apple, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Steele Red, Truley, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, and York Imperial.

CITRUS FRUITS (5) [such as grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines, citrus citron, kumquats and hybrids]: Use 2 Tbsp. for avocado leafroller, California oranges, citrus cutworm, citrus root weevil, fruittree leafroller, orange tortrix, western tussock moth and West Indian sugarcane borer (adults). Use 1 1/2 to 2 Tbsp. for black scale, brown soft scale, California red scale, citrola scale, citrus scale and yellow scale. Apply lower dosage early in the season or against light infestation and the higher dosage late in the season or against heavy infestation and situations involving infested fruit. May be

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used with petroleum oil as used in common practice on citrus. Do not apply less than 10 gallons of dilute spray per mature tree.

CHESTNUTS (0) (NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA): Use 6 Tbsp. for chestnut weevil. Make 4 applications at weekly intervals beginning in late July for adult chestnut weevil control. Last application should be made prior to shuck split.

FILBERT (0): Use 2 Tbsp. for filbert aphid, filbert leafroller and filbertworm. Apply when leafroller eggs are hatching. Repeat on first appearance of adult filbert moths and again 3 to 4 weeks later.

OLIVES (0): Use 1 1/2 to 2 Tbsp. with 4 Tbsp. (2 oz.) of summer oil in sprays for olive scale control. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. A maximum of 2 applications is permitted.

PEACHES (1), APRICOTS AND NECTARINES (3): Use 2 Tbsp. for codling moth, cucumber beetles, European earwig, Japanese beetle, apple pandemis, June beetles, lesser peachtree borer, orange tortrix, oriental fruit moth, peach twig borer, periodical cicada, plum curculio, fruittree leafroller, redbanded leafroller, variegated leafroller, tawnyed plant bug, tussock moths, lecanium scale, San Jose scale and olive scale. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For lesser peach tree borer control, spray limbs and trunk thoroughly, weekly during moth flight.

PECANS (0): Use 2 to 5 Tbsp. for black margined aphid, fall webworm, hickory shuckworm, lesser webworm, pecan leaf phylloxera, pecan nut case bearer, pecan spittlebug, pecan weevil, twig borer, walnut caterpillar.

PLUMS, PRUNES AND CHERRIES (1): Use 2 Tbsp. for black cherry aphid, mealy plum aphid, cherry masson, cherry fruitworm, eyespotted bud moth, fruittree leafroller, redbanded leafroller, Japanese beetle, lesser peachtree borer, peach twig borer, plum curculio, prune leafhopper, European earwig, green fruitworm, rose chafer, variegated leafroller, brown soft scale, Forbes scale, lecanium scales, oystershell scale, and San Jose scale. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For lesser peach tree borer control, spray limbs and trunk thoroughly, weekly during moth flight.

Use 1 1/2 Tbsp. for eastern tent caterpillar, codling moth, orange tortrix, and tussock moths.

PISTACHIOS (14): Use 1 to 4 Tbsp. per gallon of water for navel orangeworm control. Apply 15 to 300 gallons of mixed spray per acre for full coverage at onset of hull split.

WALNUT (0): Use 1 Tbsp. for calico scale, codling moth, European fruit lecanium, filbertworm, fruittree leafroller, and frosted scale. Apply 10 pounds of this product per acre for mature trees. For codling moth, apply first spray when average cross-sectional

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diameters of developing nuts are 1/2 to 3/4 inch. Repeat during middle or late June as needed.

Use 4 Tbsp. for European earwig. Spray tree trunks to point of run-off.

VEGETABLE CROP INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to tablespoonfuls (Tbsp.) of this product per gallon of water. Where a dosage range is indicated, use lower rate on young plants, higher rate on mature plants. Use sufficient spray allowance to obtain full coverage. Keep spray mixture well agitated. Apply when insects or their damage appear and repeat at 7 to 10 days intervals or necessary unless shorter interval is specified below. Days to harvest interval is indicated by the number in () following each crop. See specific directions below for grasshopper control.

ASPARAGUS (1): Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for asparagus beetle on seedline or spears.

Use 4 to 8 Tbsp. for asparagus beetle and Apache cicada on ferns or brush growth in the post-harvest period.

Do not apply more often than once every 3 days.

BEANS (0, except cowpeas 3) [including black-eyed peas, cowpeas, crowder or southern peas, dry beans, green beans, lima beans, navy beans and snap beans]: Use 1 to 2 Tbsp. for blister beetles and Mexican bean beetle.

