

APR 21 1994

Mr. Michael A. Jackson  
Dexol Industries  
1450 W. 228th Street  
Torrance, CA 90501

Subject: Revised and Expanded Labeling  
Dexol Sevin Liquid insect Killer  
EPA Registration Number 192-174  
Your Submission Dated March 21, 1994

Dear Mr. Jackson:

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), sec. 3(c)(7)(A), is acceptable provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA sec. 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

2. Make the following changes before you release the product for shipment:

a. Add: "Contains 2 lbs. Carbaryl Per Gallon" to the ingredient statement on front panel of container label and first page of pamphlet label.

b. On page 7 under Fruit and Nut Crops, change the secone sentence to read as follows: "Use sufficient gallonage of spray to obtain thorough coverage.

c. You have given the preharvest interval for grapes twice, once on page 8 and again on page 9. Please omit the repetition.

3. Submit five (5) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

20725

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

DHE

Dennis H. Edwards, Jr.  
Product Manager (19)  
Insecticide Rodenticide Branch  
Registration Division (7505C)

[FRONT CONTAINER PANEL]

ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
in EPA Letter Dated

APR 21 1994

DEXOL

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under EPA Reg. No.

192-174

SEVIN LIQUID

INSECT KILLER

For Control of Insects on Roses, Flowers, Shrubs,  
Shade, Fruit & Nut Trees, Vegetables and Lawns

Controls Japanese Beetles, Armyworms, Chinchbugs,  
Squash Bugs, Grasshoppers, Plant Bugs, Mosquitoes, Tent  
Caterpillars, Ants, Webworms, Fleas, Ticks and Chiggers

Controls Ticks Which Transmit Lyme Disease

Makes Up To 64 Gallons of Spray (for Pint Size Container)

Active Ingredient:

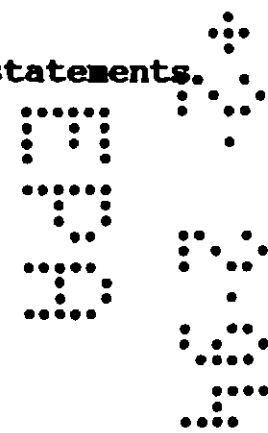
Carbaryl (1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate) .....	21.3%
Inert Ingredients: .....	<u>78.7%</u>
Total: .....	100.0%

Keep Out of Reach of Children

C A U T I O N

See back panel for additional precautionary statements.

NET 1 PINT (473 ML)



4/1/25

**[BACK CONTAINER PANEL]**

**SEE ATTACHED PAMPHLET FOR COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

**THIS PRODUCT IS FOR OUTDOOR USE ON HOME LAWN AND HOME GARDEN AREAS ONLY.**

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**CAUTION:** May be harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Do not take internally. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash hands thoroughly after use and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Avoid contamination of food and feedstuffs. Do not permit children or pets onto treated areas until the spray has dried completely. Food utensils such as teaspoons or measuring cups should not be used for food purposes after use with pesticides.

**Personal Protective Equipment:** Applicators and other handlers of this product must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants and shoes plus socks. Discard clothing or other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Do not reuse them. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

**STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT**

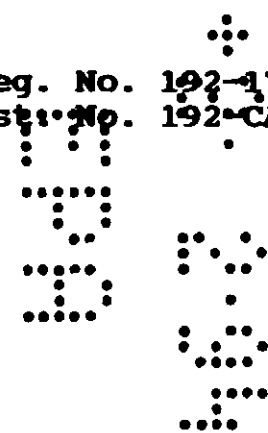
**If Swallowed:** Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.** **If In Eyes:** Flush eyes with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists. **If On Skin:** Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash thoroughly with plenty of soap and water. **If Inhaled:** Remove victim to fresh air and apply artificial respiration if indicated. **Note To Physician:** Carbaryl is a moderate, reversible cholinesterase inhibitor. Atropine is antidotal. Do not use 2-PAM, opiates, or cholinesterase inhibiting drugs.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is extremely toxic to aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from area treated. **BEE CAUTION: MAY KILL HONEYBEES IN SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS.** 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. Contact your Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service or your local representative for further information.

**DEXOL INDUSTRIES**  
Torrance, CA 90501

EPA Reg. No. 192-174  
EPA Est. No. 192-CA-1



3 of 25

[PAMPHLET LABEL]

DEXOL

SEVIN LIQUID

INSECT KILLER

For Control of Insects on Roses, Flowers, Shrubs,  
Shade, Fruit & Nut Trees, Vegetables and Lawns

Controls Japanese Beetles, Armyworms, Chinchbugs,  
Squash Bugs, Grasshoppers, Plant Bugs, Mosquitoes, Tent  
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Controls Ticks Which Transmit Lyme Disease

Makes Up To 64 Gallons of Spray (for Pint Size Container)

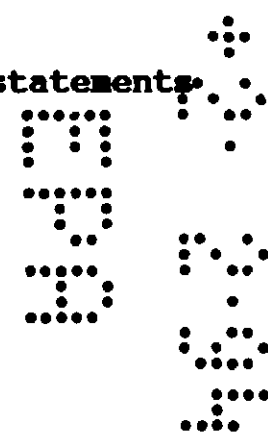
Active Ingredient:

Carbaryl (1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate) .....	21.3%
Inert Ingredients: .....	78.7%
Total: .....	100.0%

Keep Out of Reach of Children

C A U T I O N

See back panel for additional precautionary statements.



