

Front Panel:

5/5/94

WHITMIRE 1-12 INSECTICIDE

Controls numerous pests.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Chlorpyrifos (0,0-diethyl 0-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl)	
phosphorothioate]	12.6%

INERT INGREDIENTS:

.....	87.4%
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Contains 1 pound of chlorpyrifos per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

MAY CAUSE IRREVERSIBLE EYE DAMAGE -- HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED -- HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN -- MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION

Do not get in Eyes, On Skin Or Clothing -- Wear Eye Protection -- Avoid Breathing Vapors And Spray Mist -- handle Concentrate in A Ventilated Area -- Wash Thoroughly With Soap And Water After Handling and Before Eating or Smoking -- Remove Contaminated Clothing and Wash Before Reuse -- Keep Away From Food, Feedstuffs and Water Supplies -- Keep Children and Pets Out of Treated Areas Until These Areas are Dry.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

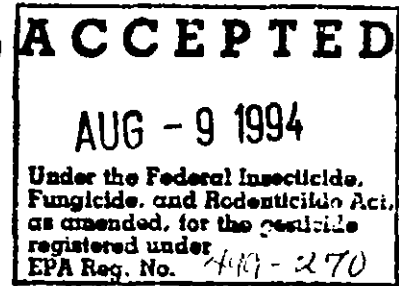
IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Drink one or two glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching the back of the throat with finger. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF ON SKIN: Immediately wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air if symptoms of cholinesterase inhibition appear and get medical attention immediately.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Chlorpyrifos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. Atropine, only by injection is the preferable antidote. Oxtimes, such as 2-PAM/protopam, may be therapeutic if used early, however, use only in conjunction with atropine.



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Environmental Hazards

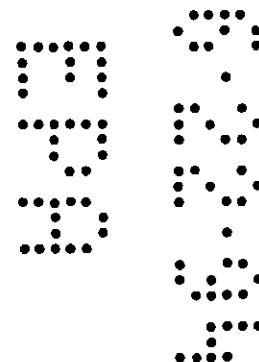
Whitmire 1-12 is toxic to birds & wildlife and extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Cover or incorporate spills. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste.

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.

473.2 ml/16 fl. oz.

EPA Reg. No. 499-270

EPA Est. No. 499-MO-1



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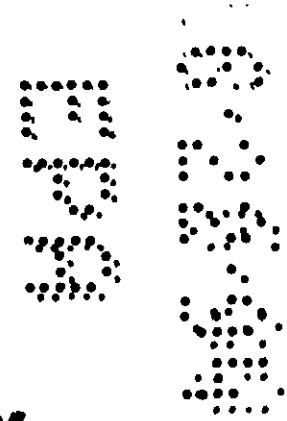
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Whitmire 1-12 insecticide is an emulsifiable concentrate designed for use as a spray to control various pests injurious to trees, turf and ornamental plants. The pests controlled are listed in the accompanying tables. Whitmire 1-12 is compatible with insecticides, miticides, and fungicides commonly recommended except for alkaline materials such as Bordeaux mixture and lime. A small amount of spray mixture should be prepared to check for compatibility before a large volume of spray is mixed.

Attention: Do not allow adults, children or pets on treated areas until spray has dried. Keep out of fishpools and other bodies of water. Do not treat vegetable gardens. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas. Do not feed treated grass cuttings (hay) or seed screenings to livestock nor use hay for livestock bedding. Do not use in poultry houses. Do not use in nurseries.



TURF AND OTHER OUTDOOR USES

Use Whitmire 1-12 to control the pests listed in the following table by application at the recommended dosages and in accordance with the directions given below. Dilute Whitmire 1-12 in water and apply as a coarse, low-pressure spray using suitable application equipment. Use one gallon of diluted spray per 1,000 sq. ft. of area.

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Hand-spray directions for 16 fl. oz. size for control of fleas and ticks.

Apply one 16 fl. oz. bottle to cover 3,333 square feet.

1. Take hose and applicator and thread tightly onto the end of your garden hose. Be sure that the swivel section of the hose and applicator contains black rubber gasket.

