Conditions Of Sale And Warranty

The Directions For Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application even though the product is used in accordance with Directions. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

Geigy warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions For Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above. Geigy makes no express or implied warranty of Fitness or Merchantability or any other express or implied warranty. In no case shall Geigy or the Seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. Geigy and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions Of Sale And Warranty which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of Geigy.

Directions For Use

Applications to the soil should be worked into the top few inches immediately after application with a rotary hoe, cultivator, disk, harrow, or other suitable means for greatest effectiveness.

Field and Forage Insects

Soybeans (Cutworms): Broadcast 14 - 28 lbs. per acre just prior to planting. Work into soil 2 - 3 inches to control surface cutworms; 3 - 6 inches to control subterranean cutworms.

(Lesser Cornstalk Borers): Apply 7 - 14 lbs. per acre in a 6-inch band over the row when soybeans are 1/2 - 1 inch high. Cover the band with 1 - 2 inches of soil.

Forage Crops (cowpeas and lespedeza)

(Cutworms): Broadcast 14 - 28 lbs. per acre just prior to planting. Work into soil 2 - 3 inches to control surface cutworms; 3 - 6 inches to control subterranean cutworms.

Mole Crickets

Mustard

Apply 7 lbs. per acre when insects are present. Make application to plant beds or fields 1 - 2 days prior to sowing of seed or transplanting and work into soil 1 - 2 inches.

USDA Reg. No. 100-469
U.S. Patent No. 2,754,243

Geigy

Geigy Agricultural Chemicals
Division of Geigy Chemical Corporation
Ardsley, New York

December 13, 1967

CHLORDANE

E-4

4 Lbs. Per Gallon

CAUTION **Keep Out of Reach of Children**

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL CAUTIONS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Technical chlordane*	45.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS	55.0%
	100.0%

*(Equivalent to 27% octachloro-4, 7-methanotetrahydroindane and 18% related compounds)

EPA Reg. No. 148-27 **CG-8-74** **EPA Est. No. 3624-KS-1**

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Contact with skin can cause toxic symptoms. Avoid breathing spray mist. In case of contact with skin, wash with soap and water. Keep out of reach of children.

Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Misuse as to quantity, timing or method of application can cause damage or injury to animals, persons, property or crops or cause residues in excess of official tolerances. Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame. Food utensils such as teaspoons and tablespoons should not be used for food purposes after use with pesticide.

This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Birds feeding on treated areas may be killed. Keep out of any body of water. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

Do not reuse empty container. Destroy it by perforating or crushing. Bury or discard in a safe place.

SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES
DIRECTIONS FOR PROFESSIONAL USE
CONTROL IN EXISTING BUILDINGS

Prepare a 1% solution by diluting 1 pint Chlordane E-4 with 48 pints of water and apply as indicated.

BUILDINGS HAVING CRAWL SPACES

(1) Dig a trench adjacent to and around all piers and pipes and along both sides of the foundation walls. Dig the trench to, but not below the footing. Then as the trench is refilled, treat the soil at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet for each foot of depth. A trench 3 feet deep would require 12 gallons per 10 linear feet.
(2) Treat voids in hollow-block masonry foundations at the rate of 1 gallon per 5 linear feet of wall. Apply so that the emulsion will reach the footing. If this is done by drilling or rod holes **avoid going into plumbing or electrical conduits.**

BUILDINGS HAVING BASEMENTS

(1) Dig a trench along the outside of the foundation walls. In brick or hollow block or concrete foundations, dig a trench to, **but not below,** the footing. Then as the trench is refilled, treat the soil at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet for each foot of depth. A trench 3 feet deep would required 12 gallons per 10 linear feet.
(2) It may also be necessary to treat critical areas only under the basement flooring such as around sewer pipes, conducts and piers and along the inside of the foundation walls and interior walls. One method consists of drilling holes about a foot apart through the concrete floor adjacent to the areas requiring treatment. The chemical emulsion then should be injected into the soil beneath the floor. **Avoid drilling into plumbing or electric conduits.** The emulsion should be applied at the rate of at least 4 gallons per 10 linear feet of wall.
(3) Treat voids in hollow-block foundations at the rate of 1 gallon per 5 linear feet of wall so that the emulsion will reach the footing. Do this by drilling or probing. **Take care to avoid drilling into plumbing or lectric conduits.**

