Because subterranean termites are cold-blooded (poikilothermic) animals, low temperatures can substantially reduce or stop their activity close to the earth's surface during a certain period of the year. For this reason, if the temperature falls low enough, termites may cease to feed in stations or the onset of feeding in stations may be delayed until temperatures have recovered above a certain level for a long enough period of time. Reductions in termite activity that are the result of low temperatures may make inspections of stations unnecessary for as long as low temperatures prevail in the area.

The temperature at which termite activity is substantially curtailed may vary significantly between different geographic areas and with different species of termites. However, generally speaking, termite activity will be reduced in the stations during those times of the year during which the average daily mean exterior air temperature is below 50° F. For this reason, the following rule may be applied when counting the number of elapsed days between inspections unless, in the opinion of the operator, increases in the elapsed time between inspections are unwarranted based on local circumstances.

In counting the number of days between inspections, exclude from the total number of days elapsed since the last inspection any days whose date falls between the first date in the fall/winter that long term climate data predicts that the mean exterior air temperature for that date at that application site will be below 50°F (begin period of predicted limited activity) and the first date in the winter/spring that the climate data predicts that the average mean exterior air temperature for that date at that application site will be above 50° F (end period of predicted limited activity).

However, if the number of days excluded according to this rule exceed 90, then schedule the date of the first inspection after the end of the period of predicted limited activity according to the rule or within 30 days of the date of the end of the period of predicted limited activity, whichever of these two dates occurs first. However, under no circumstances should more than six months elapse between inspections of stations. Climate data used should be for the National Weather Service reporting station closest to the application site.

Allowing extra time between inspections as provided by this rule may not be advisable if stations are located in an area in or under a structure in which the average daily mean air temperature is expected to remain above 50° F and termites are actively consuming bait in the stations.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in original container in a dry storage area out of reach of children and animals

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Place container in a trash can.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Product not disposed of by use according to label directions should be wrapped in paper and placed in a trash can.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

Whitmire Micro-Gen warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions for use, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. WHITMIRE MICRO-GEN MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

INHERENT RISKS OF USE

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Lack of performance or other unintended consequences may result because of factors such as use of the product contrary to the label directions, adverse conditions (such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, excessive rainfall, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as drought, tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, etc.), presence of other materials, the manner of application or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Whitmire Micro-Gen or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer and User.

LIMITATION OF REMEDIES

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories) shall be limited to, at Whitmire Micro-Gen's election, one of the following:

(1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or (2) Replacement of amount of product used.

Whitmire Micro-Gen shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Whitmire Micro-Gen is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Whitmire Micro-Gen be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses even if Whitmire Micro-Gen knew of, was advised of or should have been aware of the possibility of such damages.

The terms of the "Warranty Disclaimer" above and this "Limitation of Remedies" cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Whitmire Micro-Gen or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the "Warranty Disclaimer" or this "Limitation of Remedies" in any manner.

A PRESCRIPTION TREATMENT® brand insecticide from:
Whitmire Micro-Gen Research Laboratories, Inc.
3568 Tree Court Industrial Blvd.
St Louis MO 63122-6682
www.wmmg.com

Prescription Treatment brand

TC 223

For Professional Use Only by Individuals Licensed by the State to Apply Termiticides.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Diflubenzuron	0.25%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	99.75%
Contains .25 grams of diflubenzuron per 100 grams of formulation	TOTAL: 100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 499-488 EPA Est.No. 499-MO-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not place TC 223 in any area where, because of the movement of water, it could be washed into a body of water containing aquatic life, such as ponds or streams.

IMPORTANT: Before buying or using this product, read the entire label including the "Warranty Disclaimer", "Inherent Risks of Use" and "Limitation of Remedies" sections of this label. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. Use this product only according to label directions.

NET WEIGHT: 1 lb, 14 oz. (0.5 oounces per unit)

Contains 60 individually wrapped units. Do not remove individual unit packages from container except for immediate use.

WHITMIRE MICRO-GEN
RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC.
800-777-8570

499 - 488

2/2/2001

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Prescription Treatment brand
TC 223

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING.

Read the GENERAL INFORMATION and GENERAL USE DIRECTIONS carefully before using. TC 223 is part of a termite baiting system and is intended for use only in TERM/ATROL* bait stations which may be purchased from most professional pest control product distributors. Use of TC 223 in any other type of station or system not designed for termites is prohibited. Contact Whitmire Micro-Gen at 1-800-777-8570 for assistance in using TC 223 or any other components of the termite baiting system.

* TERM/ATROL is a registered trademark of Sector Diagnostic LLC.