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[PAMPHLET LABEL - PAGE 2]

THIS PRODUCT IS FOR OUTDOOR USE ON HOME LAWN AND HOME GARDEN AREAS ONLY.

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**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is extremely toxic to aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from area treated. **BEE CAUTION: MAY KILL HONEYBEES IN SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS.** 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. Contact your Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service or your local representative for further information.

[THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS FOR USE WILL BE USED ON PRODUCT SOLD "WITHOUT" A HOSE-END SPRAYER ATTACHMENT]

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:** It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product to sites or areas not listed or that have been prohibited on this label. **READ THE ENTIRE LABEL PRIOR TO USE OF THIS PRODUCT.**

**SHAKE CONTAINER WELL PRIOR TO USE.** Apply when insects or damage first appear. Repeat as necessary to maintain control unless spray interval has been specified.

Do not plant rotational food or feed crops not listed on this or other

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

1/10/25

**[PAMPHLET LABEL - PAGE 3]**

carbaryl labels to carbaryl treated soils.

**STORAGE & DISPOSAL**

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

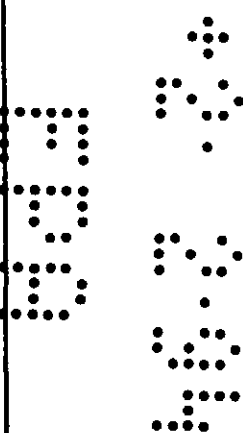
**Storage:** Store unused product in original container only, in a cool, dry area out of reach of children and pets, and preferably in a locked storage area. Do not store in areas where temperatures exceed 100°F. **Pesticide**

**Disposal:** Partially filled containers may be disposed of by securely wrapping original container in several layers of newspaper and discarding in trash. **Container Disposal:** Do not reuse empty container. Securely wrap empty container in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash.

**IMPORTANT - PLANT RESPONSE PRECAUTIONS:** Carbaryl insecticide injures Boston Ivy, Virginia creeper, and Maidenhair fern. During early season, it may also injure Virginia and sand pines.

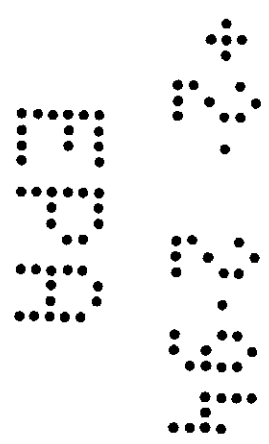
**VEGETABLE CROPS**

Apply to cover both the upper and lower surfaces of the plant. All dilutions refer to teaspoonsful of Dexol Sevin Liquid Insect Killer per 1 gallon of water used. **DO NOT** exceed maximum dosage rate.

CROP	INSECT	TEASPOONSFUL/ GALLON	PRE- HARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Asparagus	Asparagus beetle Grasshoppers	4 to 8	1	Treat ferns or brush growth. Do not treat more than once every 3 days.
	Apache cicada Asparagus beetle	8 to 16	Post harvest application only	
Beans (including black-eyed peas, cowpeas, crowder or southern peas, dry beans, green beans, lima beans, navy beans, and snap beans)	Blister beetle Mexican bean beetle	2 to 4	0 (except cowpeas)	
	Alfalfa caterpillar, Bean leaf beetle Cucumber beetles, Flea beetles, Green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Three cornered alfalfa hopper, Thrips, Velvet		3 (cowpeas)	



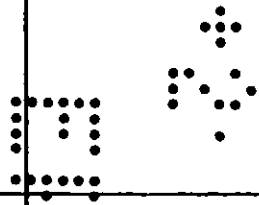
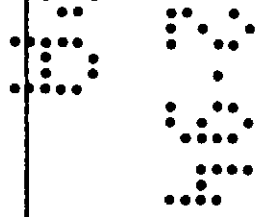
[PAMPHLET LABEL - PAGE 4]

	bean caterpillar, Western bean cutworm			
	Armyworm, Cutworms, European corn borer, Fall armyworm, Grasshoppers, Tarnished plant bug, Webworms	4 to 6		
	Corn earworm, Cowpea curculo, Lima bean pod borer, Lygus bugs, Sting bugs	8		
Broccoli Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Chinese cabbage, Collards, Dandelion, Endive (Escarole) Garden beet, Hanover salad, Horseradish, Kale, kohlraabi, Lettuce Mustard greens, Okra, Parsnips Parsley, Radishes, Rutabagas, Salsify, Spinach, Swiss chard, Turnips	Flea beetles, Harlequin bug, Leafhoppers	2 to 4	0 (carrots, okra)	DO NOT USE ON CELERY IN CALIFORNIA
	Aster leafhopper, Grasshoppers, Lygus bugs, Spittlebugs	4 to 6	3 (broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, garden beet roots, head lettuce, horseradish, kohlrabi, parsnips, radishes, rutabagas, salsify roots, and turnip roots)	OBSERVE PLANT RESPONSE PRECAUTIONS.
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Tarnished plant bug, Imported cabbageworm, Sting bugs	4 to 8	14 (chinese cabbage, collards, dandelion, endive, (escarole),	LETTUCE: Treat on a 5 to 7 day schedule after heads begin to form.





