

PROPOSED LABEL

ACCEPTED

OCT 21 1987

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 876-454

GOLD CREST TRIBUTE™
 TERMITICIDE/INSECTICIDE CONCENTRATE

AN EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE TERMITICIDE AND INSECTICIDE FOR PROTECTION AGAINST INSECTS INJURIOUS TO WOOD AND WOOD DERIVED PRODUCTS.

ONLY FOR SALE TO AND USE AND STORAGE BY COMMERCIAL PEST CONTROL OPERATORS. TO BE APPLIED ONLY BY OR UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF PEST CONTROL OPERATORS, AND OTHER TRAINED PERSONNEL RESPONSIBLE FOR WOOD DESTROYING INSECT CONTROL PROGRAMS.

See back panel for additional precautionary statements.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

- *Cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl
- 4-chloro-alpha-(1-methylethyl)
- benzeneacetate**..... 24.50%

INERT INGREDIENTS⁺: 75.50%

TOTAL 100.00%

⁺contains petroleum distillates.

*Licensed under U. S. Patent No. 4,062,968 of Sumitomo Chemical Company.

**contains 2 pounds of fenvalerate per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
 [WARNING]

NET CONTENTS: ONE GALLON
 E.P.A. Reg. No. 876-459 E.P.A. Est. No. 876-___

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals: Contact with eye may cause eye damage. May be irritating to skin, eyes, nose and throat. Skin contact may cause temporary sunburn-like sensation or tingling. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not contact eyes, face, or skin with wetted clothing, equipment, or tools. Wear protective clothing, rubber gloves and goggles while mixing. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

May be harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing vapors. Wear protective clothing, rubber gloves, goggles and respirator while spraying poorly ventilated areas such as crawl spaces.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and water immediately. Apply Vitamin E cream lotion or vegetable oil to affected skin to relieve or prevent any irritation. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Inhalation: Remove person to fresh air. Get medical attention if needed.

Ingestion: Contains petroleum distillates. Do not induce vomiting because of aspiration hazard and possible mucosal irritation. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to avoid aspirating liquid into the lungs. Promptly drink a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution or large quantities of water. Call a physician or Poison Control Center.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: If ingested and vomiting has not occurred, emesis should be induced with supervision. Keep patient's head below hips to prevent aspiration. If symptoms such as loss of gag reflex, convulsions or unconsciousness occur before emesis, gastric lavage using a cuffed endotracheal tube should be considered.

Environmental Hazards: This product is toxic to fish and other wildlife. Do not apply to any body of water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

Physical or Chemical Hazards: Do not use or store the concentrate near heat or open flame.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Storage: Store in a cool, dry place separate from food or feeds. Keep container closed. In case of spills, absorb with sawdust, soil, or other commercial materials.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide, spray mixture or rinse water that cannot be used according to label instructions may be disposed at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Do not reuse empty container. Rinse thoroughly three times. Puncture and/or crush empty container to

prevent reuse. Dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other approved state and local procedures.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT
FOR CONTROL OF WOOD DESTROYING INSECTS

This product controls and establishes a preventive treatment zone against subterranean termites. It also controls drywood, termites, carpenter ants, and carpenter bees in localized areas of valuable structures and constructions.

For termite control soil application, the chemical emulsion must be adequately dispersed over or in the soil to provide a barrier between the wood in the structure and the termite colonies in the soil. As a good practice, all non-essential wood and cellulose containing materials, including scrap wood and form boards, should be removed from around foundation walls, crawl spaces, and porches. Soil around untreated structural wood in contact with soil should be treated as described below. Effective termite control also includes elimination of termite access to moisture by recommending repair of faulty construction grade and/or plumbing.

For above ground application the chemical emulsion must be evenly applied on wood surfaces to impart control and residual protection to such wood against termites, carpenter ants, and carpenter bees. If wood is already heavily infested, replacement of some areas may be needed to provide reliable treatment.

It is necessary for the effective use of this product for wood-infesting insect control that service technicians be familiar with current control practices including soil trenching, rodding, sub-slab injection, low pressure spray applications to soil and crack and crevice (void) injection, brushing, and spraying applications to infested or susceptible wood. These techniques must be correctly used to prevent or control infestations by subterranean termites (Reticulitermes, Zootermopsis, Heterotermes and Coptotermes), and carpenter bees (Xylocopa spp.), and carpenter ants (Camponotus spp.). The biology and behavior of the species involved are important factors to be known as well as suspected location and severity of the infestation within the structure to be protected.