GENERAL INFORMATION

TC 223 is intended for use in an ongoing program of management and control of subterranean termite colonies in the ground around and under any type of building or other object (structure). TC 223 does not exclude termites from a structure. Instead, it suppresses or eliminates termite colonies. Sufficient consumption of TC 223 by all subterranean termite colonies that present an existing or potential hazard to the structure may, subject to the limitations stated herein, protect the structure against subterranean termite attack.

The active ingredient in TC 223, diflubenzuron, is an insect development inhibitor. When consumed by a termite, diflubenzuron impairs the ability of a termite to molt. Molting is the process by which termites, at certain points in their development, shed their existing exoskeleton and form a replacement exoskeleton. Termites that attempt to molt after ingesting an amount of TC 223 sufficient to impair their molting process either die or are incapacitated by their inability to complete the molting process. Insect development inhibitors such as diflubenzuron are characterized as slow acting toxicants, however their action is slow only to the extent that they affect a termite only at the points in its life cycle when it molts. Because all the termites in a colony do not molt at the same time, the effect of diflubenzuron on the colony as a whole is progressive. This progressive effect is one of the key attributes of diflubenzuron as a termite colony toxicant.

Sufficient consumption of TC 223 by a termite colony can cause a decline in the number of members of the colony. Such a decline, if sustained by continued consumption of TC 223 by the colony, can significantly impair the vitality of the colony. Further, continued consumption of TC 223 by remaining colony members may ultimately result in the total elimination of the colony. The extent of the decline of the colony, the speed of its decline and the possibility of its elimination depends upon the extent to which TC 223 is made continuously available to a colony for consumption and the extent to which members of the colony consume it. Close adherence to the General Use Directions can increase the likelihood of colony elimination, however conditions or circumstances beyond the control of the user may prevent or substantially delay colony elimination. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, alternate non-bait food sources that reduce the extent to which the colony depends on TC 223 as a food source, excess moisture, low or high temperatures or abandonment of feeding on the bait by the colony.

Because termites cannot be attracted, they must instead find the station as they randomly forage for food. TC 223 affects termite colonies only if they consume it. Pre-baiting is a process by which termite activity is established at a location prior to the application of TC 223 at that location. However, once they have consumed the pre-bait, termites can normally be induced to consume TC 223. These termites then guide other colony members back to the bait station where they also consume TC 223.

If the cycle of pre-baiting and baiting around a structure is interrupted or discontinued, new colonies occupying the territory of eliminated colonies, existing colonies that were suppressed but not eliminated, existing colonies never baited or colonies that were pre-baited may forage at points of possible entry into and infest the structure. For this reason, the cycle of pre-baiting and baiting should continue for as long as it is desirable to eliminate subterranean termites from the structure.

After termite activity has been absent from a baited station for at least 60 days, the baiting process is resumed by replacing the vacated station with a new or sanitized used station at or near the location of the station that is being replaced. In order to affect as many of the termites as possible that currently or could potentially infest a structure, every termite colony that inhabits the ground under and around the structure must be pre-baited and/or baited with TC 223.

If a conventional termite liquid barrier treatment is performed in conjunction with an installation of TC 223, care must be taken not to treat in the area of installed stations (preferably not within two feet of stations). Because the use of TC 223 may be a multi-step process, localized treatment(s) of areas of the structure infested with active termites at the time of pre-baiting or baiting, using barrier or contact type termiticides, may provide more immediate control of termites in those parts of the structure than TC 223. Preventative critical area soil or wood treatments may be performed in conjunction with station installation. Do not treat in areas of installed stations during routine pesticide applications.

PRE-BAITING

Pre-baiting is a process by which termite activity is established at a location prior to the application of TC 223 at that location. Wood, cardboard, or other cellulose containing substances which are readily consumed by subterranean termites may be used as pre-bait. The non-toxic food materials provide a pre-baiting food source for termites that, upon being fed on by termites, establishes termite activity with the station. The pre-bait should be installed in the station to form a thin lining against the inside of the perforated sidewalls of the station while leaving a vacant center cavity at the center of the station if possible. If there is termite activity at a pre-baiting site, make TC 223 continuously available for colony consumption by placing TC 223 in the vacant center cavity or filling the station with it. See section entitled "INSPECTING STATION AND PLACING TC 223" for details.

DIRECT BAITING

Placing the TC 223 bait directly into a station is permitted in areas of suspected termite activity. Follow directions for placing station and fill with TC 223.

GENERAL USE DIRECTIONS

PRE-CONSTRUCTION USE

TC 223 can be used for preventative treatment (before signs of infestation) of structures under construction or newly completed (as a substitute for and in lieu of pre-construction soil treatment)*. Place stations around the outside of the structure only after the final exterior grade is installed (and preferably landscaping is completed).