[PAMPHLET LABEL - PAGE 5]

			garden beet tops, hanover salad, kale, mustard greens, leaf lettuce, parsley, salsify tops, spinach, swiss chard & turnip tops)	
Corn   	Armyworm, Chinch bug, Corn earworm, Corn rootworm (adults), European corn borer, Fall armyworm, Flea beetles, Grasshoppers, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Sap beetles, Southwestern corn borer	4 to 8	0	OBSERVE BEE CAUTION  For insects attacking silks and ears, apply 1 to 6 day intervals starting when first silks appear and continuing until silks begin to dry. For larvae in whorl and foliage feeders, apply as necessary. Optimum timing and good coverage are essential for effective control.
	Western bean cutworm	8		Treat when infestation averages 15% and at 90 to 100% tassel emergence. Treatment after 100% silk emergence will reduce effectiveness.
Cucumber, Melons	Pickleworm, Melonworm	2 to 4		
Pumpkin, Squash	Cucumber beetles, Flea beetles, Grasshoppers, Leafhoppers, Squash bugs	4	0	
Potato, Tomato, Eggplant, Pepper, Peanuts,	Bean leaf beetle, Blister beetle, Colorado potato beetle,	4	0 (except peas) 3 (peas)	

[PAMPHLET LABEL - PAGE 6]

Peas

Cucumber beetles, Flea beetles, Green clover-worm, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Mexican bean beetle, Red-necked peanutworm, Three cornered alfalfa hopper Thrips, Velvet-bean caterpillar		
Alfalfa caterpillar, Armyworm, Corn earworm, Grasshoppers, Pea leaf weevil, Pea weevil, Webworms, Yellow striped armyworm,	6	0 (except peas) 3 (peas)
European corn borer, Fall Armyworm, Lace bugs, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug, Tomato horn-worm, Tomato pinworm	4 to 8	0 (except peas) 3 (peas)
Cutworms, White fringed beetle (adults)	6 to 8	

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Sweet Potato

Corn earworm, Cucumber beetles, Flea beetles, Grasshoppers, Sweet potato hornworm,	4 to 8	0
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Apply as a foliar Spray as needed.

•• [a] coverage is essential.

•• Use lower rate on young plants and higher rate on mature plants.

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[PAMPHLET LABEL - PAGE 7]

Tortoise beetles		DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.
Yellowstriped armyworm	8	
Sweet potato weevil	4 to 8	

**FRUIT & NUT CROPS**

All dosages refer to teaspoonsful of Dexol Sevin Liquid Insect Killer per 1 gallon of water. Use sufficient gallonage of to obtain thorough coverage. Do not exceed maximum dosage.

CROP	INSECT	TEASPOONSFUL/ GALLON	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Almonds	Peach twig borer, San Jose scale, Fruittree leafroller	4	28	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.
	Navel orange worm			Time early and mid-applications to correspond to moth flight peaks. Make a late season application at initiation of hull split or up to 10% hull split.
Apples, Pears	Apple aphid, Apple maggot, Apple mealybug, Apple rust mite, Apple sucker, Bagworms, California pearclub (pear sawfly), Codling moth,	4	1	To avoid undesired apple thinning, delay use until at least 30 days after full bloom.  For psyllid control, apply when eggs hatch or young nymphs are present.

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[PAMPHLET LABEL - PAGE 8]

Eastern tent caterpillar,  
 European apple sawfly,  
 Eyespotted bud moth,  
 Forbes scale,  
 Fruittree leaf-roller,  
 Green fruit-worm,  
 Japanese beetle,  
 Lecanium scales,  
 Lesser appleworm,  
 Oystershell scale,  
 Orange tortix,  
 Pear leaf blister mite,  
 Pear psylla,  
 Pear rust mite,  
 Periodical cicada,  
 Redbanded leafroller,  
 Rosy apple aphid,  
 San Jose scale,  
 Tarnished plant bug,  
 Tentiform leafminers,  
 White apple leafhopper,  
 Woolly apple aphid,  
 Yellowheaded fireworm

For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present.

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Blackberries,  
 Raspberries,  
 Dewberries (including bosenberries and logan berries)  
 Grapes,  
 Strawberries

European fruit lecanium,  
 European raspberry,  
 Grape leaf-hopper,  
 Grape leaf-folder,  
 Japanese

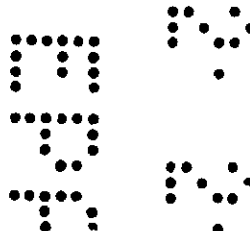
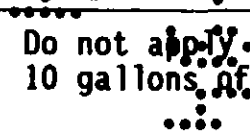
4 to 8

7 (grapes)

1 (straw-

Apply before first brood leaf folder larvae emerge from rolls.  
 STRAWBERRIES  
 Carbury may injure Early Dawn and Sunrise varieties on the Delmarva Peninsula.