Choice of appropriate control practices should include considerations of such variable factors as the design of the structure, location of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems, water table, soil type, soil compaction, grade conditions, and location and type of domestic water supplies and utilities.

For advice concerning current control practices with relation to the specific local condition, consult resources in structural pest control and state cooperative extension and regulatory agencies.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE CONTROL

IMPORTANT: Contamination of public and private water supplies must be avoided by following these precautions: Use anti-backflow equipment or procedures to prevent siphonage of pesticide into water supplies. Do not treat soil beneath 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 wells from treated areas, and refer to Federal Housing Administration Specifications (H.U.D.) for advice on well placement during new construction.

MIXING: For soil applications, use this termiticide at a 0.5% concentration. Up to 1.0% emulsion may be used in areas of heavy infestation or where re-treatment will be difficult. To prepare a 0.5% concentration, add one gallon of concentrate to 49 gallons of water, or 2 gallons to 98 gallons of water. To prepare a 1.0% emulsion, add 2 gallons of concentrate to 48 gallons of water. For termite control operations requiring smaller volumes, use 2.5 ounces per gallon to achieve 0.5% concentrations. Where soil conditions will not accept application of specified volume (gallons) of 0.5% emulsion, the 1.0% emulsion may be applied at one half the application rate or 2 gallons per 10 linear feet, etc.

PRECONSTRUCTION SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE CONTROL APPLICATION

Effective preconstruction subterranean termite control is achieved by the establishment of vertical and/or horizontal chemical barriers using 0.5%-1.0% emulsion. To meet termite proofing requirements, follow the procedures in the latest edition of the Housing and Urban Development Minimum Property Standards (refer to U.S.D.A. Home and Garden Bulletin No. 64).

HORIZONTAL BARRIERS

Before footings are poured, horizontal barriers may be established in footing trenches. Then after site grading is completed and prior to the pouring of slab floors, slab supported/constructed porches, patios, carports, or entrance platforms, make the following treatments:

To produce a horizontal chemical barrier on soil, 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 and that even coverage is obtained. Applications shall be made by a low pressure spray (less than 50 p.s.i.) using a coarse spray nozzle.

If concrete slabs cannot be poured over soil the same day (24 hours) it has been treated, cover the treated soil with a opaque polyethylene cover to protect residual activity.

VERTICAL BARRIERS

Vertical barrier may be established in areas such as around the base of foundations, plumbing, utility entrances, back-filled soil against foundation walls and other critical areas.

To produce a vertical barrier in soil, apply the emulsion at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet. Where footings are greater than 1 foot of depth from 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. If soil will not accept the volumes specified, a 1.0% emulsion may be applied at one half the application rate or 2 gallons per 10 linear feet. Distribute the treatment evenly.

- A. Rodding and/or trenching applications should not be made below the top of the footing except when the footing is exposed at or above grade. Special care should be taken to avoid soil wash-out around the footing.
- B. When rodding, it is important that emulsion reaches the footing. Rod holes should be spaced to provide a continuous chemical barrier.
- C. Trench need not be wider than 6 inches. Emulsion should be mixed with the soil as it is replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil with a thin layer of untreated soil.

HOLLOW MASONRY UNITS OF THE FOUNDATION WALLS

In preconstruction situations in which horizontal barrier application is not made to soil prior to pouring the footing, treatment may be made through masonry voids to establish a continuous chemical barrier at the top of the footing. Apply at the rate of 2 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet.

CRAWL SPACES

For crawl spaces, vertical chemical barriers may be established using the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet per foot of depth. Application may be made by rodding and/or trenching. If the footing is exposed at or above grade, application should be made with special care to avoid soil wash-out around the footing. Treatment should include both sides of foundation and around all piers and pipes extending from the soil. If soil will not accept the volumes specified for vertical treatment, a 1.0% emulsion may be applied at 2 gallons per 10 linear feet.

- A. Rod holes should be spaced 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 in the trench with a thin layer of untreated soil.

MONOLITHIC SLABS

In the case of a single pour monolithic slab, which does not have a separate foundation or footing, an overall horizontal barrier should be created before the concrete grade beam and floor are poured using a rate of 1 gallon of emulsion per 10 square feet. If fill is washed gravel or other coarse material, apply at the rate of 1 1/2 gallons per 10 square feet. Critical areas beneath the slab such as utility pipe entries may be treated at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet around the pipes.