Use 2 Tbsp. for alfalfa caterpillar, bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetles, flea beetles, green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, three cornered alfalfa hopper, thrips, velvet bean caterpillar, and western bean cutworm.

Use 2 to 3 Tbsp. for armyworm, corn earworms, cutworms, European corn borer, fall armyworm, stink bug, tarnished plant bug, and webworms.

Use 4 Tbsp. for cowpea curculio.

In California, use 4 Tbsp. for corn earworm, limabean pod borer, lyous bug, and stink bug.

CABBAGE, BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CAULIFLOWER AND KOHLRABI (3):

Use 1 to 2 Tbsp. for flea beetles and harlequin bug.

Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for armyworm, fall armyworm, imported cabbageworm, corn earworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bug. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest of horseradish, radishes, rutabagas and turnips (roots).

Do not apply within 14 days of harvest of Chinese cabbage, collards, hanover salad, kale, mustard greens, and turnips (tops).

CARROTS (0), CELERY (14), PARSNIPS (3), AND PARSLEY (14): Do Not Use On Celery In California.

Use 1 to 2 Tbsp. for flea beetles and leafhoppers.

Use 2 to 3 Tbsp. in a 5 to 7 day schedule for aster leafhopper, lyous bug, and spittlebugs.

Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for armyworm, fall armyworm, corn earworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bug.

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CORN (3)[field, sweet, and pop]: Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for armyworm, chinch bug, corn earworm, corn rootworm adults, European corn borer, fall armyworm, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, sap beetles, Southwestern corn borer, and leafhoppers. For larvae in whorl and foliage feeders, apply to entire plant. Repeat as necessary. For insects attacking silks and ears, apply at 1 to 6 day intervals starting when first silks appear and continue until silks begin to dry. For chinch bugs use high pressure ground application directed at base of plants. Three or more applications may be required depending on severity of infestation. Timing and good coverage are absolutely essential for effective control.

OBSERVE BEE CAUTION

Use 4 Tbsp. for Western bean cutworm. Treat when infestation averages 15% and at 90% to 100% tassel emergence. Treatment after 100% silk emergence will reduce effectiveness.

CUCUMBER, MELONS, PUMPKIN AND SQUASH (2): Use 1 to 2 Tbsp. for pickleworm and melonworm; 2 Tbsp. for cucumber beetles, flea beetles, leafhoppers and squash bugs. Avoid excessive applications.

To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days.

DANDELION (14), ENDIVE (ESCAROLE) (14), LETTUCE (head 3, leaf 14) AND SALSIFY (roots 3, tops 14): Use 1 to 2 Tbsp. for flea beetles, harlequin bug and leafhoppers.

Use 2 to 3 Tbsp. in a 5 to 7 day schedule for aster leafhopper, lygus bugs and spittlebugs.

Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for armyworm, fall armyworm, imported cabbageworm, corn earworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs. For optimum control of corn earworm after lettuce heads begin to form, use 4 Tbsp. in a 5 to 7 day schedule.

To avoid possible injury on lettuce, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days.

GARDEN BEET (roots 3, tops 14), SPINACH (14) AND SWISS CHARD (14):

Use 1 to 2 Tbsp. for flea beetles, harlequin bug and leafhoppers.

Use 2 to 3 Tbsp. in a 5 to 7 day schedule for aster leafhopper.

Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for armyworm, corn earworm, fall armyworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs.

OKRA (2): Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for corn earworm and stink bugs. Repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals or as necessary.

PEAS (3): Use 2 Tbsp. for leafhoppers and Colorado potato beetle. Use 2 to 3 Tbsp. for armyworm.

Use 3 Tbsp. for alfalfa caterpillar, cutworms, pea leaf weevil, pea weevil, and yellowstriped armyworm.

Use 5 Tbsp. for alfalfa looper in Washington State only. Repeat as necessary.

POTATO, TOMATO, EGGPLANT AND PEPPER (2): Use 1 to 2 Tbsp. for

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Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles and leafhoppers.
Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for European corn borer, fall armyworm, lace bugs, tomato fruitworm, tomato hornworm, tomato pinworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs.
Use 4 Tbsp. for cutworm control.

SWEET POTATOES (8): Not for use in California.
Use 13 Tbsps. per gallon of water as a preplant dip for sweet potato weevil. Just prior to planting, dip sweet potato cuttings in a suspension of this product.
Use 2 Tbsp. for corn earworm, cucumber beetles, flea beetles, sweet potato hornworm, sweet potato weevil, and tortoise beetles.

