

ROHM AND HAAS COMPANY
 PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106
 EPA REG. NO. 707-98AA
 EPA EST. NO. 477-MD-1
 Packed for Rohm and Haas Company
KERB 50-W SELECTIVE HERBICIDE
 DIRECTIONS FOR USE

ACCEPTED
 707-98
 4-13-76

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
 FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
 FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
 UNDER NO. 707-98AA

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DOSAGE RECOMMENDATIONS: POUNDS OF ACTIVE INGREDIENT PER ACRE*

CROP	WEEDS	Dependable Rainfall or OVERHEAD IRRIGATION	Less Dependable Rainfall or FURROW IRRIGATION	COMMENTS
Lettuce	Susceptible annual grasses and broadleaf weeds	2.0 - 3.0 (Surface application)	3.0 - 4.0 (Soil incorporation)	Sandy soils, sandy loams, silt loams, silt
		3.0 - 4.0 (Surface application)	4.0 (soil incorporation)	Silty clay loam, clay loam, clay
Alfalfa Clover Birdsfoot trefoil Crown vetch Sainfoin	Annual bluegrass Annual ryegrass Cheatgrass Wild Oats Volunteer grain Chickweed	1.0 - 1.5	1.5 - 2.0	Preemergence or Postemergence use in established fields or new plantings (1st trifoliolate leaf stage or beyond fall or winter application)
	Sheep Sorrel Perennial bluegrass Perennial ryegrass Orchardgrass	1.5 - 2.0	2.0 - 3.0	
	Quackgrass	2.0 - 3.0	3.0 - 4.0	
	London Rocket Mustards Wild Radish Shepherdspurse	3.0	4.0	Preemergence to weeds only
Alfalfa	Cheatgrass	1.5 - 2.0	-	Spring application
Alfalfa (Seed Crop Only)	Dodder	See label text for details		Spring application 6 Western states only
Raspberries Blackberries	Annual Bluegrass	2.0 - 4.0	-	Oregon & Washington only low rates on light to medium soils, high rates on heavy soils.
	Quackgrass Ryegrass	4.0 - 6.0	-	
Blueberries	Annual Bluegrass Downy Brome Wild Oats Chickweed Sheep Sorrel	2.0	-	Oregon & Washington only Apply only during the fall and winter. Apply only to established plants. Apply only once per year.
	Perennial Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass Bentgrass Velvetgrass Orchardgrass Fescue Quackgrass	4.0	-	
Ornamental Bermudagrass Turf	Annual Bluegrass (Poa annua)	1.0 - 2.0	-	Preemergence or early Postemergence to Poa
		1.5 - 2.0	-	Postemergence - early tillering to heading
		2.0 - 3.0	-	Postemergence - seed forming stages
Woody Ornamentals Nursery Stock Christmas Trees	Annual Bluegrass Downy Brome Volunteer Grains Orchardgrass Perennial Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass Chickweed Sheep Sorrel	2.0 - 4.0	-	Fall application before winter freeze-up Topical application on labeled species. Should not be applied to transplants less than 1 year old or to seedlings (1 year old plants).

ACCEPTED
 5/14/75

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3/12/76

ACCEPTED
 5/8/75
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Alfalfa	Cheatgrass	1.8 - 2.0	-	Spring application	ACCEPTED 3/12/76 5/18/75 5/10/75
Alfalfa (Seed Crop Only)	Dodder	See label text for details		Spring application 6 Western states only	
Raspberries Blackberries	Annual Bluegrass	2.0 - 4.0	-	Oregon & Washington only low rates on light to medium soils, high rates on heavy soils.	
	Quackgrass Ryegrass	4.0 - 6.0	-		
Blueberries	Annual Bluegrass Downy Brome Wild Oats Chickweed Sheep Sorrel	2.0		Oregon & Washington only Apply only during the fall and winter. Apply only to established plants. Apply only once per year.	ACCEPTED 6/25/75 6/27/75
	Perennial Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass Bentgrass Velvetgrass Orchardgrass Fescue Quackgrass	4.0			
Ornamental Bermudagrass Turf	Annual Bluegrass (Poa annua)	1.0 - 2.0	-	Preemergence or early . Postemergence to Poa	ACCEPTED 5/18/75 5/10/75
		1.5 - 2.0	-	Postemergence - early tillering to heading	
		2.0 - 3.0	-	Postemergence - seed forming stages	
Woody Ornamentals Nursery Stock Christmas Trees	Annual Bluegrass Downy Brome Volunteer Grains	2.0 - 4.0		Fall application before winter freeze-up Topical application on labeled species. Should not be applied to transplants less than 1 year old or to seedlings (1 year old plants).	ACCEPTED 6/25/75 6/27/75
	Orchardgrass Perennial Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass				
	Chickweed Sheep Sorrel				
	Quackgrass		4.0		