[PAMPHLET LABEL - PAGE 9]

	beetle, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers, Meadow spittlebug Omnivorous leaftier (strawberry fruitworm) Rose chafer, Snowy tree cricket, Strawberry weevil, Western grapeleaf skeletonizer Yellow striped armyworm		berries  7 (black- berries, raspberries, boysenberries, loganberries & grapes)	
	Cutworms, Eight spotted forester, Grape berry moth, Japanese beetle, June beetle, Omnivorous leafroller, Orange tortix, Raspberry sawfly, Redbanded leafroller, Saltmarsh caterpillar	8		
Blueberries	Blueberry maggot, Cherry fruit worm, Cranberry fruitworm, European fruit Iecanium, Japanese beetle	6	0	Apply 3 weeks before harvest and repeat as necessary... 
Citrus Fruits	Avocado leafroller,	4	5	Do not apply less than 10 gallons of dilute 

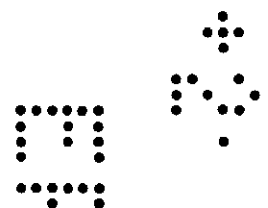
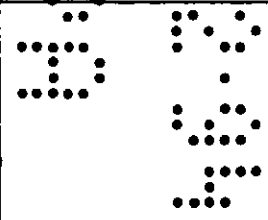
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[PAMPHLET LABEL - PAGE 10]

<p>(such as grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines, citrus citron, Kumquats, and hybrids)</p>	<p>California orangedog, Citrus cutworm, Citrus root weevil, Fruittree leafroller, Orange tortix, Western tussock moth, West Indian sugarcane borer (adults)</p> <p>Black scale, Brown soft scale, California red scale, Citricola scale, Citrus snow-scale, Yellow scale</p>	<p>3 to 4</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>spray mixture per mature tree. May be mixed with petroleum oils commonly used on citrus.</p>
<p>Cranberries</p>	<p>Cutworms, Cranberry fruitworm, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Rose chafer</p>	<p>6 to 12</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>CAUTION: May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where these are important resources. Apply in late bloom and as needed 7 to 10 day intervals.</p>
<p>Filberts</p>	<p>Filbert aphid, Filbert leafroller, Filbertworm</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>Apply when leafroller eggs are hatching. Repeat on first appearance of adult adult filbert moths and again 3 to 4 weeks later.</p>
<p>Apricots, Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums, Prunes,</p>	<p>Apple pandemis, Black cherry aphid, Brown soft scale, Cherry fruitworm, Cherry maggot, Cucumber beetles,</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>1 (cherries, peaches, plums and prunes)</p> <p>3 (apricots and nectarines)</p>	<p>For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present.</p> <p>For lesser peachtree borer</p>

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[PAMPHLET LABEL - PAGE 11]

	<p>European earwig,          Eyespotted bug moth,          Forbes scale,          Fruittree leafroller,          Green fruit-worm,          Japanese beetle,          June beetles,          Lecanium scale,          Lesser peach-tree borer,          Mealy plum aphid,          Oriental fruit moth,          Oystershell scale,          Peach twig borer,          Periodical cicada,          Olive scale,          Plum curculio,          Prune leaf-hopper,          Redbanded leaf-hopper,          Rose chafer,          San Jose scale,          Tarnished plant bug,          Variegated leafroller,</p>			<p>control, spray limbs and tree trunks thoroughly, weekly during moth flight.</p>
	<p>Codling moth,          Eastern tent caterpillar,          Orange tortrix,          Tussock moth</p>	<p>3 to 4</p>		
<p>Pecans</p>	<p>Black margined aphid,          Fall webworm,          Hickory shuck worm,          Lesser webworm,</p>	<p>4 to 10</p>	<p>0</p>	

[PAMPHLET LABEL - PAGE 12]

	Pecan leaf phylloxera, Pecan nutcase bearer, Pecan spittlebug, Pecan weevil, Twig girdler, Walnut caterpillar			
Walnut	Calico scale, Codling moth, European fruit lecanium, Filbertworm, Fruittree leafroller, Frosted scale	2	0	For codling moth apply spray when average cross sectional diameters of developing nuts are 1/2 to 3/4 inch. Repeat during middle or late June as needed.
	European earwig	8		Spray tree trunks to point of run-off.

**TREES & ORNAMENTALS**

For dilute spray applications to trees (including shade trees, shelter belts, plantations, parks and recreational areas), ornamentals, woody plants and shrubs, apply the specified dosage per 1 gallon of water in sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage. (Six teaspoons equals one fluid ounce.)

SITE	INSECTS				SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
<b>GROUND APPLICATION</b>  <b>Trees</b> (including: shade trees, & home recreational areas)  <b>Ornamentals</b> (including roses and other herbaceous plants)	Ants, Apple aphid, Armyworm, Azalea leafminer, Bagworms, Birch leafminer, Blister beetle, Boxelder bug, Boxwood leafminer, Browntail moth, Cankerworms, Catalpa sphinx, Chiggers, Cooley spruce gall adelgid, Cutworms, Cypress tip moth, Douglas-fir	Fall Armyworm, Flea beetles, Fuller rose beetle, Gall midges, Gall wasps, Grasshoppers, Greenstriped mapleworm, Gypsy moth, Hackberry nipplegall maker, Holly budmoth, Holly leafminer, Jackpine budworm, Japanese beetle, Jeffrey pine needleminer, Mantucket pine tip moth, Oak leafminers, Oak Leaf skeletonizer, Oakworm complex, Oleander caterpillar, Olive ash borer, Orange striped oakworm, Orange tortix, Periodical cicada, Pine sawfly, Pine spittlebug, Pitch pine tip moth,	Saddled prominent, Sawflies (exposed), Scale insects, Sowbugs, Spiny elm caterpillar, Springtails, Spruce budworm, Spruce needleminer, Subtropical pine tip moth, Tent caterpillar, Thrips, (ex-	Use 4 teaspoons per gallon of water. Observe plant response precautions. 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 worm control, treat when in early instars. Addition of a sticker may improve residual control.	