Exterior vertical barriers should be created after the concrete has been poured and final exterior grade established. Apply the emulsion at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet per foot of depth to the bottom of the concrete.

POST-CONSTRUCTION SOIL TREATMENT

Use a 0.5% emulsion for post-construction soil treatment. Up to 1.0% emulsion may be used in areas of heavy infestation and areas which will be difficult to re-treat. Post-construction soil applications shall be made by injection, rodding, and/or trenching or coarse fan spray with pressures of 25 p.s.i. at the nozzle. Rod holes or trenches should not extend below the footing because of the possibility of soil wash-out by the emulsion.

Do not apply emulsion until location of radiant heat pipes, water and sewer lines and electrical conduits are known and identified. Caution must be taken to avoid puncturing and injection into these structural elements.

CONCRETE SLABS

Vertical barriers may be established by sub-slab injection inside and rodding and/or trenching outside at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet. If soil will not accept the volumes specified, a 1.0% emulsion may be applied at one half the application rate or at 2 gallons per 10 linear feet. Special care must be taken to distribute the treatment evenly. Injectors should not extend below the tops of the footings.

Treat along the outside of the foundation and where necessary beneath the slab on the inside of foundation walls. Treatment may also be required beneath the slab along both sides of interior footing-supported walls, one side of interior partitions

and along all cracks and expansion joints. Horizontal barriers may be established where necessary by long-rodging or by a grid pattern injection using a rate of 1-1 1/2 gallons of emulsion per 10 square feet depending upon fill type and conditions.

- A. Where necessary, drill through the foundation walls from the outside and inject the emulsion beneath the slab either along the inside of the foundation and along all the cracks, expansion joints, and other critical areas.
- B. For inside vertical barriers, it is best to drill through the slab about 12 to 36 inches apart to provide a continuous chemical barrier.
- 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 soil at 4 gallons per 10 linear feet as the soil is replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil in the trench with a thin layer of untreated soil.
- D. For foundations deeper than 1 foot, follow rates for basements.

HOLLOW MASONRY UNITS OF THE FOUNDATION WALLS

Treatment may be made through masonry voids to establish a continuous chemical barrier at the top of the footing. Apply at the rate of 2 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet of footing. Where this treatment is necessary, access holes must be drilled below the sill plate and should be through a lower mortar joint as close as possible to the footing.

BASEMENTS

For basements and slab foundations, interior perimeter vertical barriers may be applied at a rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet.

Where footings are greater than 1 foot of depth from 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. The outside of the foundation may be treated by trenching and/or rodding. Sub-slab injection may be necessary along the inside of foundation walls, along cracks, along partitions, around sewer pipes, conduits, and piers, and along both sides of interior footing-supported walls.

CRAWL SPACE

In crawl spaces vertical barriers may be applied at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to top of footing. Application may be made by rodding

and/or trenching. If adequate ventilation is not available in the crawl space, see point C below; wear a respirator approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration during treatment. Rod holes or trenches should not extend below the footing. Treat both sides of foundation and around all piers and pipes.

- A. Rod holes should be spaced to provide a continuous chemical barrier.
- B. Trenches need not be wider than 6 inches and not below the footing. The emulsion should be mixed with the soil as it is replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil in the trench with a thin layer of untreated soil.
- C. It is recommended that inadequately ventilated crawlspaces be brought into compliance with FHA Minimum Property Standards specifying 1 square foot of ventilator opening per 150 square feet of crawl space area.

To prevent subterranean termites from constructing mud tubes from soil to crawl space wood members above, an overall soil treatment of this product may be applied. Remove all cellulose debris before application of 1 gallon per 10 square feet overall. Use fans to exhaust crawl space air when working in a confined space. Wear appropriate protective clothing, gloves, unvented goggles, and respiratory protection. When treating plenums, turn off the air circulation system of the structure and exhaust the crawlspace air to the outside until application-generated dust or spray mist has settled.

BATH TRAPS:

Where there is exposed soil beneath and around plumbing/waste pipe entrances through a concrete slab, this soil may be treated with 0.5% dilution of this product.

An access door for inspection and treatment should be cut and installed if not already present. After inspection and removal of any wood (form boards) or cellular debris, treat the soil by rodding and/or flooding with 0.5% emulsion of this product.