*Note: 1.0 pound of Kerb 50-W is equivalent to 0.5 pound active ingredient per acre. 2.0 pounds of Kerb 50-W is equivalent to 1.0 pound active ingredient per acre, etc.

LETTUCE, ENDIVE AND ESCAROLE

Kerb is a selective herbicide for the control of certain grasses and annual broadleaf weeds in direct seeded or transplanted lettuce (all types), endive and escarole. Kerb may be used with or without soil incorporation depending on the method of irrigation. Read this label carefully for complete directions.

WEEDS CONTROLLED - Kerb 50-W is generally effective at 2.0 to 4.0 pounds of product (1.0 to 2.0 pounds active ingredient) per treated acre on the following weeds:

GRASSES

Cheatgrass Volunteer barley Annual bluegrass Goosegrass
Crabgrass Volunteer oats Barnyardgrass Lovegrass
Fall Panicum Volunteer rye Canarygrass Ryegrass
Foxtail Volunteer wheat

BROADLEAF WEEDS

Annual morningglory Mustards Henbit Nightshade
Carpetweed Nettleleaf goose-foot Knotweeds Purslane
Chickweed foot Lambsquarter Shepherdspurse
Volunteer tomatoes Nettles London rocket Smartweeds

CROP TOLERANCE - Most varieties of lettuce are highly tolerant of the recommended rates of Kerb. Do not use more than 3 pounds Kerb 50-W on Val Temp, Grande Verde and Prima Verde varieties of crisp head lettuce, or on escarole and endive.

MOISTURE - Moisture is necessary to activate Kerb in the soil within the root zone of the germinating weeds. This may be supplied by overhead irrigation, rainfall or by furrow irrigation. For best results, the field should be watered within one to two days of treatment, especially in warm weather.

Sprinkler Irrigation - Kerb may be applied without incorporation to the soil surface after planting or transplanting if overhead irrigation is available. The initial irrigation of 1 to 2 inches should follow Kerb application promptly, especially in hot weather.

Furrow Irrigation - Preplant banded treatments, mechanically incorporated, on preformed beds are preferred, especially when plantings are made in hot weather.

Natural Rainfall Areas - Preemergence applications of Kerb to direct seeded lettuce, or to transplanted lettuce, if followed by rain within 2 to 3 days, will usually be satisfactory. If rainfall is not dependable or supplementary overhead irrigation is not available, shallow preplant incorporation is recommended.

INCORPORATION - PTO driven incorporators or rolling cultivators that thoroughly mix Kerb in the top two to three inches of soil are suggested. Incorporation should be simultaneous or immediately after application of Kerb, especially in hot weather and the irrigation should be started as soon as possible.

Hoing, thinning or shallow cultivation on Kerb treated soil will not destroy its herbicidal activity.

EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE

Temperature - Kerb is not highly volatile but it may degrade rather quickly if left exposed on the soil surface in warm weather. When Kerb is applied when air temperatures exceed 85 to 90°F, it should be incorporated or watered into the soil as soon as possible.

TIME OF TREATMENT - Most applications of Kerb to lettuce will be made just before or after planting, preemergence to the weeds. Lettuce is tolerant to postemergence treatments. Applications can be made before or after lettuce thinning but should be made prior to weed germination if possible, or before weeds are beyond the two leaf stage.

To avoid excessive residues do not apply Kerb within 35 days of harvest and do not make more than one application of Kerb to each crop of lettuce.