* In FLORIDA TC 223 may be used in conjunction with, but NOT in lieu of, pre-construction soil treatment.

POST-CONSTRUCTION USE

TC 223 can be used for remedial treatment of infested existing structures or for preventative treatment (before signs of infestation) of existing structures.

STATION PREPARATION AND LOCATION SELECTION

To reduce the potential for tampering with and disturbance of stations, points of station installation should be chosen that, where possible, minimize installed station visibility. Areas where barrier type termiticides may have been previously applied, such as within two feet of the foundation wall, should be avoided if possible.

Install stations at or near points of known or suspected termite entry into the structure. If a point of accessible ground is not located within ten feet of a point of known termite entry (due to an intervening hardened construction surface such as a concrete slab), it may be advisable to create an access to the ground through that surface close to the point of known entry and install a station at that access.

Install stations at, or preferably within five feet of points of known, probable or suspected termite foraging, and at other critical areas. Such areas may include areas with concentrations of cellulose-containing debris, such as mulch or wood scraps, in contact with the ground, areas of moderate soil moisture, shaded areas, areas containing plant root systems, bath traps, visible termite foraging tubes, etc.

Install stations around a structure such that, except where sufficient access to the ground is not available, the maximum interval between any two stations does not exceed twenty feet. If the distance between two points of accessible ground around the structure exceeds thirty feet, it may be advisable to form one or more openings in the surface creating the inaccessibility to facilitate baiting between those points.

If the structure has an accessible crawl space, stations can be installed in the crawl space in lieu of or in addition to installing stations around the structure. Stations can be installed within a slab structure at existing or created openings in the slab surface through which ground is accessible and into which the station can be installed in a secure manner.

Once termite activity has occurred at a station and bait consumption has begun, it may be advisable, depending on the rate of bait consumption in that station and nearby stations, to locate one or more supplemental stations in the immediate vicinity of the infested station(s) in order that bait consumption by the colony be maximized.

If termites have not been present in the station for at least approximately sixty days, remove the station and any unconsumed TC 223 it contains and replace it with a new or sanitized used station at or near the same point and add pre-bait or TC 223. If termites have abandoned the station possibly due to reductions in termite activity related to low temperatures during the period of predicted limited termite activity (see below), it may be advisable to leave the station and bait in place and recheck the station again after the period of predicted limited termite activity has elapsed before removing and replacing the station. If termites have abandoned the station possibly due to excessive moisture, it may be advisable to remove the saturated bait and re-bait the station with fresh bait at that time or after the excess moisture condition has abated.

If a station, upon repeated inspection, is found to contain excess moisture (water standing at the bottom of the station or cavity, etc.), it may be advisable to relocate the station, if possible, to a nearby area where the soil is better drained or alternately, modify the station location to prevent water from collecting in the station by, for example, creating a sump area under the installed station or at the bottom of the cavity.

STATION INSTALLATION

To install a station, excavate or form a hole in the ground approximately the same size and dimensions as those of the station. Insert the station into the hole with the top edge of the station flush with to approximately ½ inch above the earth's surface, making sure that earth is in complete contact with the bottom and sides of the station. If the station is inserted into an opening created through a hardened construction surface (such as a concrete slab, asphalt, etc.), insert the station with the top edge of the station flush with the top of that surface. Replace the station cover securely.

INSPECTING A STATION AND PLACING TC 223

To inspect a station, remove the cover and visually examine the interior for the presence of termites, being careful to minimize disturbance of the termites. If live termites are present in the station, bait with TC 223 or replenish. If termites are not present, further inspect bait or pre-bait for excessive decay or moisture saturation. Replace excessively decayed bait or pre-bait. Replace the station cover securely.

SCHEDULING OF INSPECTIONS

If termite activity is known to be present in the structure at the time stations are initially installed, inspect all stations three times at approximately 30, 60 and 90 days after the date of completion of initial station installation. If no termite activity is present in the structure at the time stations are initially installed, inspect all stations for the first time within approximately 90 days after the date of completion of initial station installation. Thereafter, inspect any station that does not have termite activity within approximately 90 days after the date of the last inspection of that station. Inspect termite active stations two times at approximately 30 and 60 days after the date of initial termite activity. Thereafter, as long as the station continues to be active, inspect the station within approximately 45 days of the date of the last inspection of the station.

ADJUSTMENTS TO INSPECTION SCHEDULING

Decreases in elapsed time between inspections of a baited station may be warranted if consumption of all the bait in the station occurs during the interval between any two inspections.