



PRENTOX^(R) GREENHOUSE SPRAY

FOR USE ON CARNATIONS, ROSES & CHRYSANTHEMUMS

ONLY FOR SALE TO, USE AND STORAGE BY SERVICE PERSONS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| 2,2-Dichlorovinyl Dimethyl Phosphate..... | 9.3% |
| Related Compounds..... | 0.7% |
| Xylene Range Aromatic Solvent..... | 70.0% |
| INERT INGREDIENTS:..... | <u>20.0%</u> |

TOTAL: 100.0%

ACCEPTED
APR 27 1984
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 655-730

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prentox[®]

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ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

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|--------------------------------------|--------|
| 2,2-Dichlorovinyl Dimethyl Phosphate | 9.3% |
| Related Compounds | 0.7% |
| Xylene Range Aromatic Solvent | 70.0% |
| Methylene Chloride | 20.0% |
| Total | 100.0% |

E.P.A. REG. NO. 655-730

E.P.A. EST. NO. 655-QA-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN



**DANGER
POISON**



STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If swallowed—Call a physician immediately. Gastric lavage is indicated if material was taken internally. DO NOT INDUCE vomiting unless other treatment is not available. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. If it is necessary to induce vomiting, give victim one or two glasses of water and insert finger in back of throat. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled—Remove victim to fresh air. Apply respiration if indicated.

If on skin—Wash immediately with soap and water.

If in eyes—Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician immediately.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:

WARNING SYMPTOMS: Symptoms include weakness, headaches, tightness in chest, blurred vision, non-reactive pinpoint pupils, salivation, sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal cramps.

TREATMENT: Atropine is the specific therapeutic antagonist of choice against parasympathetic nervous stimulation. If there are signs of parasympathetic stimulation, Atropine Sulfate should be injected at 10 minute intervals, in doses of 1 to 2 mgs. until complete Atropinization has occurred. 2-PAM is also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with Atropine. Morphine is contra-indicated. Clear chest by postural drainage. Repeated exposure to cholinesterase inhibitors may, without warning, cause prolonged susceptibility to very small doses of any cholinesterase inhibitor. Allow no further exposure until cholinesterase regeneration has been allowed, as determined by blood test.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans (and Domestic Animals)

DANGER. Poisonous if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin or eyes. Do not get in eyes or on skin. Do not breathe fumes. Rapidly absorbed through skin, wear natural rubber gloves, waterproof protective clothing and goggles when handling. Wear a pesticide respirator jointly approved by the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration (formerly the U.S. Bureau of Mines) and by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 11.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish, birds and other wildlife. Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

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 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 areas 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 toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes can not 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.

DIRECTIONS (Continued)

RECOMMENDATION — When applied as an aerosol GREENHOUSE SPRAY is recommended for the control of Red Spider (Spider, Mites), Aphids, Whiteflies, Thrips, Mealybugs and Chrysanthemum Leaf Miners on Carnations, Roses and Chrysanthemums.

PREPARATION OF THE GREENHOUSE PRIOR TO FOGGING — 1) Close all doors, windows and ventilators. 2) Lock or barricade all entrances, post warning signs, take precautions to prevent persons and animals from entering the area. 3) Turn off all misting systems. Be certain all blossoms and foliage are dry. 4) Room temperature should read from 70° to 85°F for best insect kill.

APPLICATION DOSAGE — 1) Calculate in cubic feet the greenhouse space to be treated. For most greenhouse ornamentals-1 ounce of GREENHOUSE SPRAY will treat 3,000 cubic feet of space. 2) pour into fogger unit producing aerosol particle size insecticide tank the required number of ounces.

APPLICATION: Walk backward down the entire length of the center aisle of the greenhouse directing the fog over the plants and swaying the unit back and forth. Keep the Fogger nozzle above the plants. Ventilators should be kept closed for at least two hours after application for best results from application of the product. Greenhouses should be ventilated at least one hour before re-entering.

GREENHOUSE SPRAY should not be sprayed directly on the plants or flowers. When plants and flowers are of such height that it is difficult to dispense the material above, then direct the spray below the beds, so that fuming action of the spray will obtain desired results.

May be phytotoxic to certain rose and chrysanthemum varieties as follows: Shasta, Thelma, Almaga, Fortune, Golden Chain, Columbia, Illini Starlet, Calvert's Gold, Vanguard, Silver Strand, Illini Cascade, Illini Glacier, Vedova, Valencia, and Yellow Kingpin. Also Kangaroo Vine and Fashionette Rose variety.

NET CONTENTS _____

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Manufactured by

prentiss
Drug & Chemical Co., Inc.

Plant: Kaolin Road
Sandersville, GA. 31082

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Floral Park, N.Y. 11001

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