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EFFECT OF SOIL TYPE — Kerb is ineffective and not recommended for application preemergence to weeds on highly organic peat or muck soils. Follow the dosage rates suggested in the chart according to soil type, weed species susceptibility, method of application and irrigation practices.

APPLICATION — Mix Kerb 50-W in clean water and apply with a ground sprayer in 20 to 50 gallons per treated acre. Reduce dosage and volume accordingly for banded treatments. Use a standard low pressure herbicide sprayer with flat fan nozzles that gives uniform distribution. Be sure the equipment is calibrated accurately each time it is used.

ROTATION CROPS (See chart for Rotation Crop Planting)

1. Where a Kerb treatment is to be followed by rotation crop within six months of application, bed-topped or banded applications are suggested.
2. Whether Kerb is bed-topped, banded or broadcast the beds should be knocked down and the field crossed-disked before rotation crops other than lettuce, endive or escarole are planted.
3. Where small grains or grasses are to follow within one year of a Kerb treatment (12 months after application), Kerb should not be broadcast. Treatments should be limited to band or bed-top applications only.
4. Where rotation crops are to follow within one year of Kerb treatment to lettuce, endive or escarole, the following rotational plan applies:

Waiting period in months before planting the crops indicated¹

Amount of KERB 50-W Applied/Planted Acre ²	GROUP A	GROUP B	GROUP C	GROUP D
1.0 lb.	0	3	3	6
2.0 lb.	0	3	4	9
3.0 lb.	0	4	6	9
4.0 lb.	0	5	7	12

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- ¹ Crop Group A — Lettuce, endive, escarole
 Crop Group B — Beans, corn, cotton, sorghum, carrots, celery
 Crop Group C — Broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, cucurbits, spinach, sugarbeets, onions, tomatoes
 Crop Group D — Wheat, barley, oats, grasses

² Planted Acre refers to Acreage planted. Kerb at 4.0 pounds of product per treated acre on two 5 inch treated bands (40 inch centers) is the equivalent of one pound Kerb 50-W per planted acre. Kerb at 4.0 pounds of product as a bedtop treatment 20 inches wide (on 40 inch centers) is the equivalent of 2 pounds of Kerb 50-W per planted acre. Kerb at 4.0 pounds of product as a broadcast treatment (total acreage sprayed) is the equivalent of 4 pounds of Kerb 50-W per planted acre.

LEGUMES GROWN FOR FORAGE OR FOR SEED

ALFALFA, CLOVER, BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL, CROWN VETCH, SAINFOIN — For the control of several grasses and certain broadleaf weeds. Apply according to the dosage and timing recommendations in the chart. To avoid excessive residues, do not use more than 4.0 pounds Kerb 50-W per acre per season, do not graze or harvest for forage or dehydration within the following intervals after application:

Alfalfa — below 3.0 pounds KERB 50-W/A (West of Mississippi River)	25 days
Alfalfa — 3.0 to 4.0 pounds KERB 50-W/A (West of Mississippi River)	45 days
Clover, birdsfoot trefoil, crown vetch, sainfoin (entire U.S.) and alfalfa (East of Mississippi River) up to 4.0 pounds KERB 50-W/A	120 days

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NOTE: The above restrictions do not apply to these crops grown for seed production only.

Kerb is absorbed through the roots. Soil moisture from rain, melting snow or irrigation is essential following treatment to move Kerb into the root zone. Apply Kerb during the fall or winter months. Apply preemergence or early post-emergence to fall annual grasses, preemergence to mustards and other broadleaf weeds to be controlled with Kerb. In the milder climate areas of Western Washington and Oregon, California, the Southwest and Southern States apply in fall or winter. Apply in the fall before winter freeze-up in the colder inland areas of Pacific Northwest, the intermountain region, the Great Plains, the North Central, Midwest, Eastern and Northeastern States. Remove or disperse trash, crop residues and ashes before treatment.

Mix Kerb 50-W with clean water and apply uniformly as a spray. For ground application use a conventional herbicide sprayer at 20 to 50 gpa with flat fan nozzles at 40 to 60 psi. For aircraft apply in a coarse droplet spray at 5 to 10 gpa. Avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas.

