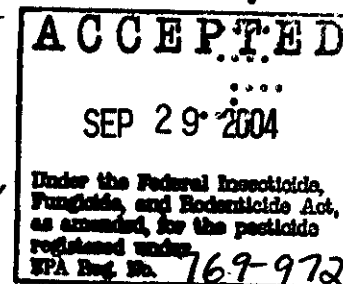


SECURITY BRAND 50% SEVIN WETTABLE

Active Ingredient:	
Carbaryl (1-Naphthyl N-methylcarbamate)	50.0%
Inert Ingredients:	50.0%
Total:	100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 769-972 EPA Est No. 44616-MO-1

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**
FOR AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL USE ONLY
NOT FOR RESIDENTIAL USE



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals: Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

FIRST AID

- If Swallowed:**
 - Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
 - Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
 - Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
 - Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- If in Eyes:**
 - Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
 - Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.
 - Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
- If on Skin or clothing:**
 - Take off contaminated clothing.
 - Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
 - Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
- If Inhaled:**
 - Move person to fresh air.
 - If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
 - Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

Note to Physician: Carbaryl is a an N-methyl carbamate insecticide which is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Specific antidote consists of atropine. Narcotics and other sedatives should not be used. Drugs like 2-PAM (pyridine-2-aldoxime methiodide) are NOT recommended.

For information of this product (including health concerns, medical emergencies or pesticide incidents) call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water.

Keep and wash PPE separate from other laundry.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Users Should:

Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is extremely toxic to aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. **BEE CAUTION:**

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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Workers Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Workers Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as, plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, waterproof gloves, and shoes plus socks.

PREHARVEST AND GRAZING USE INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS

Tolerances established under Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act permits the sale of crops bearing probable carbaryl residues when this product is used in accordance with label directions. If used as directed, treated forage may be grazed or used as feed for dairy and meat animals without causing illegal residues in meat or milk.

Do not plant rotational food and feed crops not listed on this or other carbaryl labels in carbaryl treated soil.

Do not use reclaimed irrigation water from crops treated with carbaryl on upland crops for which carbaryl tolerances are not established.

Compatible with commonly used insecticides and fungicides but unstable when used with alkaline material such as Bordeaux, lime-sulfur and casein-lime spreaders.

PLANT RESPONSE PRECAUTIONS

To avoid possible injury to tender foliage, do not apply to wet foliage or when rain or high humidity is expected during the next two days. Do not use on Boston Ivy, Virginia Creeper, and Maidenhair fern as injury will result. During early season, it may also injure Virginia and Sand pines. Observe label instructions on apple thinning and on combinations with certain herbicides on rice and soybeans.

SPRAY PREPARATION

TO ASSURE A UNIFORM SUSPENSION, AGITATE, STIR OR RECIRCULATE ALL CARBARYL 50WP SPRAY MIXTURES PRIOR TO AND DURING USE. Remove oil, rust, scale, pesticide residues and other foreign matter from mix tanks and entire spray system. Flush with clean water. Fill spray or mix tank with 1 /2 to 3 /4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Slowly add the required amount of Carbaryl 50WP, and then the remaining volume of water. Prepare only as much spray mixture as can be applied on the day of mixing. **MAINTAIN CONTINUOUS AGITATION DURING MIXING AND APPLICATION TO ASSURE A UNIFORM SUSPENSION. DO NOT STORE SPRAY MIXTURES FOR PROLONGED PERIODS.**

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses "()" after the product indicate the pre-harvest interval or days between last application and harvest.

TREE FRUIT AND NUT

Rates recommended refer to pounds of Carbaryl 50WP per 100 gallons of dilute spray. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply for full coverage.