POSTS, POLES, AND OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS: Application may be made to create a chemical barrier in the soil around wooden constructions of value such as signs and landscape ornamentation.

Use 1 gallon of emulsion per foot of depth for poles and posts less than six inches in diameter. For larger poles, use 1 1/2 gallons of emulsion per foot of depth. For larger constructions, use 4 gallons per 10 linear feet per foot of depth.

For treatments made during installation, the emulsion may be applied to the soil as it is replaced around the pole or post. Previously installed poles and posts may be treated by subsurface

injection or treated by gravity-flow through holes made from the bottom of a trench around the pole or post. Treat on all sides to create a continuous chemical barrier. Apply to a depth of six inches below the bottom of the wood.

EXCAVATION TECHNIQUE

If treatment must be made in difficult situations such as near wells, cisterns, along fieldstone or rubble walls, along faulty foundation walls, and around pipes and utility lines which lead downward from the structure to a well or pond, application may be made in the following manner:

- A. Trench and remove soil to be treated onto heavy plastic sheeting or similar material.
- B. Treat the soil at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet per foot of depth of the trench. Mix the emulsion thoroughly into the soil taking care to prevent liquid from running off the liner.
- C. After the treated soil has absorbed the liquid emulsion, replace the soil in the trench. Cover the treated soil with a thin layer of untreated soil.

Prior to using this technique near wells or cisterns, consult state local or Federal agencies for information regarding approved treatment practices in your area.

AFTER TREATMENT: Securely plug all holes drilled in masonry construction elements of commonly occupied areas of structures.

TREATMENT OF WOOD IN PLACE FOR CONTROL OF TERMITES, CARPENTER ANTS AND CARPENTER BEES

In addition to subsurface applications, this product may be used for treating infested wood in place. It can be applied to wood by crack and crevice tool, coarse fan spray or injection. Overall broadcast spray applications must be limited to attics crawlspaces, unfinished basements and similar generally unoccupied areas. In occupied indoor areas, treat wood trim and exposed beams by brush or coarse spray directed only onto the wood to be treated.

IMPORTANT: Do not apply emulsion until location of heat pipes, ducts, water and sewer lines and electrical conduits are known and identified. Caution must be taken to avoid puncturing and injection into these structural elements. Do not apply into electrical fixtures, switches, or sockets.

APPLICATIONS WITHIN FOOD AREAS OF FOOD HANDLING ESTABLISHMENTS LIMITED TO CRACK AND CREVICE OR SPOT TREATMENT ONLY: Treat only wall voids, cracks and crevices, and similar protected locations in walls and floor in areas where food products are stored. Apply directly into cracks and crevices such as expansion joints

*Insect
A*

between different elements of construction or between equipment bases and the floor or wall voids where insects hide. Care should be taken to avoid depositing the product onto exposed surfaces or introducing the material into the air. Avoid contamination of food or food processing surfaces. Repeat applications as needed but do not reapply within 14 days.

Above-ground applications of this product in the food areas of food handling establishments other than as a crack ^{or} crevice or spot treatment, are not permitted. Do not apply when food processing facility is in operation or foods are exposed. Do not apply to surfaces or utensils that may come into contact with food; excessive residues in food may result.

During above-ground applications in areas where food and food processing equipment is used or stored, cover or remove all food and food processing equipment. After application in meat packing plants, bakeries and other food processing plants, wash with an effective cleaning compound and then rinse with potable water all equipment, benches, shelving, etc. where exposed food will be handled. In the home, all food processing surfaces and utensils should be covered during treatment or thoroughly washed before re-use. Cover exposed food. Do not spray plants used for food or feed.

Remove pets, birds, and cover aquariums before spraying. Do not permit humans or pets to contact treated surfaces until the spray has dried.

During any applications to overhead interior areas of structures, cover surfaces below with plastic sheeting or similar material.

Wear protective clothing, goggles, rubber gloves and respirator, when applying to overhead areas or in poorly ventilated areas. Avoid touching sprayed surfaces until spray has completely dried.

For above ground treatments use a 0.2% concentration. To prepare a 0.2% emulsion, add 1 fluid ounce of concentrate to one gallon of water. To prepare 50 gallons of emulsion, add 0.4 gallon of concentrate to 49.6 gallons of water. To prepare 100 gallons of emulsion, add 0.75 gallon of concentrate to 99.25 gallons of water. Use this spray at the rate of 1 gallon of diluted spray per 1000 square feet of surface area.