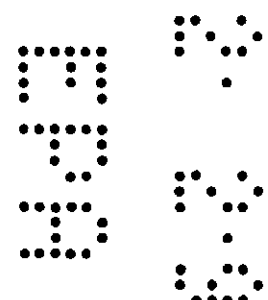
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[PAMPHLET LABEL - PAGE 13]

<p>Woody Plants and Shrubs</p>	<p>tussock moth, Eastern spruce gall adelgid, Elm leaf aphid, Elm leaf beetle, Elm spanworm, Eriophyid mites, European pine shoot moth,</p>	<p>June beetles, Lace bugs, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers, Locust borer, Maple Leafcutter, Mealybugs, Mimosa webworm,</p>	<p>Plant bugs, Poinsetta hornworm, Psyllids, Puss caterpillar, Redbumped oakworm, Rose aphid, Rose chafer, Roseslug,</p>	<p>posed) Ticks, Tree hoppers, Walnut caterpillar, Webworms, Western hemlock looper, Western spruce budworm, Willow leaf beetles, Yellow poplar weevil,</p>	
	<p>Ips engraver beetles, Mountain pine beetle Roundheaded pine beetle</p>				<p>Use 13.3 fluid ounces of this product per 1 gallon of water. Effective as preventative treatment only. Repeat annually as required to prevent beetle attacks. Apply 1 gallon of spray per 50 sq.ft. 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.</p>

LAWN AND RECREATIONAL AREAS

SITE	INSECTS	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
<p>Turf grasses</p>	<p>Ants, Armyworms, Centipedes, Chiggers, Cutworms, Earwigs, Essex skipper, European chafer, Fall armyworm, Fiery skipper, Grasshoppers, June beetles, Leafhoppers, Lucerne Moth, Millipedes, Mosquitoes (adults) Sod webworms (lawn moths), Sowbugs, Springtails, Ticks, White grubs, Yellow striped armyworm,</p>	<p>Use 3 to 6 fl.oz. of Dextol Sevin Liquid Insect Killer per 1,000 square feet of turf grass. Make application in sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage and turf thatch penetration. Repeat as necessary.</p> <p>For Armyworm, Cutworm, and Fall Armyworm Control: Do not irrigate treated areas following insecticide application.</p> 
	<p>Chinch bugs, Sod webworm</p>	<p>Use 8.8 to 12 fl.ozs. of this product per 1000 sq.ft. of turf grass. Make</p>

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	<p>(lawn moths)</p> <p>application in sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage and turf thatch penetration. Repeat as necessary.  <b>For Chinch Bug Control:</b> Treat entire area rather than just damaged areas. Irrigation of turf grass areas before insecticide application will aid in penetration into turf grass.  <b>For Sod Webworm Control:</b> Do not irrigate treated areas following insecticide application.</p>
<p>Bluegrass billbug          European crane fly          Fleas</p> <p>White grubs (such as: Japanese beetle, Chafer beetle &amp; <u>Phyllophaga</u> spp. larvae)</p>	<p>Use 12 fl.ozs. of this product per 1000 sq.ft. of turfgrass. Make application in sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage and turf thatch penetration. Repeat as necessary.</p> <p><b>For European Crane Fly Control:</b> Treatments should be applied in early spring, April 1 to April 15, or as recommended by local Agricultural Extension Service agents. Water or irrigate turf grasses thoroughly soon after treatment.</p> <p><b>For White Grub Control:</b> Applications should be made when grubs are feeding near the soil surface usually during 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.</p>

LAWNS & RECREATIONAL AREAS FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA

SITE	INSECTS	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Turf grasses	<p>Ants, June beetles,            Armyworm, Leafhoppers,            Bluegrass billbug, Lucerne moth,            Centipedes, Millipedes,            Chiggers, Mosquitoes,            Chinch bugs, Sod webworm            Cutworms, (lawn moths),            Earwigs, Sowbugs,            Essex skipper, Springtails,            European chafer, Ticks,            Fall armyworm, White grubs,            Fiery skipper, Yellowstriped            Fleas, armyworm,            Grasshoppers,</p>	<p>Use 12 fl.oz. of this product per 1000 square feet of turf grass. Make application in sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage and turf thatch penetration. Repeat as necessary.</p> <p><b>For Armyworm, Cutworm, and Fall Armyworm Control:</b> Do not irrigate treated areas following insecticide application.</p> <p><b>For Chinch Bug Control:</b> Treat entire turf grass area rather than just damaged areas. Irrigation of turf grass area before insecticide application will aid in penetration into turf grass.</p> <p><b>For White Grub Control:</b> Applications should be made 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.</p>

IMPORTED FIRE ANT CONTROL

For use as a mound treatment to control imported fire ants, apply the specified dosage directly to the mound.

SITE	TEASPOONS OF DEXOL SEVIN LIQUID INSECT KILLER	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS

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[PAMPHLET LABEL - PAGE 15]

Lawns & Home  
Recreational  
Areas

6 teaspoonsful/1 gallon water  
(1 fl.oz./1 gallon water)

DO NOT ALLOW USE OF TREATED AREAS DURING APPLICATION OR  
UNTIL SPRAYS HAVE DRIED.