APPLES and PEARS (3): East of the Rocky Mountains use 1 pound for apple mealy-bug, apple aphid, codling moth and white apple leafhopper. When heavy aphid infestations are present, repeated applications may be necessary for optimum control, but not more often than every 7 days. Use 2 pounds for apple maggot, bagworm, Eastern tent caterpillar, European apple sawfly, eye-spotted bud moth, fruit tree leaf roller, green fruitworm, Japanese beetle, pear psylla, periodical cicada, plum curcullo, red-banded leaf roller, rosy apple aphid, wooly apple aphid, apple rust mite, pear leaf blister mite, pear rust mite, tarnished plant bug, tentiform leafminers, Forbes scale, lecanium scales, oystershell scale, and San Jose scale. Apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. To control rosy apple aphid, apply before leaves are curled. Application within 30 days after full bloom may also provide fruit thinning. To avoid this, delay use until at least 30 days after bloom. May cause foliar injury if used before second cover on York and McIntosh apples.

APPLE THINNING: Many factors influence the degree of apple thinning obtained with this product. These include tree age, variety, nutrition, previous crop, pruning, degree of set, bloom, weather and use of other chemical thinners. When any of these favor reduced fruit set, caution should be observed in applying this product so that excessive thinning and possible yield reduction will not occur. Recommended dosages refer to pounds of this product per 100 gallon of dilute spray. Concentration: Use 1 /2 to 1 pound on easily thinned varieties. Apply for full coverage. On hard-to-thin varieties use 1 to 2 pounds. Timing: Apply in one spray timed between 10 and 25 days after full bloom. Varietal Response: Easily thinned varieties include Cortland, Grimes, Jonathan, McIntosh, Orleans, Rome, Beauty, Puritan, Red Delicious, Winesap and Yellow Newton. Difficult to thin varieties include Baldwin, Ben Davis, Dutchess, Early McIntosh, Golden Delicious, Lady Apple, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Steele Red, Truly, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent and York Imperial.

PEACHES, PLUMS, PRUNES, and CHERRIES (3): Use 2 pounds for black cherry aphid, mealy plum aphid, cherry fruit fly, cherry fruitworm, eye-spotted bud moth, fruit tree leafroller, Japanese beetle, lesser peach tree borer, peach twig borer, plum curculio, prune leafhopper, red-banded leafroller, brown soft scale, Forbes scale, lecanium scales, oystershell scale, and San Jose scale. Apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For lesser peach tree borer, spray limbs and trunk thoroughly. Make applications during appearance of the moth in early to late summer. Apply 2 to 3 sprays to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs timed with moth flight. Use 1 1/2 pounds for Eastern tent caterpillar, codling moth, orange tortrix, and tussock moth.

PECANS (14): Pecan weevil and pecan nut casebearer on pecans apply 3 to 5 pounds of Carbaryl 50WP per 100 gallons of water for high gallonage equipment (200 to 300 gallons per acre). This would be equivalent to approximately 7 to 12 pounds of product per acre for concentrate sprayers and airplanes.

SMALL FRUIT

Rates recommended refer to pounds of Carbaryl 50WP per 100 gallons of dilute spray. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply for full coverage. Apply when insects or their damage appear. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals if needed.

GRAPES (7): Use 2 to 4 pounds for European fruit lecanium, grape leaf folder, grape leafhopper, and grape leaf skeletonizer. Apply just before first brood leaf folder larvae emerge from rolls and every 7 days as needed for leaf hoppers. Use 4 pounds for grape berry moth, Japanese beetle, June beetles and red-banded leaf roller. A dilute spray of 200 gallons per acre is suggested.

STRAWBERRIES (7): Use 2 to 4 pounds for meadow spittlebug, strawberry leafroller and strawberry weevil. A dilute spray of 100 to 200 gallons per acre is suggested.

BLUEBERRIES (7): Use 3 to 4 pounds for blueberry maggot, cherry and cranberry fruitworms, European fruit lecanium and Japanese beetle. Apply 3 weeks before harvest and repeat in 10 days. A dilute spray of 125 to 150 per acre is suggested.

BLACKBERRIES, BOYSENBERRIES, DEWBERRIES, LOGANBERRIES and RASPBERRIES (7): Use 4 pounds for Japanese beetle, leafrollers, leafhoppers and raspberry aphid. A dilute spray of 100 to 200 gallons per acre is suggested.