TERMITES ABOVE GROUND: For control of termites, subterranean aerial colonies, Formosan aerial colonies, or drywood termites in localized areas of infested wood in structures, apply a 0.2% emulsion to voids and galleries in damaged wood and in spaces between wooden members of a structure and between wood and foundations where wood is vulnerable. Application may be made to inaccessible areas by drilling, and then injecting the emulsion with a crack and crevice injector into the damaged wood or void spaces. Application to attics, crawl spaces, unfinished basements, or man made voids may be made with a coarse fan spray of 0.2% emulsion to control workers and winged reproductive forms

of termites in mud shelter tubes. This type of application is not intended to be a substitute for soil treatment or mechanical alteration to control subterranean termites, or fumigation for extensive infestation of drywood termites or other wood-infesting insects.

For termites active inside trees, utility poles and/or fence posts, drill to find the interior infested cavity and inject 0.2% emulsion using treatment tool with a splashback guard.

Termite carton nests in trees or building voids may be injected with 0.5% emulsion using a pointed injection tool. Multiple injection points to varying depths may be necessary. It is desirable to physically remove carton nest material from building voids when such nests are found.

CARPENTER ANTS

For control of carpenter ants in houses and other structures, apply as a 0.2% emulsion around doors and windows and other places where carpenter ants enter the premises and where they crawl. Spray into cracks and crevices or through openings or small drilled holes into voids where these ants or their nests are present. Use no more than a sufficient amount of coarse spray to cover the area to the point of runoff. Do not exceed 1 gallon of dilute emulsion per 1000 square feet of treated surface.

For carpenter ants active inside trees, utility poles and/or fence posts, drill to find the interior infested cavity and inject 0.2% emulsion using a treatment tool with a splash back guard.

CARPENTER BEES

Use 0.2% emulsion for control of carpenter bees. Liquid may be sprayed directly into gallery entrance holes. Following treatment, the entrance holes may be left open for 24 hours to be certain that returning adult bees are killed. When there is no activity, the hole may be closed with wood putty.

FIREWOOD PROTECTION FROM CARPENTER ANTS

Prior to laying in firewood, soil beneath the cord(s) may be treated with 0.5% emulsion at 1 gallon per 10 square feet to prevent carpenter ant infestation.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read this Limited Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return it at once unopened.

It is critical that this product be used and mixed only as specified on the label. The laws of a State may make some or all

of this paragraph inapplicable or may give you rights in addition to your rights hereunder. Except to the extent prohibited by applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer and limit of liability of this Company or any other Seller for any and all losses, personal injuries or damages resulting from the use of this product, shall be the purchase price paid by the user or buyer for the quantity of product involved. Except to the extent prohibited by State law, there is no warranty, and this Company and other Sellers disclaim all liability for losses, personal injury or damages: (i) arising from any use of this product in a manner or for a purpose not recommended in its label directions, or from mixing this product before use with any substance except as recommended by the products label, (ii) arising from handling or storage in violation of label instruction, (iii) for all indirect, special or consequential damages, (iv) when not reported to this Company within one year of discovery, and (v) arising from product not used within the label designated shelf life or four years from date of purchase, whichever first occurs. THERE ARE NO IMPLIED WARRANTIES AND NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS.

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Velsicol Chemical Corporation, 1987
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If concrete slabs cannot be poured over soil the same day (24 hours) it has been treated, cover the treated soil with a opaque polyethylene cover to protect residual activity.

VERTICAL BARRIERS

Vertical barrier may be established in areas such as around the base of foundations, plumbing, utility entrances, back-filled soil against foundation walls and other critical areas.

To produce a vertical barrier in soil, apply the emulsion at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet. Where footings are greater than 1 foot of depth from 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. If soil will not accept the volumes specified, a 1.0% emulsion may be applied at one half the application rate or 2 gallons per 10 linear feet. Distribute the treatment evenly.

- A. Rodding and/or trenching applications should not be made below the top of the footing except when the footing is exposed at or above grade. Special care should be taken to avoid soil wash-out around the footing.
- B. When rodding, it is important that emulsion reaches the footing. Rod holes should be spaced to provide a continuous chemical barrier.
- C. Trench need not be wider than 6 inches. Emulsion should be mixed with the soil as it is replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil with a thin layer of untreated soil.