2. Take the dip tube out of carton, remove screw cap from the bottle and place dip tube into bottle.

3. Holding the hose with the hose end applicator attached in one hand, thread the bottle (with dip tube inserted) on to the hose end applicator.

4. With the applicator valve in the on position, turn water on to start flow of insecticide. Hold approximately three feet above areas to be treated, moving at a steady pace to ensure consistent coverage.

5. To stop flow of insecticide, turn sprayer to "off" position.

NOTE: To ensure adequate coverage use moderate to high water pressure.

Thoroughly water immediately after treatment to wash the insecticide into the turf, except as noted. For best results, the lawn should be moist at time of treatment. Spray when pest first appears; retreat when needed.

Pest*	Amount of Whitmire 1-12 in water to make 1 gal.	Specific Directions
Ticks (such as American dog, cattle fever, Gulf coast, lone star)(1) brown)(2)	1 fl. oz.	<p>1. For control of ticks, infesting corrals, stockyards, holding pens and other outdoor livestock areas. Treat soil in corrals and pens, especially in corners, under feeders and shelters and other areas likely to serve as harborage sites for ticks that have removed themselves from their host. Spray surfaces to be treated until wet, but do not create excessive runoff.</p> <p>NOTE: This application is intended as a premise spray only. Do not use as a direct spray on livestock. Take care to avoid creating mist or drift which may come into contact with feed, water or livestock. Livestock should not be allowed in treated areas until spray deposits have dried.</p>
Pest*	Amount of Whitmire 1-12 per 1000 sq. ft.	Specific Directions
Ants (including foraging fire ants) Armyworm (Such as: Beet, Fall, Yellow-striped) Centipedes Chiggers(1) Chinch bugs Clover mites Cutworms Crickets Earwigs Fiery shipper Fire ants (mounds)(2) Fleas Gnats Grasshoppers Greenbugs June beetles Leafhoppers Lucerne moth Millipedes Nits (Such as: Clover, Fescue grass, Winter grain) Mosquitoes(3) Sod webworm(4)(lawn moths) Scurbugs Springtails Ticks(1)	3 fl. oz.	<p>1. Use Whitmire 1-12 insecticide for area control of Ticks and Chiggers infesting non-cropland areas such as roadsides, footpaths, and trails, picnic and camping sites, parks and other recreational areas where these pests are present and create a nuisance or a possible public health problem. Do not allow use of treated areas during application or until spray has dried. Apply Whitmire 1-12 in water at the rate of 1/2 pint per acre (equivalent to 3 fl. oz. per 2,700 sq. ft.) using a hydraulic sprayer, mist applicator, knapsack sprayer, or other suitable hand or power-operated spray equipment. Treat low underbrush, grassy areas, woods, and ground surface and debris using enough spray volume to obtain thorough coverage, usually 40 to 100 gallons per acre.</p> <p>2. For individual fire ant mounds, apply Whitmire 1-12 as a drench, diluted at the rate of 1 fl. oz. (30 ml) per 1 gallon of water. Gently sprinkle a total of 1 gallon of the diluted solution over the surface of each mound using a gentle spray (such as a sprinkler can). Thoroughly wet mound and surrounding area to a 6 ft. diameter (12 sq. ft.). For best results, apply in cool weather, 63-68°F, or in early morning or late evening hours. Treat new mounds as they appear. Pressurized sprays may disturb the ants and cause migration, reducing product effectiveness.</p> <p>3. Mosquitoes coming to rest on areas treated for control of turf pests will be killed for varying periods of time after treatment, depending on exposure of treated areas to weathering conditions.</p> <p>4. For sod webworms delay watering or mowing the treated area for 12 to 24 hours after treatment.</p>
European crane fly	6 fl. oz.	
Turfgrass weevil (<i>Hypodamia</i>)(1)	6 fl. oz.	<p>1. Spray suspected problem areas in mid-April and again in mid-May or as recommended by your Local Agricultural Extension Service Specialist.</p>
White grubs (Such as: Black turfgrass stemweevil, European chafer, Southern masked chafer, and Japanese beetle larvae)(1)	6 to 12 fl. oz.	<p>1. For white grubs, spray when grubs are young and actively feeding near the soil surface, usually during late July and August or as recommended by your local Agricultural Extension Service Specialist. Immediately after spraying, irrigate the treated area with 1/2 to 1 inch of water to wash the insecticide into the underlying soil.</p>
Bluegrass billbugs(1)	3 to 12 fl. oz.	<p>1. For bluegrass billbugs spray early in the season when adults first appear. Retreat as needed.</p>

*Numbers in parentheses refer to Specific Directions.