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 ft. diameter. (12 sq.ft.). Do not disturb mounds prior to treatment. Pour solution from height of about 3 ft. to give sufficient force to break mound apex and flow into ant tunnels. For best result, apply in cool weather, 65 to 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 sprays may disturb the ants and cause migration, reducing product effectiveness.

1 Tablespoon = 1/2 fluid ounce of Dexol Sevin Liquid Insect Killer.

CONTROL OF TICKS WHICH TRANSMIT LYME DISEASE

SITE	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Lawns & Home Recreational Turfgrass Areas	For control of juvenile and adult <u>Ixodes spp.</u> ticks (Deer tick, Bear tick, and Black legged tic) and <u>Amblyomma spp.</u> ticks (Lone Star tick) apply at the rate of 2 tablespoons (1 fluid ounce) per 1 gallon of water.
Shrubs, Ornamentals	Begin applications in late spring or early summer (May/June). Thoroughly treat entire turf area, shrub beds, ornamental plantings, wooded home lawn areas, and around outside perimeters of homes/buildings where exposure to ticks may occur. Retreat at 3 to 4 week intervals since ticks may be reintroduced from surrounding areas by animals.

ADULT MOSQUITO CONTROL

SITE	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Yards and Home Recreational Areas	<p><b>CAUTION!:</b> May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where these are important resources. <b>OBSERVE BEE CAUTION.</b> Avoid direct application.</p> <p>For dilute-spray ground applications to trees, ornamentals, woody plants and shrubs, apply 1 to 2 tablespoons of Dexol Sevin Liquid Insect Killer per 1 gallon of water. Treat shrubbery and areas where adult mosquitoes congregate. Treat when adult mosquitoes are active in early morning or late evening. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. For residual control in subtropical regions, use 16 fluid ounces of this product per 1 gallon of water and apply 4 gallons of prepared spray per 2000 square feet of surface area. Repeat in 3 to 6 months or when necessary.</p>

NOTICE OF DISCLAIMER: 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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**[PAMPHLET LABEL - PAGE 16]**

**[THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS FOR USE WILL BE USED ON PRODUCT SOLD "WITH" A HOSE-END SPRAYER ATTACHMENT]**

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:** It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product to sites or areas not listed or that have been prohibited on this label. **READ THE ENTIRE LABEL PRIOR TO USE OF THIS PRODUCT.**

**SHAKE CONTAINER WELL PRIOR TO USE.** Apply when insects or damage first appear. Repeat as necessary to maintain control unless spray interval has been specified.

Do not plant rotational food or feed crops not listed on this or other carbaryl labels to carbaryl treated soils.

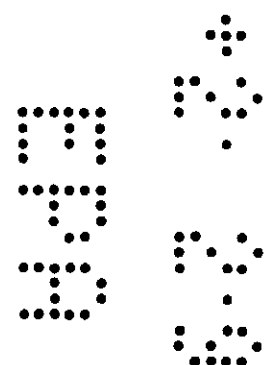
**STORAGE & DISPOSAL**

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

**Storage:** Store unused product in original container only, in a cool, dry area out of reach of children and pets, and preferably in a locked storage area. Do not store in areas where temperatures exceed 100°F. **Pesticide Disposal:** Partially filled containers may be disposed of by securely wrapping original container and hose-end sprayer attachment in several layers of newspaper and discarding in trash. **Container Disposal:** Do not reuse empty container or hose-end sprayer attachment. Securely wrap empty container and hose-end sprayer attachment in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash.

**IMPORTANT - PLANT RESPONSE PRECAUTIONS:** Carbaryl insecticide injures Boston Ivy, Virginia creeper, and Maidenhair fern. During early season, it may also injure Virginia and sand pines.

**HOSE-END SPRAYER ATTACHMENT INSTRUCTIONS:** 1) Remove cap and foil liner from bottle. 2) Place siphonage tube into bottle. 3) Turn sprayer off by turning on/off valve 1/4 turn. Securely tighten sprayer attachment to bottle. 4) Securely screw hose into hose-end sprayer attachment.



**SPRAYER INSTRUCTIONS:** The hose-end sprayer attachment has been precalibrated to deliver 2 tablespoonsful (1 fl.oz.) per 1 gallon of water. 1) Hold container by placing sprayer

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**[PAMPHLET LABEL - PAGE 17]**

attachment and hose in palm of hand and securely grasping container handle with fingers. 2) Turn on water. TO START FLOW OF PRODUCT, turn sprayer attachment on. Product will automatically be diluted at proper ratio. Hold about 3 feet above area to be treated moving at a steady pace to ensure consistent coverage. 3) TO STOP FLOW OF PRODUCT, turn sprayer attachment off. NOTE: To ensure adequate coverage, use moderate to high water pressure when applying.

**VEGETABLE CROPS**

For control of all the vegetable pests listed below, apply this product in adequate volume to effectively cover both the upper and lower surfaces of the plant.

NOTES: 1) This product may not be used on celery and sweet potato grown in California; 2) Do not treat asparagus more than once every 3 days as excessive residues may result; and 3) The number in parenthesis following each vegetable crop grouping refers to the minimum number of days that must be observed between the date of the last application and the date of harvest.

**CROPS**

Beans (including Black-eyed peas, Crowder or Southern peas, Dry beans, Green beans, Lima beans, Navy beans, and Snap beans); Carrots, Corn, Cucumber, Eggplant, Melons, Okra, Peanuts, Pepper, Potato, Pumpkin, Squash, Sweet Potato, Tomato - (0 days until harvest).

Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cowpeas, Garden beet roots, Head lettuce, Horseradish, Kohlrabi, Parsnips, Peas, Radishes, Rutabagas, Salsify roots, Turnip roots - (3 days until harvest).

Celery, Chinese cabbage, Collards, Dandelion, Endive (Escarole), Garden beet tops, Hanover salad, Kale, Mustard greens, Leaf lettuce, Parsley, Salsify tops, Spinach, Swiss chard, Turnip tops - (14 days until harvest).

**PESTS**

Alfalfa Caterpillar	Grasshoppers	Spittlebugs
Apache cicada	Green cloverworm	Squash bugs
Armyworm	Harlequin bug	Stink bugs
Asparagus beetle	Imported cabbageworm	Sweet potato hornworm
Aster leafhopper	Japanese beetle	Sweet potato weevil
Bean leaf beetle	Lace bugs	Tarnished plant bug
Blister beetles	Leafhoppers	Three cornered alfalfa hopper

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[PAMPHLET LABEL - PAGE 18]

Chinch bugs	Limabean pod borer	Thrips
Colorado potato beetle	Lygus bugs	Tomato hornworm
Corn earworm	Melonworm	Tomato pinworm
Corn rootworm (adults)	Mexican bean beetle	Tortoise beetles
Cowpea curculio	Pea leaf weevil	Velvet bean caterpillar
Cucumber beetles	Pea weevil	Webworms
Cutworms	Pickleworm	Western bean cutworm
European corn borer	Red necked peanut worm	White fringe beetle(adult)
Fall armyworm	Sap beetles	Yellowstriped armyworm
Flea beetles	Southwestern corn borer	

**FRUIT AND NUT CROPS**

For control of all fruit and nut pests listed below, use sufficient spray volume to obtain thorough coverage (spray until run-off). Direct applications toward the lower and upper leaf surfaces, between fruit and nut clusters, and limbs and tree trunks to optimize insect control.

**NOTES:** 1) To avoid undesired apple thinning, delay use at least 30 days after full bloom; 2) Carbaryl insecticide may injure early dawn and sunrise strawberry varieties on the Delmarva Peninsula; 3) When used on cranberries, Dexol Sevin Liquid Insect Killer may kill shrimp and crabs; and 4) The number in parenthesis following each fruit and nut crop grouping refers to the minimum number of days that must be observed between the date of the last application and the date of harvest.

**CROPS:** Blueberries, Filberts, Pecans, Walnuts - (0 days until harvest).

Apples, Cherries, Cranberries, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Prunes, Strawberries - (1 day of harvest)

Apricots, Nectarines - (3 days until harvest).

Citrus fruits (such as Grapefruit, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangelos, Tangerines, Citrus citron, Kumquats and Hybrids) - (5 days until harvest).

Blackberries, Boysenberries, Dewberries, Grapes, Loganberries, Raspberries - (7 days until harvest).

Almonds - (28 days until harvest).

**PESTS**

Apple aphid	European fruit lecanium	Peach twig borer	•••••
Apple maggot	European raspberry aphid	Pear leaf blister mite	•••••
Apple mealybug	Eyespotted budmoth	Pear psylla	•••••
Apple pandemis	Fall webworm	Pear rust mite	•••••
Apple rust mite	Filbert aphid	Pecan leaf phylloxera	•••••
Apple sucker	Filbert leafroller	Pecan nut casebearer	•••••
Avocado leafroller	Filbertworm	Pecan spittlebug	•••••
Bagworms	Forbes scale	Pecan weevil	•••••

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Black cherry aphid	Fruittree leafroller	Periodical cicada
Black margined aphid	Frosted scale	Plum curculio
Black scale	Grape berry moth	Prune leafhopper
Blueberry maggot	Grape leafhopper	Raspberry sawfly
Brown soft scale	Grape leafroller	Redbanded leafroller
Calico scale	Green fruitworm	Rose chafer
California orangedog	Hickory shuckworm	Rosy apple aphid
California pearslug (pear sawfly)	Japanese beetle	Saltmarsh caterpillar
California red scale	June beetle	San Jose scale
Cherry fruitworm	Leafhopper	Snowy tree cricket
Cherry maggot	Leafrollers	Strawberry weevil
Citricola scale	Lecanium scales	Tarnished plant bug
Citrus cutworm	Lesser appleworm	Tentiform leafminers
Citrus root weevil	Lesser peachtree borer	Twig girdler
Citrus snow scale	Lesser webworm	Tussock moth
Codling moth	Meadow spittlebug	Variiegated leafroller
Cranberry fireworms	Mealy plum aphid	Walnut caterpillar
Cranberry fruitworms	Mealy plum aphid	Western grapeleaf skeletonizer
Cucumber beetle	Navel orangeworm	Western tussock moth
Cutworms	Olive scale	Western yellowstriped armyworm
Eastern tent caterpillar	Omnivorous leaftier (strawberry fruitworm)	West Indian sugarcane borer (adults)
Eightspotted forester	Omnivorous leafroller	White apple leafhopper
European apply sawfly	Orange tortix	Woolly apple aphid
European earwig	Oystershell scale	Yellowheaded fireworm

TREES AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Thorough coverage of upper and lower leaf surfaces and trunks, stems, and twigs is necessary for optimum control of tree and ornamental pests. Apply to each of these areas until run-off is observed.