Use only on established legume plantings or on new plantings after the legume has reached the trifoliolate leaf stage. Do not use preplant or preemergence or before the trifoliolate leaf stage of the legume in new plantings as injury to the legume stand may result.

SPRING USE DIRECTIONS FOR ESTABLISHED ALFALFA

DODDER CONTROL — SEED CROP ONLY — (California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada and Utah). Apply before dodder germinates. For furrow irrigation use 3 to 4 pounds of KERB 50-W/A. Incorporate lightly at the time of application and irrigate within seven days. For flood irrigation use 3 pounds of KERB 50-W/A followed by flooding in 1 to 3 days.

Use the standard quantities of irrigation water recommended in your area. Excess irrigation may decrease the effectiveness of KERB 50-W.

CHEATGRASS CONTROL — Apply when cheatgrass has recently germinated or expected to germinate. Use 1.5 to 2 pounds KERB 50-W/A sprayed broadcast in the field.

NOTE: If the legume crop treated with Kerb should be winter killed or otherwise destroyed, do not plant the field in the spring to small grain or grass crops since these crops may be injured from residual Kerb in the soil. For more information see rotation crop chart (above).

RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES (Oregon and Washington only)

Transplants should be well rooted (at least 3 months) before any Kerb use to avoid possible root injury to crops. Apply, from December through March only. Do not apply when ground is frozen.

BLUEBERRIES (Oregon and Washington only)

For control of quackgrass, annual and perennial bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, bentgrass, velvetgrass, downy brome (cheat), wild oats, orchardgrass, chickweed, sheep sorrel, and fescue.

Use 2.0 pounds of Kerb 50-W for control of winter annual grasses and broadleaves and 4.0 pound Kerb 50-W for control of quackgrass, velvetgrass, ryegrass, fescue, orchardgrass and bentgrass.

Apply only to established plants.

Apply only during the fall and winter. For best results, apply in October and November. Do not apply after ground has frozen. Apply only once per year.

ORNAMENTAL BERMUDAGRASS TURF

KERB is a selective herbicide that is especially effective for the pre- and postemergence control of annual bluegrass (Poa annua) in ornamental bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon) turf. KERB will control Poa annua from pregermination and seedling stages through tillering, heading and seed formation. KERB acts slowly on seedling to mature Poa annua. It may first become dark green and then gradually turn yellow and die over a 3 to 5 week period.

Dichondra, bluegrass, annual and perennial ryegrasses, fescues and bentgrass are sensitive to preemergence and postemergence applications of KERB. KERB SHOULD NOT BE USED ON AREAS THAT ARE TO BE OVERSEEDDED WITH SUSCEPTIBLE COOL SEASON GRASSES WITHIN 90 DAYS OF TREATMENT.

KERB 50-W is a wettable powder. It is mixed with water and applied as a spray in 30 to 50 gallons per acre. Do not mix KERB with spray adjuvants or other pesticides. Sprays should be applied with flat fan nozzles, spaced to provide uniform distribution without skips or excessive overlapping of the spray pattern.

KERB acts mainly through root absorption. Applications should be followed if no rain occurs within a day or so with a light overhead irrigation to move the chemical into the root zone. Avoid heavy irrigation of more than 1 inch to reduce the possibility of excess washing or leaching of the chemical from the area of application. Care should be taken to avoid spraying areas on fairways or approaches that may drain onto bentgrass greens or to areas that have been overseeded with sensitive cool season grasses.

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Southern States: apply in fall or winter. Apply in the fall before winter freeze-up in the colder inland areas of Pacific Northwest, the intermountain region, the Great Plains, the North Central, Midwest, Eastern and Northeastern States. Remove or disperse trash, crop residues and ashes before treatment.

Mix Kerb 50-W with clean water and apply uniformly as a spray. For ground application use a conventional herbicide sprayer at 20 to 50 gpa with flat fan nozzles at 40 to 60 psi. For aircraft apply in a coarse droplet spray at 5 to 10 gpa. Avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas.

Use only on established legume plantings or on new plantings after the legume has reached the trifoliate leaf stage. Do not use preplant or preemergence or before the trifoliate leaf stage of the legume in new plantings as injury to the legume stand may result.

