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PRENTOX(R) ALDRIN 4E TERMITICIDE

Only for sale to and use and storage by commercial pest control operators.  
Contains 4 lbs. of aldrin per gallon.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Technical Aldrin* .....	43.4%
Aromatic Petroleum Solvents.....	49.4%
INERT INGREDIENTS: .....	7.2%
TOTAL:	100.0%

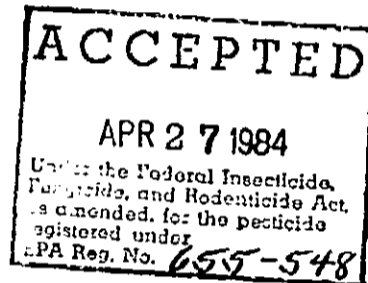
PRENTOX(R) - Registered Trademark of PRENTISS DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., INC.

\*Equivalent to 41.23% Hexachlorophydro-endo, exo-dimethanonaphthalene and 2.17% related compounds.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT



- If swallowed - Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Gastric lavage is indicated if material was taken internally. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING: vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.
- If inhaled - Remove victim to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if indicated.
- If on skin - Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas with soap and water.
- If in eyes - Flush eyes with plenty of water. Get medical attention immediately.

EPA REG. NO. 655-548

NET CONTENTS \_\_\_\_\_

EPA EST. NO. 655-GA-1

LOT NO. \_\_\_\_\_



Manufactured by

**prentiss**  
Drug & Chemical Co., Inc.

Plant: Karlin Road  
Sandersville, GA. 31082

Office: C.B. 2000  
Floral Park, N.Y. 11001

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**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**  
**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**  
**WARNINGS**  
May be fatal if swallowed. Do not breathe vapor, fumes, dust, or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or clothing. In case of skin contact, wash immediately with soap and water. Avoid contamination of feed and food stuffs. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating or smoking. Clean clothing should be used daily.  
**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**  
This product is toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife. ~~Do not feed or water animals that may be killed.~~ Keep out of lakes, streams, and ponds. ~~Do not apply when weather forecasts indicate rain.~~ Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on the label.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

**STORAGE:** If container is damaged: Stop any leaks by repositioning the container or by patching or otherwise repairing the leaks. Take care to avoid contact with pesticide and wear protective gear. On cleanup of spilled liquids, wear protective equipment as required to prevent contact with the product or its vapors. Cover the spilled area with generous amounts of absorbent material, such as clay, diatomaceous earth, sand, or sawdust. Sweep the contaminated absorbent on to a shovel and put the sweepings into a salvage drum. Dispose of wastes as below. Do not store, use, pour, or spill near heat or open flame.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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:** 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.

#### SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE CONTROL

##### Directions for Use

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

Chemicals for soil treatment are used to establish a barrier which is repellent to termites. The chemical emulsion must be adequately dispersed in the soil to provide a barrier between the wood in the structure and the termite colonies in the soil.

It is necessary for the effective use of this product that the service technician be familiar with current control practices including trenching, rodding, subslab injection, and low pressure spray applications. These techniques must be correctly employed to prevent or control infestations by subterranean termite species of *Reticulitermes*, *Zetomyces*, *Nasutitermes*, and *Coptotermes*. Choice of appropriate procedures includes consideration of such variable factors as the design of the structure, water table, soil type, soil compaction, grade conditions, and the location and type of domestic water supplies. The biology and behavior of the involved termite species are important factors to be known as well as suspected location of the colony and severity of the infestation within the structure to be protected. For advice concerning current control practices for specific local conditions, consult resources in structural pest control.

Contamination of public and private water supplies must be avoided by following these precautions. Use anti-back-flow equipment or procedures to prevent siphonage of pesticide back into water supplies. Do not treat structures that contain cisterns or wells. Do not treat soil that is water saturated or frozen. Consult state and local specifications for recommended distances of treatment areas from wells, and refer to Federal Housing Administration Specifications for further guidance.

All nonessential wood and cellulose containing materials including scrap wood and formboards should be removed from around foundations, walls, crawl spaces, and porches. This does not include existing structural soil contact wood that either has been or needs to be treated.

##### PRECONSTRUCTION SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE TREATMENT

Effective preconstruction subterranean termite control requires the establishment of an unbroken vertical and/or horizontal chemical barrier between wood in the structure and the termite colonies in the soil. To meet F.H.A. termite proofing requirements follow the latest edition of the Housing and Urban Development (H.U.D.) Minimum Property Standards. Use a 1% water emulsion for subterranean termites. Mix 1 gallon of Prentox Aldrin 4E Termicide in 95 gallons of water to produce a 1% water emulsion.