HOLLOW MASONRY UNITS OF THE FOUNDATION WALLS

In preconstruction situations in which horizontal barrier application is not made to soil prior to pouring the footing, treatment may be made through masonry voids to establish a continuous chemical barrier at the top of the footing. Apply at the rate of 2 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet.

CRAWL SPACES

For crawl spaces, vertical chemical barriers may be established using the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet per foot of depth. Application may be made by rodding and/or trenching. If the footing is exposed at or above grade, application should be made with special care to avoid soil wash-out around the footing. Treatment should include both sides of foundation and around all piers and pipes extending from the soil. If soil will not accept the volumes specified for vertical treatment, a 1.0% emulsion may be applied at 2 gallons per 10 linear feet.

- A. Rod holes should be spaced 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 in the trench with a thin layer of untreated soil.

MONOLITHIC SLABS

In the case of a single pour monolithic slab, which does not have a separate foundation or footing, an overall horizontal barrier should be created before the concrete grade beam and floor are poured using a rate of 1 gallon of emulsion per 10 square feet. If fill is washed gravel or other coarse material, apply at the rate of 1 1/2 gallons per 10 square feet. Critical areas beneath the slab such as utility pipe entries may be treated at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet around the pipes.

Exterior vertical barriers should be created after the concrete has been poured and final exterior grade established. Apply the emulsion at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet per foot of depth to the bottom of the concrete.

POST-CONSTRUCTION SOIL TREATMENT

Use a 0.5% emulsion for post-construction soil treatment. Up to 1.0% emulsion may be used in areas of heavy infestation and areas which will be difficult to re-treat. Post-construction soil applications shall be made by injection, rodding, and/or trenching or coarse fan spray with pressures of 25 p.s.i. at the nozzle. Rod holes or trenches should not extend below the footing because of the possibility of soil wash-out by the emulsion.

Do not apply emulsion until location of radiant heat pipes, water and sewer lines and electrical conduits are known and identified. Caution must be taken to avoid puncturing and injection into these structural elements.

CONCRETE SLABS

Vertical barriers may be established by sub-slab injection inside and rodding and/or trenching outside at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet. If soil will not accept the volumes specified, a 1.0% emulsion may be applied at one half the application rate or at 2 gallons per 10 linear feet. Special care must be taken to distribute the treatment evenly. Injectors should not extend below the tops of the footings.

Treat along the outside of the foundation and where necessary beneath the slab on the inside of foundation walls. Treatment may also be required beneath the slab along both sides of interior footing-supported walls, one side of interior partitions

and along all cracks and expansion joints. Horizontal barriers may be established where necessary by long-rodging or by a grid pattern injection using a rate of 1-1 1/2 gallons of emulsion per 10 square feet depending upon fill type and conditions.

- A. Where necessary, drill through the foundation walls from the outside and inject the emulsion beneath the slab either along the inside of the foundation and along all the cracks, expansion joints, and other critical areas.
- B. For inside vertical barriers, it is best to drill through the slab about 12 to 36 inches apart to provide a continuous chemical barrier.
- 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 soil at 4 gallons per 10 linear feet as the soil is replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil in the trench with a thin layer of untreated soil.
- D. For foundations deeper than 1 foot, follow rates for basements.

HOLLOW MASONRY UNITS OF THE FOUNDATION WALLS

Treatment may be made through masonry voids to establish a continuous chemical barrier at the top of the footing. Apply at the rate of 2 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet of footing. Where this treatment is necessary, access holes must be drilled below the sill plate and should be through a lower mortar joint as close as possible to the footing.

BASEMENTS

For basements and slab foundations, interior perimeter vertical barriers may be applied at a rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet.

Where footings are greater than 1 foot of depth from 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. The outside of the foundation may be treated by trenching and/or rodding. Sub-slab injection may be necessary along the inside of foundation walls, along cracks, along partitions, around sewer pipes, conduits, and piers, and along both sides of interior footing-supported walls.

CRAWL SPACE

In crawl spaces vertical barriers may be applied at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to top of footing. Application may be made by rodding

and/or trenching. If adequate ventilation is not available in the crawl space, see point C below; wear a respirator approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration during treatment. Rod holes or trenches should not extend below the footing. Treat both sides of foundation and around all piers and pipes.