SPRING USE DIRECTIONS FOR ESTABLISHED ALFALFA

DODDER CONTROL - SEED CROP ONLY - (California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada and Utah). Apply before dodder germinates. For furrow irrigation use 3 to 4 pounds of KERB 50-W/A. Incorporate lightly at the time of application and irrigate within seven days. For flood irrigation use 3 pounds of KERB 50-W/A followed by flooding in 1 to 3 days.

Use the standard quantities of irrigation water recommended in your area. Excess irrigation may decrease the effectiveness of KERB 50-W.

CHEATGRASS CONTROL - Apply when cheatgrass has recently germinated or expected to germinate. Use 1.5 to 2 pounds KERB 50-W/A sprayed broadcast in the field.

NOTE: If the legume crop treated with Kerb should be winter killed or otherwise destroyed, do not plant the field in the spring to small grain or grass crops since these crops may be injured from residual Kerb in the soil. For more information see rotation crop chart (above).

RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES (Oregon and Washington only)

Transplants should be well rooted (at least 3 months) before any Kerb use to avoid possible root injury to crops. Apply, from December through March only. Do not apply when ground is frozen.

BLUEBERRIES (Oregon and Washington only)

For control of quackgrass, annual and perennial bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, bentgrass, velvetgrass, downy brome (cheat), wild oats, orchardgrass, chickweed, sheep sorrel, and fescue.

Use 2.0 pounds of Kerb 50-W for control of winter annual grasses and broadleaves and 4.0 pounds Kerb 50-W for control of quackgrass, velvetgrass, ryegrass, fescue, orchardgrass and bentgrass.

Apply only to established plants.

Apply only during the fall and winter. For best results, apply in October and November. Do not apply after ground has frozen. Apply only once per year.

ORNAMENTAL BERMUDAGRASS TURF

KERB is a selective herbicide that is especially effective for the pre- and postemergence control of annual bluegrass (Poa annua) in ornamental bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon) turf. KERB will control Poa annua from pregermination and seedling stages through tillering, heading and seed formation. KERB acts slowly on seedling to mature Poa annua. It may first become dark green and then gradually turn yellow and die over a 3 to 5 week period.

Dichondra, bluegrass, annual and perennial ryegrasses, fescues and bentgrass are sensitive to preemergence and postemergence applications of KERB.

KERB SHOULD NOT BE USED ON AREAS THAT ARE TO BE OVERSEEDED WITH SUSCEPTIBLE COOL SEASON GRASSES WITHIN 90 DAYS OF TREATMENT.

KERB 50-W is a wettable powder. It is mixed with water and applied as a spray in 30 to 50 gallons per acre. Do not mix KERB with spray adjuvants or other pesticides. Sprays should be applied with flat fan nozzles, spaced to provide uniform distribution without skips or excessive overlapping of the spray pattern.

KERB acts mainly through root absorption. Applications should be followed if no rain occurs within a day or so with a light overhead irrigation to move the chemical into the root zone. Avoid heavy irrigation of more than 1 inch to reduce the possibility of excess washing or leaching of the chemical from the area of application. Care should be taken to avoid spraying areas on fairways or approaches that may drain onto bentgrass greens or to areas that have been overseeded with sensitive cool season grasses.

Avoid spraying on fairways or approaches that drain into bentgrass greens or to areas that have been overseeded with cool season grasses.

KERB 50-W is not recommended for use on greens.

KERB is not effective against nutgrass (sedges) bermudagrass, Johnsongrass or any member of the composite family such as dandelion, pineapple weed, dog fennel, galinsoga, groundsol, sowthistle, and wild lettuce or leguminous species such as clover or black medic.

DO NOT FEED CLIPPINGS TO LIVESTOCK.

WOODY ORNAMENTALS, NURSERY STOCK, CHRISTMAS TREES

KERB is a selective herbicide for use in woody ornamental nursery stock and Christmas trees for the control of winter annual and perennial grasses and certain broadleaf weeds.