After grading is completed and prior to the pouring of the slab, slab supported, constructed porches or entrance platforms, make the following treatments. Applications shall be made by a low pressure spray for horizontal barriers over areas intended for covering floors, porches and other critical areas.

Establish a vertical barrier in areas such as around the base of foundations, plumbing, back filled soil against foundation walls and other critical areas. (1) Where it is necessary to produce a horizontal barrier, apply the emulsion at the rate of 1 gallon per 10 square feet to fill dirt. If fill is washed gravel or other coarse material, apply at 1 1/2 gallons per 10 square feet. It is important that the emulsion reaches the soil substrate. (2) If concrete slabs cannot be poured over soil the same day it has been treated, a water

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**Directions For Use (Cont'd)**

proof cover such as polyethylene sheeting should be placed over the soil. This is not necessary if foundation walls have been installed around the treated soil.

(2) To produce a vertical barrier apply the emulsion at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet per foot of depth. (a) Rodding and/or trenching applications should not be made below the top of the footing. (b) Trench need not be wider than 6 inches. (c) Rod holes should extend from the base of the trench to the top of the footing and should be spaced (about a foot) to provide a continuous barrier. (d) Emulsion should be mixed with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench. Cover treated soil with a layer of untreated soil or other suitable barrier such as polyethylene sheeting.

(3) Hollow block foundations or voids of masonry should be treated to make a continuous chemical barrier in voids. Apply at the rate of 2 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet so it will reach the footing.

(4) For crawl spaces apply at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet and foot of depth from grade to bottom of foundations. Application may be made by rodding and/or trenching (utilizing low pressure spray). Treat both sides of foundation and around all piers and pipes. (a) Rod holes should be spaced (about 1 foot) to provide a continuous chemical barrier. (b) Trench need not be wider than 6 inches nor below the foundation. The emulsion should be mixed with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil with a layer of untreated soil or other suitable barrier such as polyethylene sheeting.

**POSTCONSTRUCTION TREATMENTS**

Use a 1% emulsion for subterranean termites. Mix 1 gallon of Pretron Aldon 4E Termicide in 99 gallons of water to produce a 1% water emulsion (or solution).

Postconstruction applications shall be made by injection, rodding, and/or trenching (using low pressure spray).

Do not apply emulsion until location of heat or air conditioning ducts, vents, water and sewer lines and electrical conduits are known and identified. Extreme caution must be taken to avoid contamination of these structural elements and airways.

(1) For slab-on-ground construction apply at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet. Applications may be made by sub-slab injection and/or trenching. Injectors should not extend beyond the tops of the footings. Treat along the outside of the foundation and where necessary just beneath the slab on the inside of foundation walls. Treatment may also be required just beneath the slab along one side of interior partitions and along all cracks and expansion joints. (a) Drill holes in the slab to provide a continuous chemical barrier. (b) Where necessary, drill through the foundation walls from the outside and force the emulsion just beneath the slab either along the inside of the foundation or along all the cracks and expansion joints and other critical areas. (c) For shallow foundations, 1 foot or less, dig a narrow trench approximately six inches wide along the outside of the foundation walls. Do not dig below the bottom of the foundation. The emulsion should be applied to the trench and the soil at 4 gallons per 10 linear feet as the soil is replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil with a layer of untreated soil. (d) For foundations deeper than 1 foot follow rates for basements.

(2) Hollow block foundations or voids of masonry should be treated to make a continuous chemical barrier in voids. Apply at the rate of 2 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet.

(3) For basements apply at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet. Where footings are greater than 1 foot of depth from the grade to the bottom of the foundation application may be made by trenching and/or rodding at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet per foot of depth. Treat outside of foundation walls and if necessary beneath the basement floor along inside of foundation walls along cracks in basement floors along interior load bearing walls round sewer pipes, conduits, and piers.

(4) In crawl spaces apply at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to bottom of foundation. Application may be made by rodding and/or trenching (utilizing low pressure spray). Treat both sides of foundation and around all piers and pipes. (a) Rod holes should be spaced (about 1 foot) to provide a continuous chemical barrier. (b) Trench need not be wider than 6 inches nor below the foundation. The emulsion should be mixed with the soil as it is replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil with a layer of untreated soil or other suitable barrier such as polyethylene sheeting. (c) For inaccessible crawl spaces, treat soil by an alternate method such as drilling and rodding through foundation walls from the outside.

All treatment holes drilled in construction elements of living areas of homes should be securely plugged.

**RETREATMENT INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Retreatment for subterranean termites should only be made when there is evidence of re-infestation subsequent to the initial treatment or there has been a disruption of the chemical barrier in the soil due to construction excavations, landscaping, etc.

2. Retreatments may be made to critical areas in accordance with the application techniques described above. This application should be made as a spot treatment to these areas.

Routine retreatment of the entire premises should be avoided.