- A. Rod holes should be spaced to provide a continuous chemical barrier.
- B. Trenches need not be wider than 6 inches and not below the footing. The emulsion should be mixed with the soil as it is replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil in the trench with a thin layer of untreated soil.
- C. It is recommended that inadequately ventilated crawlspaces be brought into compliance with FHA Minimum Property Standards specifying 1 square foot of ventilator opening per 150 square feet of crawl space area.

To prevent subterranean termites from constructing mud tubes from soil to crawl space wood members above, an overall soil treatment of this product may be applied. Remove all cellulose debris before application of 1 gallon per 10 square feet overall. Use fans to exhaust crawl space air when working in a confined space. Wear appropriate protective clothing, gloves, unvented goggles, and respiratory protection. When treating plenums, turn off the air circulation system of the structure and exhaust the crawlspace air to the outside until application-generated dust or spray mist has settled.

BATH TRAPS:

Where there is exposed soil beneath and around plumbing/waste pipe entrances through a concrete slab, this soil may be treated with 0.5% dilution of this product.

An access door for inspection and treatment should be cut and installed if not already present. After inspection and removal of any wood (form boards) or cellular debris, treat the soil by rodding and/or flooding with 0.5% emulsion of this product.

POSTS, POLES, AND OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS: Application may be made to create a chemical barrier in the soil around wooden constructions of value such as signs and landscape ornamentation.

Use 1 gallon of emulsion per foot of depth for poles and posts less than six inches in diameter. For larger poles, use 1 1/2 gallons of emulsion per foot of depth. For larger constructions, use 4 gallons per 10 linear feet per foot of depth.

For treatments made during installation, the emulsion may be applied to the soil as it is replaced around the pole or post. Previously installed poles and posts may be treated by subsurface

injection or treated by gravity-flow through holes made from the bottom of a trench around the pole or post. Treat on all sides to create a continuous chemical barrier. Apply to a depth of six inches below the bottom of the wood.

EXCAVATION TECHNIQUE

If treatment must be made in difficult situations such as near wells, cisterns, along fieldstone or rubble walls, along faulty foundation walls, and around pipes and utility lines which lead downward from the structure to a well or pond, application may be made in the following manner:

- A. Trench and remove soil to be treated onto heavy plastic sheeting or similar material.
- B. Treat the soil at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet per foot of depth of the trench. Mix the emulsion thoroughly into the soil taking care to prevent liquid from running off the liner.
- C. After the treated soil has absorbed the liquid emulsion, replace the soil in the trench. Cover the treated soil with a thin layer of untreated soil.

Prior to using this technique near wells or cisterns, consult state local or Federal agencies for information regarding approved treatment practices in your area.

AFTER TREATMENT: Securely plug all holes drilled in masonry construction elements of commonly occupied areas of structures.

TREATMENT OF WOOD IN PLACE FOR CONTROL OF TERMITES, CARPENTER ANTS AND CARPENTER BEES

In addition to subsurface applications, this product may be used for treating infested wood in place. It can be applied to wood by crack and crevice tool, coarse fan spray or injection. Overall broadcast spray applications must be limited to attics crawlspaces, unfinished basements and similar generally unoccupied areas. In occupied indoor areas, treat wood trim and exposed beams by brush or coarse spray directed only onto the wood to be treated.

IMPORTANT: Do not apply emulsion until location of heat pipes, ducts, water and sewer lines and electrical conduits are known and identified. Caution must be taken to avoid puncturing and injection into these structural elements. Do not apply into electrical fixtures, switches, or sockets.

APPLICATIONS WITHIN FOOD AREAS OF FOOD HANDLING ESTABLISHMENTS LIMITED TO CRACK AND CREVICE OR SPOT TREATMENT ONLY: Treat only wall voids, cracks and crevices, and similar protected locations in walls and floor in areas where food products are stored. Apply directly into cracks and crevices such as expansion joints

Insert

between different elements of construction or between equipment bases and the floor or wall voids where insects hide. Care should be taken to avoid depositing the product onto exposed surfaces or introducing the material into the air. Avoid contamination of food or food processing surfaces. Repeat applications as needed but do not reapply within 14 days.

Above-ground applications of this product in the food areas of food handling establishments other than as a crack ^{or} crevice or spot treatment, are not permitted. Do not apply when food processing facility is in operation or foods are exposed. Do not apply to surfaces or utensils that may come into contact with food; excessive residues in food may result.