PEST CONTROL ON OUTSIDE SURFACES AND AROUND BUILDINGS

Apply Whitmire 1-12 as a residual spray to outside surfaces of buildings including porches, window frames, eaves, patios, garages, refuse dumps and other areas where pests congregate or have been seen. Repeat treatment as needed to maintain effectiveness.

Pest*	Amount of Whitmire 1-12 in water to make 1 gal.	Specific Directions
Ants Bees Carpenter Ants Clover mites Cockroaches Crickets Earwigs Flies Flies Flies	For band treatment 1/3 fl. oz.	
Hornets Millipedes Mosquitoes Scorpions(1) Silverfish Sawflies Spiders Ticks Wasps Yellowjackets	On Outside Surfaces 3 1/3 fl. oz.	1. To help prevent infestation of buildings treat a band of soil 6 to 10 feet wide around and adjacent to buildings, also the building foundation to a height of 2 to 3 feet, where pests are active and may find entrance. Use 6 fluid ounces of Whitmire 1-12 per 10 gallons of water and apply as a coarse spray at the rate of about 10 gallons spray mixture per 1,000 sq. ft. to thoroughly and uniformly wet the band area.
		2. For scorpions treat or remove accumulations of lumber, firewood, and other materials which serve as insect harborage sites.

*Number in parentheses refer to specific directions.

ORNAMENTALS (SOIL TREATMENT)

Use Whitmire 1-12 insecticide to treat potted, containerized, and balled and burlapped stock to control the insects in the soil attached to the roots of these plants. Completely submerge the ball of soil in a tank containing diluted Whitmire 1-12 insecticide. Do not remove burlap wrap or plastic containers with drain holes prior to submerging. Keep soil submerged until complete saturation has occurred, normally about 10 seconds. Wear heavy rubber gloves, boots, and apron during this operation. Application should be made in a well-ventilated area. Some environmental factors significantly affect phytotoxicity. Whitmire 1-12 has been tested on numerous ornamental plants without causing serious phytotoxicity. However, because of the numerous varieties grown, it is recommended that a small group of plants be treated at the recommended rate under the anticipated growing conditions and observed for phytotoxic symptoms for at least 7 days before a large number of plants are treated.

Pest*	Amount of Whitmire 1-12 in water to make 1 gal.	Specific Directions
Fire ants(1)	1 fl. oz.	1. An alternate treatment to submerging potted plants is to dilute 1 oz. of Whitmire 1-12 insecticide in 100 gals. of water. This dilution should be applied to the point of runoff on a twice-daily schedule for three consecutive days. Do not remove burlap wrap or containers from plants prior to treatment.
Grubs Weevils	2 1/4 fl. oz.	

*Number in parentheses refer to specific directions

ORNAMENTALS (OUTDOOR, NON-COMMERCIAL)

Use Whitnize 1-12 insecticide to treat flowers, shrubs, evergreens, vines, shade and flowering trees found to be infested with pests listed in the following table. Dilute Whitnize 1-12 with water according to directions given in the table and apply using suitable hand or power-operated spray equipment in a manner to provide complete and uniform coverage. For best results apply a coarse spray to thoroughly wet both upper and lower leaf surfaces and infested limb and trunk areas. Attempt to penetrate dense foliage but avoid overspraying to the point of excessive runoff. Treat when pests appear and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals, if needed. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Specialist for application timing and other specific use information.

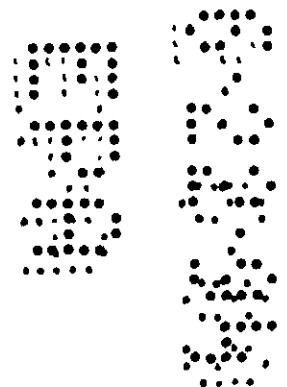
Note: Ornamentals: Environmental factors have significant effects on phytotoxic expression. Whitnize 1-12 has been tested on numerous ornamental plants without causing serious phytotoxicity. However, do not use on azaleas, camellias, poinsettias, rose bushes, or variegated ivy because of possible injury to these plants.