SLAB-ON-GROUND CONSTRUCTION

(1) Infestations in this type of construction are difficult to control. One method consists of drilling holes about a foot apart through the concrete slab, adjacent to all cracks and expansion joints, and injecting the chemical into the soil beneath the slab. **Avoid drilling into plumbing and electric conduits.** Another method is to drill through the foundation walls from the outside and force the chemical just beneath the slab along the inside of the foundation and along all the cracks and expansion joints. The emulsion should be applied at the rate of at least 4 gallons per 10 linear feet of foundation or expansion joint.
(2) Dig a trench 1 foot in depth, but not below the top of the footing, along the outside of the foundation walls. Apply the emulsion at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet of trench. The chemical should be mixed with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench.
(3) Treat voids in hollow block foundations at the rate of one gallon of emulsion per 5 linear feet of wall so that the emulsion will reach the footing. Do this by drilling or probing. **Avoid drilling into plumbing or electric conduits.**

PRECONSTRUCTION TREATMENT

SLAB-ON-GROUND CONSTRUCTION

(1) Apply an over all treatment under entire surface of floor slab. Apply at the rate of 1 gallon per 10 square feet, except that if fill under slab is gravel or other coarse absorbent material, apply at the rate of 1½ gallons per 10 square feet.
(2) Under slab-on-ground porch floors and entrance platforms, apply an over-all treatment at the rate of 1 gallon per 10 square feet.
(3) Along both sides of foundation wall, along interior foundation walls and around plumbing dig a narrow trench to a depth of 1 foot, but not below the top of the footing. Apply at the rate of 2 gallons per 5 linear feet of trench. The chemical should be mixed with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench.
(4) Treat all voids in hollow masonry units of the foundation at the rate of at least **1 gallon per 5 linear feet** of wall. Apply the emulsion so as to reach the footing.

BUILDINGS WITH CRAWL SPACES

(1) Dig a narrow trench to the top of the footing along the inside of foundation walls, around piers, sewer pipes and conduits. Apply 2 gallons of emulsion per 5 linear feet of trench. The chemical should be mixed with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench.
(2) Dig a narrow trench to the top of the footing along the **outside** of the foundation wall. Apply 2 gallons of emulsion per 5 linear feet of trench per each foot of depth. A trench 3 feet deep would require 6 gallons per 5 linear feet. **The chemical should be mixed with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench.**
(3) Under attached porches, entrance platforms, utility entrances, and similar situations where slab or fill is at the same grade level apply 1 gallon per 10 square feet of soil surface.
(4) Treat all voids in hollow masonry units of the foundation at the rate of at least 1 gallon per 5 linear feet of wall. Apply the emulsion so as to reach the footing.

BUILDINGS WITH BASEMENTS

(1) Apply an over-all treatment under the basement floorings, as well as under attached porches, entrance platforms, utility entrances, and similar situations where slab fill is at the grade level. Apply at the rate of 1 gallon per 10 square feet, except that if fill under slab is of washed gravel, cinders, or similar coarse material, increase the dosage by at least one-half. Where crawl spaces exist, treat as described in part (2) below.
(2) Dig a narrow trench to the top of the footing along the inside of foundation walls, around piers, sewer pipes and conduits. Apply 2 gallons of emulsion per 5 linear feet of trench. The chemical should be mixed with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench.
(3) Along the outside of foundation walls, dig a narrow trench, such trench to be dug no deeper than the top of the footings. If the trench is less than 15 inches in depth to the top of the footings, apply **1 gallon per 5 linear feet.** Replace the soil and apply another **1 gallon per linear feet** to the back fill. Cover the back fill with a thin layer of soil. If the trench is more than 15 inches in depth to the top of the footings, apply **2 gallons per 5 linear feet.** Replace the soil and apply another **2 gallons per 5 linear feet** to the back fill. Cover the back fill with a thin layer of soil. A trench 30 inches deep is a maximum depth required alongside foundations where the top of the footings is greater than 30 inches deep. In lieu of trenching to a 30" depth, make the trench 12 to 15" deep and rod to footing, spacing the holes about 1 foot apart.
(4) Treat all voids in hollow masonry units of the foundation at the rate of **1 gallon per 5 linear feet** of wall. Apply the emulsion so as to reach the footing.

NOTICE

Seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use and/or handling of this material when such use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.