WEEDS CONTROLLED - Kerb 50-W is generally effective at 2.0 to 4.0 pounds of product (1.0 to 2.0 pounds active ingredient) per treated acre on the following weeds:

GRASSES				BROADLEAF WEEDS			
Annual bluegrass	Crabgrass	Lovegrass	Volunteer oats	Annual morningglory	Knotweeds	Nettleleaf	Shepherdspurse*
Perennial bluegrass	Fall Panicum	Orchardgrass	Volunteer barley	Carpetweed	Lambsquarter	goosefoot	Smartweeds
Barnyardgrass	Foxtail	Quackgrass	Volunteer rye	Chickweeds	London rocket*	Nettles	Volunteer tomatoes
Canarygrass	Goosegrass	Ryegrass	Volunteer wheat	Henbit	Mustards*	Nightshade	
Cheatgrass						Purslane	

*Control requires 3.0 to 4.0 pounds Kerb 50-W per Acre.

DOSAGE AND TIMING SUGGESTIONS - Kerb 50-W is recommended for fall application on woody ornamental nursery stock and Christmas trees. For quackgrass control 4.0 pounds of Kerb 50-W (2.0 pounds active ingredient) is recommended on coarse textured soils of low or medium organic content. Kerb is not recommended on fine textured soils of high organic content. Kerb should be applied as a spray in 20 to 30 gallons of water per acre.

CROP TOLERANCE - Topical application of Kerb may be made in the fall to the following species: Fir, Douglas Fir, Pine, Juniper, Yew, Azalea, Rhododendron, Holly and Forsythia. Kerb should not be applied to transplants less than 1 year old or to seedlings (1 year old plants).

WEED CONTROL - Kerb is suggested for fall application for the control of weeds. Clean cultivation prior to treatment is preferable but is not necessary.

Kerb is absorbed through the roots. Soil moisture from rain, melting snow or irrigation is essential following treatment to move Kerb into the root zone. For best results apply pre or early postemergence in the fall to annual and winter annual grasses and chickweed. For quackgrass and other perennial grasses apply in the fall prior to winter freeze up.

Kerb is most active in light to medium textured soils of low organic content. Kerb is relatively inactive in peat or muck soils or in high organic soil mixtures.

Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty or merchantability of fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use, storage or handling of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use. These risks include, but are not limited to, damage to plants, crops and animals to which the material is applied, failure to control pests, damage caused by drift to other plants or crops, and personal injury.

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6/27/75

(For center panel of label)

**SUPER FOG
TYPE I**

A balanced insecticide for use in mechanical fogging machines

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS-----100%

Petroleum Distillates
Technical Chlordane*
Beta-butoxy beta-thiocyanate diethyl ether
Pine Oil, Steam Distilled
N-octyl Bicycloheptene Dicarboximide
Piperonyl Butoxide**
Pyrethrins

*Consists of octachloro-4,7-dimethanotetrahydroindane and related compounds
**Consists of (butylcarbityl) (6-propylpiperonyl) ether and related compounds

CAUTION:

**Keep Out of Reach of Children
See side panel for additional cautions**

Manufactured Only By

(For left-hand----and continuing to right-hand panel of label)

BELCO SUPER FOG TYPE I is formulated for outdoor fogging of lawns, scrubbery, golf courses, parks, resorts, city dumps and industrial sites.

BELCO SUPER FOG TYPE I is also recommended for use in mechanical fogging equipment to reduce adult mosquito populations to non-annoyance level by municipalities, public health agencies and pest control operations.

DIRECTION: Mix 1 part BELCO SUPER FOG TYPE I with 3 parts diesel fuel for normal fogging applications. To control more heavily infested areas, mix 1 part BELCO SUPER FOG TYPE I with 1 part diesel fuel. Repeat fogging as required to keep down pests.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY: The use of BELCO SUPER FOG TYPE I being beyond our knowledge and control, and involving a certain element of risk, we do not make any warranty, expressed or implied, as to the effects of such use, whether or not in accordance with directions or claims so to be.

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Contact with skin can cause toxic symptoms. In case of contact, wash with soap and water. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Do not use around livestock, poultry, or poultry houses. Do not apply where food or feed crops are grown.

U.S.D.A. Reg. #839-32

Net content-----Gal.