Pest*	Amount of Whitnize 1-12 in water to make 1 gal.	Specific Directions
Adeigids (Such as: Cooley and Eastern spruce galls, Pine Bark)	1/3 fl. oz.	1. For bagworms treat when insects are in the crawler stage.
Ants (including foraging fire ants)		2. For effective control of leafrollers spray should be applied before leaves are tightly rolled.
Aphids (Such as: Apple, Chrysanthemum, Cottonwood, Elm leaf, Peach, Rose, Spirea, Weevil)		3. For effective control of maple leafhopper on maple trees apply spray to larvae as eggs are being formed. Do not treat sugar maple trees intended for maple syrup production.
Armyworms (Such as: Fall, Yellow-striped)		4. For effective control of spider mites when large numbers of eggs are present, apply a second spray 3 to 5 days in the South or 7 to 10 days in the North after initial treatment to control newly-hatched nymphs.
Bagworms(1)		
Bamblid bugs		
Caterpillars		
Catalpa sphinx		
Chiggers		
Citrus mealybugs		
Cockroaches (Such as: American, Brown-banded, German, Oriental, Smokey brown)		
Elm spanworm		
Fall webworm		
Grasshoppers		
Green fruitworm		
Scorcher		
Jack pine budworm		
Juniper webworm		
Eucyidae		
Leaf bugs		
Leafhoppers		
Leafrollers(2)		
Maple leafhopper(3)		
Mites (Such as: Clover, Red spider, Southern red)(4)		
Gleadow caterpillar		
Orange tortrix		
Periodical cicada		
Plant bugs		
Poplar tussocker		
Popillids		
Pine caterpillar		
Rose chafers		
Scutiger, cupped (Such as: Pine, Pin oak, Redbanded)		
Scorcher		
Spittlebugs		
Spruce budworm		
Tent caterpillars (Such as: Eastern, Furrow, Western)		
Thornbug		
White caterpillar		
Western spruce budworm		
Whiteflies		
Yellow-necked caterpillar		

*Number in parentheses refer to Specific Directions.

Pest*	Amount of Whitacre 1-12 in water to make 1 gal.	Specific Directions
<p>Amygdalus (leaf) Beetles (Pillar case, Native elm bark)(1) Curculionids Leafhoppers Nitidulid weevils Sawflies Weevils (Such as brownell, Cypress tip, Douglas fir weevil, European pine shoot, Gypsy (2), Holly bud, Nantucket pine tip, Padra, Pitch pine tip, Subtropical pine tip, Tussock) Oakworms (Such as California, Orange-striped, Redumped) Redumped caterpillar Thrips (unseen) Weevils (Such as blackvine (3), Yellow Pine (4))</p>	<p>2/3 fl. oz.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce twig and branch feeding by bark beetles applications should be made in the spring or early summer. To kill migrating and invading gypsy moth larvae treat trunks and foliage. Blackvine weevils are night feeders. Late afternoon spraying will give control in some areas.
<p>Beetles (Such as Cottonwood leaf (1), Elm leaf, Flea, Willow leaf)</p>	<p>2/3 to 1 1/3 fl. oz.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> For cottonwood leaf beetles use Whitacre 1-12 in water to control larvae and adults infesting cottonwoods. Make the treatment when field counts indicate damaging beetle populations are developing or present.
<p>Borer(1); Clearwing borer (Such as Ash, Dogwood, Lesser peachtree, Lilac, Oak, Rhododendron), Weevil wood (Such as Spruce fir, Flatheaded appletree, Twined chestnut), Longhorned beetle (Such as Laurel, Red oak) Leafminers Scale insects (Such as Jeffrey pine, Longhorned scale, Spruce) Scale crawlers (Such as Cotoneaster, Cotoneaster, Snowy oak, Fletcher, Florida oak, Golden oak, Hemispherical, Louisiana, Magnolia, Oak worm, Cypress, Pine needles, San Jose, Ten, White Birch)</p>	<p>1 1/3 fl. oz.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> For borers, apply Whitacre 1-12 to the trunks and lower limbs of trees and shrubs when the adults begin to emerge. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Specialist for proper time to treat. Apply uniformly as a coarse low-pressure spray.
<p>Borer (Such as Cottonwood, Peachtree)(1)</p>	<p>6 fl. oz.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> For peachtree borers apply Whitacre 1-12 in water to flowering trees and shrubs of the young trunks as a trunk spray before sawy-hatched larvae enter the trees. Apply as a coarse, low-pressure spray. Thoroughly wet all bark areas from ground level to scaffold limbs.
<p>Beetles (Such as ambrosia, ambrosia, black suspension, Cottonwood leaf, Elm leaf, European elm bark, Flea, Pillar case, Japanese, June, Native elm bark, Pine, Willow leaf)(1)</p>	<p>10 1/4 fl. oz.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> For preventive treatment apply the spray to the main trunk of trees in the early spring or when threat of attack exists from nearby infested trees. <p>For curative treatment apply the spray to the main trunk of infested trees when damage occurs but before adult beetles begin to emerge.</p>