GRASSHOPPERS: Apply 1 to 3 Tbsp. as often as necessary. TO CONTROL GRASSHOPPERS ON THE ABOVE VEGETABLE CROPS, FOLLOW PREHARVEST LIMITATIONS GIVEN AFTER EACH CROP. A 1 to 2 Tbsp. rate is suggested for nymphs on small plants or sparse vegetation in wasteland, rangeland, ditchbanks and borders. A 2 to 3 Tbsp. dosage should be used when grasshoppers are mature or material is applied to crops requiring greater coverage.

SMALL FRUIT INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to tablespoonfuls (Tbsp.) of this product per gallon of water. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply when insects or their damage appear. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary. Typical spray gallonages per 1000 sq. ft. range from 2 1/2 to 7 gallons for dilute sprays. Do not exceed maximum label rate per application. Days to harvest interval is indicated by the number in () following each crop.

BLACKBERRIES, RASPBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES (7) [including Boysenberries and Loganberries]: Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for Japanese beetle, leafrollers, leafhoppers, European raspberry aphid, rose chafer, and snowy tree cricket.
In California, use 4 Tbsp. for omnivorous leafroller and raspberry sawfly.

BLUEBERRIES (8): Use 3 Tbsp. for blueberry maggot, cherry and cranberry fruitworms, European fruit lecanium and Japanese beetle. Apply 3 weeks before harvest and repeat as necessary.

CRANBERRIES (1): Use 3 to 6 Tbsp. for cutworms, cranberry fireworms, cranberry fruitworm, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, and rose chafer. Apply in late bloom and as needed at 7 to 10 day intervals.

Caution! May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where these are important resources.

GRAPES (8): Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for European fruit lecanium, grape leaf folder, grape leafhopper, western grapeleaf skeletonizer, and Western yellowstriped armyworm.
Apply just before first brood leaf folder larvae emerge from rolls and as needed for leafhoppers.
Use 4 Tbsp. for grape berry moth, Japanese beetle, June beetles, orange tortrix, omnivorous leafroller, redbanded leafroller.

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cutworms, eight spotted forester, and saltmarsh caterpillar.

STRAWBERRIES (1): Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for flea beetles, meadow spittlebug, omnivorous leaf-tier (strawberry fruitworm), strawberry leafroller and strawberry weevil. Carbaral may injure Early Dawn and Sunrise varieties on Delmarva Peninsula.

LAWN AND RECREATIONAL AREA INSECT CONTROL

Use 6 ounces of this product per 1000 square feet (16 pounds per acre) of turfgrass for control of:

Ants	European chafer	Mosquitoes
Armyworm	Fall armyworm	Sod Webworm
Bluegrass billbug	Fiery skipper	(lawn moths)
Centipedes	Fleas	Sowbugs
Chiggers	Grasshoppers	Springtails
Chinch bugs	June beetle	Ticks
Cutworms	Leafhoppers	White grubs
Earwigs	Lucerne moth	Yellowstriped
Essex skipper	Millipedes	armyworm

Make applications, using hose-end sprayers or pressure type equipment, in sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage and turf thatch penetration. Repeat treatment as necessary.

For armyworm, cutworm, fall armyworm and sod webworm control, do not irrigate treated area following insecticide application.

For chinch bug control, treat entire turf grass area rather than just damaged areas. Irrigation of turf grass before insecticide application will aid in penetration into turf grass.

For white grub control, treatment should be applied when grubs are feeding near the soil surface, usually during late March through May, or July to early September, or as recommended by local Agricultural Extension Service agents. Water or irrigate turf grasses thoroughly soon after treatment.

TREES AND ORNAMENTALS INSECT CONTROL

For dilute-spray ground applications to trees (including shade trees, sugar maple, shelter belts, forests, plantations, parks and recreational areas), ornamentals (including roses, flowers and other herbaceous plants and shrubs), apply the specified dosage per gallon of water.

Use 2 Tbsp. for control of:

Ants	Green striped	Pine spittlebug
Apple aphid	mapleworm	Pitch pine tip moth
Armyworm	Grasshoppers	Plant Bues
Azalea leafminer	Grey moth	Poinsettia hornworm
Bearworms	Hackberry nipple	Psyllids
Birch leafminer	gall maker	Puss caterpillar
Blister beetle	Holly bud moth	Redhumped oakworm
Boxelder bug	Holly leafminer	Rose aphid
Boxwood leafminer	Jackpine budworm	Rose chafer
Brown tail moth	Japanese beetle	Roseslug
Cankerworms	Jeffrey pine	Saddled prominent
Catalpa sphinx	needleminer	Sawflies (exposed)