CROPS: Shade trees, Ornamentals (including Roses and other Herbaceous plants), Woody plants, and shrubs.

Ants	Grasshoppers	Plant bugs	
Apple aphid	Greenstriped mapleworm	Poinsettia hornworm	
Armyworm	Gypsy moth	Psyllids	
Azalea leafminer	Hackberry nipple gall maker	Puss caterpillar	
Bagworms	Holly budmoth	Redhumped oakworm	•••
Birch leafminer	Holly leafminer	Rose aphid	•••
Blister beetle	Jackpine budworm	Rose chafer	•••
Boxelder bug	Japanese beetle	Roseslug	•••
Boxwood leafminer	Jeffrey pine needleminer	Saddle prominet	•••
Browntail moth	Lacy bugs	Sawflies (exposed)	•••
Cankerworms	Leafhoppers	Scale insects	•••
Catalpa sphinx	Leafrollers	Sowbugs	•••
Chiggers	Locust borer	Spiny elm caterpillar	•••
Cooley spruce gall adelgid	Maple leafcutter	Springtails	•••
Cutworms	Mealybugs	Spruce budworm	•••
Cypress tip moth	Mimosa webworm	Spruce needleminer	•••

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Douglas fir tussock moth	Nantucket pine tip moth	Subtropical pine tip moth
Eastern spruce gall adelgid	Oak leafminers	Tent caterpillar
Elm leaf aphid	Oak leaf skeletonizer	Thrips (exposed)
Elm leaf beetle	Oakworm complex	Ticks
Elm spanworm	Oleander caterpillar	Tree hoppers
Eriophyid mites	Olive ash borer	Walnut caterpillar
European pine shoot moth	Orangestriped oakworm	Webworm
Fall armyworm	Orange tortix	Western hemlock looper
Flea beetles	Periodical cicaca	Western spruce budworm
Fuller rose beetle	Pine sawfly	Willow leaf beetles
Gall midges	Pine spittlebug	Yellow poplar weevil
Gall wasps	Pitch pine tip moth	

LAWNS AND HOME RECREATIONAL AREAS

For optimum control of lawn pests, it is essential to ensure good penetration of the turf. For best results, mow lawn and make applications after watering or rain. Following application, additional watering of lawn will enhance grub control. For imported fire ant control, apply directly to the mound and surrounding area (do not disturb mounds prior to treatment). Treat new mounds as they appear. A volume of 16 to 24 fluid ounces of this product will cover approximately 3500 square feet when diluted as directed.

PEST CONTROL

Apply 1 pint (16 fluid ounces) of this product to cover 3000 sq.ft. (1 quart will per 6000 sq.ft.) for control of: Ants, Armyworm, Centipede, Chiggers, Cutworms, Earwigs, Essex skipper, European chafer, Fall armyworm, Fiery skipper, Grasshoppers, Green June beetle grubs, June beetles, Leafhoppers, Lucerne moth, Millipedies, Adult mosquitoes, Sowbugs, Spittlebugs, Springtails, Ticks, Yellowstriped armyworm.

Apply 1 pint (16 fluid ounces) of this product to cover 1,350 sq.ft. (1 quart per 2,700 sq.ft.) for control of: Chinch bugs, Sod webworms, Bluegrass billbug, European crane fly, Fleas and White grubs (such as Japanese beetle, Chafer beetle and *Phyllophaga spp.* larvae).

ADULT MOSQUITO CONTROL

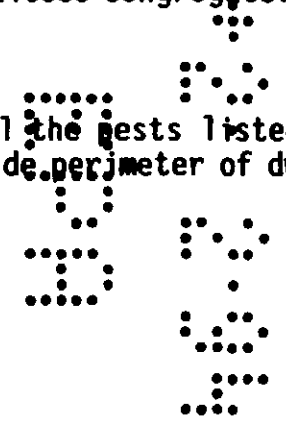
For optimum results, treatments should be made in the early morning or late evening, when adult mosquitoes are most active. In yards and home recreational areas, apply to ornamentals, woody plants, shrubs, and other areas where adult mosquitoes congregate. (NOTE: CARBARYL MAY KILL SHRIMP AND CRABS. OBSERVE BEE CAUTION.)

PEST CONTROL AROUND HOMES

This product may be used around the outside of homes to the control the pests listed below. Do not apply this product inside of homes. Thoroughly wet the outside perimeter of dwellings and other areas where pests tend to congregate.

PESTS

Brown dog tick, earwigs, fleas, and millipedes.





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**CONTROL OF TICKS WHICH TRANSMIT LYME DISEASE**

For control of juvenile and adult Ixodes spp. tick (Deer tick, Bear tick, and Black legged tick) and Amblyomma spp. ticks (Lone Star tick).

Begin applications in late spring or early summer (May/June). Thoroughly treat entire lawn, perimeter wooded areas, and property boundaries including shrub beds, ornamental planting, and wooded areas where exposure to ticks may occur. Retreat at 3 to 4 week intervals since ticks may be reintroduced from surrounding areas by animals.

**NOTICE OF DISCLAIMER:** 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.

**DEXOL INDUSTRIES**  
Torrance, CA 90501

EPA Reg. No. 192-174  
EPA Est. No. 192-CA-1