TOBACCO

IN PLANT BEDS: For tobacco flea beetle use 4 tablespoons per gallon or 2 pounds per 50 gallons and apply 6 gallons per 100 square yards. For green June beetle grubs, use 1 pound per 100 gallons of water when insect or their damage appear. Apply only to areas that larvae have uprooted by sprinkling as a drench with 50 to 100 gallons per 100 square yards. May be applied before or after seeding. Avoid excessive application; plant injury may result.

IF FIELDS: For budworms, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, June beetle and horn-worms, use 2 to 4 pounds in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Full coverage of plants is essential. Use lower rate for young plants up to knee high; higher rates on mature plants. Begin treatments when worms are small. Avoid excessive application in bud of plant as plant injury may result. If late applications are necessary, allow three days before priming or cutting.

VEGETABLES.

Rates recommended refer to pounds of Carbaryl 50WP per acre. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply for full coverage. Where more than one dosage rate is indicated, use lower rate on young plants, higher rate on mature plants. Apply when insects or their damage appear. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals if necessary.

BEANS [succulent (3), dried (21), forage (14), hay (21)] includes black-eyed peas, cowpeas, green beans, lima beans and snap beans: Use 1 pound for Mexican bean-beetle; 2 pounds for bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetle, flea beetle, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, velvetbean caterpillar, and Western bean cutworm. Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworms, corn earworm, stink bugs and tarnished plant bug.

CORN [field and pop: forage and silage (14), grain and fodder (48)][sweet: ears (2), forage (14), fodder (48)]: Use 2 to 4 pounds for corn earworm, corn rootworm adults, European corn borer, fall armyworm, flea beetle, Japanese beetle, sap beetles and leafhoppers. For larvae in whorl (budworm damage) and soilage feeders, apply to entire plant. For insects attacking silk and ears apply when first silk appears and continue until silks begin to dry. Timing and good coverage are absolutely essential for effective control. Application of this product to the tassel region of corn during pollen-shed period will seriously reduce bee populations. **OBSERVE BEE CAUTION**

CUCUMBERS, MELONS, PUMPKINS, and SQUASH (3): Use 1 to 2 pounds for pickleworm and mealworm; 2 pounds for cucumber beetle, flea beetle, leafhoppers and squash bugs. Avoid excessive applications. Some leaf injury may occur if treatments are made when tender foliage is wet or in the presence of prolonged high humidity. Carbaryl 50WP injures watermelons in Florida.

PEAS [succulent (3), dried (21), forage (14), hay (21)]: Use 2 pounds for leafhoppers, Colorado potato beetle. For Colorado potato beetle control, apply to weeds in fields of garden peas to help prevent insect contamination in processed peas. Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworms and grasshoppers.

POTATOES (7), TOMATOES, EGGPLANTS and PEPPERS (3): Use 1 to 2 pounds for Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles and leafhoppers. Use 2 to 4 pounds for European corn borer, fall armyworm, lacebugs, tomato fruitworm, tomato hornworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs.

OKRA(3): Use 2 to 4 pounds for corn earworm and stink bugs. Repeat at 7 day intervals as needed.

CABBAGE, BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CAULIFLOWER and KOHLRABI (3): Use 1 to 2 pounds for flea beetles and harlequin bug. Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms and corn earworm.

CARROTS (7), CHINESE CABBAGE (14), COLLARDS (14), DANDELION (14), ENDIVE [ESCAROLE] (14), GARDEN BEETS (7 roots, 14 tops), HORSERADISH (7), KALE (14), LETTUCE (14), MUSTARD GREENS (14), PARSLEY (14), PARSNIPS (7), RADISHES (7), RUTABAGA (7), SALSIFY (7 roots, 14 tops), SPINACH (14), SWISS CHARD (14), and TURNIPS (7 root, 14 tops): Use 1 to 2 pounds for flea beetles, harlequin bug and leafhoppers. To control six-spotted leafhopper(aster yellow vector), apply 2 to 3 pounds in 7 day schedule. Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms, imported cabbageworm, diamondback moth larvae, corn earworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs. For optimum control of corn earworm after lettuce heads begin to form, use 4 pounds in a 7 day schedule.