* Number in parentheses refer to specific directions.



DORMANT SPRAY (TREE AND FOREST PESTS)

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Use Whitacre 1-12 insecticide as a dormant or delayed dormant spray at the rates indicated to control the listed insects. Spray the entire tree by application to runoff using suitable ground spray equipment. Use the higher dosage of Whitacre 1-12 insecticide for severe infestations. Use oil as recommended by your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Specialist.

Restrictions: Make only one application during the dormant season. Do not allow use of dairy animals to graze in treated areas.

Pest*	Amount of Whitacre 1-12 in water to make 1 gal.	Specific Directions
Aphids (Such as: Mealy plum, Rose apple, Weevily apple) Borer (Such as: Peach twig) Curculio (Such as: Climbing) Leafrollers (Such as: Pandemic) Pear psylla adults Plant bugs Scale (Such as: San Jose)	1/3 to 2/3 fl. oz.	Mix with 1 to 2 gallons of a petroleum spray oil recommended for dormant use in 100 gallons of water.

FRUIT TREES AND NUTS

Use Whitacre 1-12 insecticide at the dosage indicated by application as a foliar spray to control pests listed in the following table. Mix the required dosage of Whitacre 1-12 in water. Spray for thorough and complete coverage of the foliage, using suitable hand- or conventional power-operated spray equipment. Treat when pests first appear or in accordance with local conditions. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service specialist for specific use information. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas. Attention: In California do not work with or contact trees within two days after treatment.

Pest*	Amount of Whitacre 1-12 in water to make 1 gal.	Specific Directions
Apples: Apple aphid Apple maggot Codling moth European apple sawfly Spotted bud moth Fruitree leafroller Green fruitworm Lesser appleworm Obliquebanded leafroller Orange tortrix Oriental fruit moth Pandemic leafroller Plum curculio Redheaded leafroller Rose apple aphid San Jose scale Tarnished plant bug Tufted apple budmoth Variegated leafroller Weevily apple aphid	2 fl. oz.	Make no more than 8 applications per season. Do not apply last treatment within 10 days before harvest or apply last two treatments closer than 21 days apart.
Almonds: Navel trunkworm Peach twig borer San Jose scale	2 2/3 fl. oz.	Make no more than 1 application per season on almonds and filberts and no more than 2 applications per season on walnuts. Do not apply within 10 days before harvest.
Walnuts: Codling moth Tufted apple budmoth	2 2/3 fl. oz.	Make no more than 1 application per season. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated orchards.
Peaches: Black peach aphid Nectar mushroom Peach leaf scorch mite Peach nut casebearer Peach weevil Peachworm	1 1/3 fl. oz.	Make no more than 1 application per season. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated orchards.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. Do not store above 100°F for extended periods of time. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or dispose of product and damaged container as indicated below.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal: METAL DRUM Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Disposal: PLASTIC Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (for 8 fl. oz. ^{16 fl. oz.} size only)

STORAGE: Store in a cool dry place away from heat or open flame. Keep in original container and preferably in a locked storage area.

DISPOSAL: Do not reuse empty container or hose-end sprayer. Wrap container and sprayer in newspaper and discard in trash.