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Chiggers	June beetles	Scale insects
Cooley spruce gall aphid	Lace bugs	Sawbuss
Cutworms	Leafhoppers	Spiny elm caterpillar
Cypress tip moth	Leafrollers	Spinetails
Douglas fir tussock moth	Locust borer	Spruce budworm
Eastern spruce gall aphid	Maple leafcutter	Spruce needleminer
Elm leaf aphid	Mealybuss	Subtropical pine tie moth
Elm leaf beetle	Mimosa webworm	Tent caterpillars
Elm sawworm	Nantucket pine tie moth	Thorn bus
Eriophyid mites	Oak leafminer	Thrips (exposed)
European pine shoot moth	Oak leaf skeletonizer	Ticks
Fall armyworm	Oakworm complex	Walnut caterpillar
Flea beetles	Oleander caterpillar	Webworms
Fuller rose beetle	Olive ash borer	Western hemlock looper
Gall midges	Orange striped oakworm	Western spruce budworm
Gall wasps	Orange tortrix	Willow leaf beetles
	Periodical cicada	Yellow poplar weevil
	Pine sawfly	

Apply dilute sprays to obtain thorough coverage of upper and lower leaf surfaces. To control scale insects, treat trunks, stems and twigs in addition to plant foliage. For optimum control, treat in early instars. Addition of a sticker may improve residual control.

Applications for control of maple leafcutter on sugar maple should be made when larvae are in 2nd instar, after minine, and as the cases are being formed.

Use 40 Tbsp. for control of Ips engraver beetles, mountain pine beetle, roundheaded pine beetle, and western pine beetle.

Effective as a preventative treatment only. Repeat annually as required to prevent beetle attacks. Apply 1 gallon of spray per 50 square feet of bark in late May to early July, or prior to beetle attack. Treat tree trunks from ground level up, until trunk diameter is less than 5 inches.

ADULT MOSQUITOES: Apply in sufficient spray gallonage to effectively cover area to be treated. For optimum control, apply in early morning or evening when air is calm and adult mosquitoes are active.

Use 2 Tbsp. per gallon of water in hand sprayer for treating backyards or other limited areas. Thoroughly cover lower shade tree foliage, shrubbery, flower beds, grass and shaded areas around buildings where adult mosquitoes congregate. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary. This product injures Boston ivy, Virginia creeper and maidenhair fern.

OBSERVE BEE CAUTION.

Caution! May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where shrimp and crabs are important resources.

Use 50 Tbsp. of this product in gallon of water for residual control in subtropical regions. Apply 2 gallons of prepared spray per 1000 square feet of surface area. Repeat in 3 to 6 months or when necessary.

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PEST CONTROL IN AND AROUND BUILDINGS: For use in and around buildings such as homes, apartments, warehouses, barns, and municipal and recreation areas.

Use 40 Tbsp. per gallon of water for ants and cockroaches.

Use 20 Tbsp. per gallon of water for brown dog tick, earwigs, fleas, millipedes and silverfish.

Apply as a course wet spray or with a paint brush, and thoroughly treat cracks and crevices, base boards, corners, walls, door sills and window frames, quarters of household pets, ant trails, outside perimeter of dwellings, and other areas where insects tend to congregate.

Do not use as a space spray. Repeat when necessary, but not more than twice per week.

Do not use this product in commercial food areas of food handling establishments, restaurants, or other places where food is prepared or processed. Do not use in serving areas while food is exposed.

Avoid application to surfaces where visible spray residues are objectionable.

IMPORTED FIRE ANT CONTROL

To prepare small volumes of spray, use 1/2 ounce (3 Tbsp.) of this product per gallon of water for lawns, cemeteries and recreational areas (including turf, golf courses, and parks); pastures; rangeland; forested lands and wastelands.

Apply a total of 2 gallons of diluted solution over the surface of each mound or at least 1 quart per 6 inches of mound diameter using a bucket, can or other appropriate equipment. Thoroughly wet mound and surrounding area to a 4 foot diameter (12 sq.ft.). Do not disturb mounds prior to treatment. Pour solution from a height of about three feet to give sufficient force to break mound apex and flow into ant tunnels. For best results, apply in cool weather, 65-80 F, or in early morning or late evening hours.

Repeat application if mound activity resumes after 10 days. Treat new mounds as they appear. Pressurized spray may disturb the ants and cause migration, reducing product effectiveness.

NOTICE OF DISCLAIMER

Notice: Buyer shall be solely responsible for any and all injury, loss or damage which results from the use of this product in any manner which is inconsistent with the label directions, warnings or cautions.

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