During above-ground applications in areas where food and food processing equipment is used or stored, cover or remove all food and food processing equipment. After application in meat packing plants, bakeries and other food processing plants, wash with an effective cleaning compound and then rinse with potable water all equipment, benches, shelving, etc. where exposed food will be handled. In the home, all food processing surfaces and utensils should be covered during treatment or thoroughly washed before re-use. Cover exposed food. Do not spray plants used for food or feed.

Remove pets, birds, and cover aquariums before spraying. Do not permit humans or pets to contact treated surfaces until the spray has dried.

During any applications to overhead interior areas of structures, cover surfaces below with plastic sheeting or similar material.

Wear protective clothing, goggles, rubber gloves and respirator, when applying to overhead areas or in poorly ventilated areas. Avoid touching sprayed surfaces until spray has completely dried.

For above ground treatments use a 0.2% concentration. To prepare a 0.2% emulsion, add 1 fluid ounce of concentrate to one gallon of water. To prepare 50 gallons of emulsion, add 0.4 gallon of concentrate to 49.6 gallons of water. To prepare 100 gallons of emulsion, add 0.75 gallon of concentrate to 99.25 gallons of water. Use this spray at the rate of 1 gallon of diluted spray per 1000 square feet of surface area.

TERMITES ABOVE GROUND: For control of termites, subterranean aerial colonies, Formosan aerial colonies, or drywood termites in localized areas of infested wood in structures, apply a 0.2% emulsion to voids and galleries in damaged wood and in spaces between wooden members of a structure and between wood and foundations where wood is vulnerable. Application may be made to inaccessible areas by drilling, and then injecting the emulsion with a crack and crevice injector into the damaged wood or void spaces. Application to attics, crawl spaces, unfinished basements, or man made voids may be made with a coarse fan spray of 0.2% emulsion to control workers and winged reproductive forms

of termites in mud shelter tubes. This type of application is not intended to be a substitute for soil treatment or mechanical alteration to control subterranean termites, or fumigation for extensive infestation of drywood termites or other wood-infesting insects.

For termites active inside trees, utility poles and/or fence posts, drill to find the interior infested cavity and inject 0.2% emulsion using treatment tool with a splashback guard.

Termite carton nests in trees or building voids may be injected with 0.5% emulsion using a pointed injection tool. Multiple injection points to varying depths may be necessary. It is desirable to physically remove carton nest material from building voids when such nests are found.

CARPENTER ANTS

For control of carpenter ants in houses and other structures, apply as a 0.2% emulsion around doors and windows and other places where carpenter ants enter the premises and where they crawl. Spray into cracks and crevices or through openings or small drilled holes into voids where these ants or their nests are present. Use no more than a sufficient amount of coarse spray to cover the area to the point of runoff. Do not exceed 1 gallon of dilute emulsion per 1000 square feet of treated surface.

For carpenter ants active inside trees, utility poles and/or fence posts, drill to find the interior infested cavity and inject 0.2% emulsion using a treatment tool with a splash back guard.

CARPENTER BEES

Use 0.2% emulsion for control of carpenter bees. Liquid may be sprayed directly into gallery entrance holes. Following treatment, the entrance holes may be left open for 24 hours to be certain that returning adult bees are killed. When there is no activity, the hole may be closed with wood putty.

FIREWOOD PROTECTION FROM CARPENTER ANTS

Prior to laying in firewood, soil beneath the cord(s) may be treated with 0.5% emulsion at 1 gallon per 10 square feet to prevent carpenter ant infestation.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read this Limited Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return it at once unopened.

It is critical that this product be used and mixed only as specified on the label. The laws of a State may make some or all

of this paragraph inapplicable or may give you rights in addition to your rights hereunder. Except to the extent prohibited by applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer and limit of liability of this Company or any other Seller for any and all losses, personal injuries or damages resulting from the use of this product, shall be the purchase price paid by the user or buyer for the quantity of product involved. Except to the extent prohibited by State law, there is no warranty, and this Company and other Sellers disclaim all liability for losses, personal injury or damages: (i) arising from any use of this product in a manner or for a purpose not recommended in its label directions, or from mixing this product before use with any substance except as recommended by the products label, (ii) arising from handling or storage in violation of label instruction, (iii) for all indirect, special or consequential damages, (iv) when not reported to this Company within one year of discovery, and (v) arising from product not used within the label designated shelf life or four years from date of purchase, whichever first occurs. THERE ARE NO IMPLIED WARRANTIES AND NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS.

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