FORAGE AND FIELD CROPS

Rates recommended refer to pounds of Carbaryl 50WP per acre. Use sufficient spray gallonage to obtain full coverage. Keep spray mixture well agitated. Apply when insects or their damage appear and repeat 7 to 14 days later if necessary. See specific directions for grasshopper control.

ALFALFA (7), CLOVERS (7), COWPEAS and SOYBEANS [succulent (3), dried (21), forage (14), hay (21)], PEANUTS (14): Use 1 to 2 pounds for blister beetles and Mexican bean beetles. Use 2 pounds for alfalfa caterpillar, bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetles, green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, three-cornered alfalfa hopper, thrips, and velvet bean caterpillar. Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworms, corn earworms, stink bugs and webworms. **ON COWPEAS ONLY**, use 4 pounds for cowpea curculio. Apply 4 applications beginning at first bloom and at 7 day intervals thereafter. Some leaf injury may occur if applications are made when foliage is wet.

RICE (14), FORAGE GRASSES (7) and PASTURE (14): Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworms, stink bugs and thrips. For thrip control in grasses grown for seed, high spray pressure may help penetrate into boot. **ON RICE ONLY. WARNING!** Do not apply before heading if DPA herbicides (such as "Stam", "F-34" or Rogue") have been applied-plant injury may result. Do not use on rice fields in which crayfish and /or catfish farming is included in the cultural practice.

SUGAR BEETS (28 days for roots and forage): Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms, leafhoppers and webworms.

GRASSHOPPERS

Apply 1 to 3 pounds every 7 days if necessary to control grasshoppers on the above crops. A 1 to 2 pound rate is suggested for nymphs on small plants or sparse vegetation in wasteland, rangeland, ditchbanks and borders. A 2 to 3 pound dosage should be used when grasshoppers are mature or material is applied to crops requiring greater coverage.

ORNAMENTALS

Carbaryl 50WP at recommended concentrations can be safely used on a wide range of ornamental plants, flowers, shrubs and shade trees including roses, carnations, gladiolus, zinnia, chrysanthemum, lilac, arbor vitae, juniper, hydrangea, azalea, elm, maple, oak, dogwood, birch and pines. Carbaryl 50WP injures Boston Ivy, Virginia Creeper. Use 2 pounds per 100 gallons when insects or their damage appear. Repeat weekly if necessary to control:

Apple Aphid	Japanese beetle	Plant bugs
Bagworm	June beetles	Pus caterpillars
Birch leafminer	Lacebugs	Psyllids
Blister beetles	Leafhoppers	Rose aphids
Boxelder bug	Leafrollers	Rose slug
Boxwood leafminer	Mealybugs	Scale insects
Elm leaf aphid	Mimosa webworm	Tent caterpillars
Elm leaf beetle	Oak leafminer	Thorn bugs
Flea beetles	Orange tortix	Thrips (exposed)
Gypsy moth	Periodical cicada	Willow leaf beetle

LAWNS

Use 2 pounds of Carbaryl 50WP in a 150 to 200 gallons of water for each 5,000 square feet of established lawn area for the control of ants, chinch bugs, earwigs, fall armyworm, fleas, leafhoppers, mosquitoes, sod webworms, (lawn moths), and millipedes. Use garden hose sprayer or pressure-type equipment and apply full water volume to insure good penetration of turf. For best results, mow lawn and apply immediately after rain or watering. Repeat 2 to 3 weeks later if necessary.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store pesticide in original container and place in a locked storage area. Opened pesticide containers should be securely resealed prior to storage. Protect from moisture, excessive heat or cold. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides or fertilizers. Use caution if storing pesticides in stacks.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of the product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Complete empty bag into application equipment, then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Distributed by:
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