

904-185

PART FOUR: LABEL

For control of larvae on wood, ornamentals, other weevils, Bark
Pine weevils, Larva Weevils, Pine Root collar weevils, White Pine
Weevils, Engraver beetles, Southern Pine beetles, Turpentine Beet

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	BY WEIGHT
Gamma isomer of benzene Hexachloride from Lincane.....	20.0%
Cyclohexanone.....	4.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....	76.0%
TOTAL.....	100.0%

ONLY FOR SALE TO, USE AND STORAGE BY SERVICE PERSON.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS AROMATIC
FLUORIDE MATERIALS. AVOID CONTACT

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately.
Gastric lavage is indicated if material has been taken internally. DO NOT
INDUCE VOMITING unless other treatment is not available. Vomiting
may cause aspiration pneumonia. If necessary to induce vomiting, it
must be done under medical supervision. Drink one or two glasses
of water and induce vomiting by touching the back of the throat with
finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an
unconscious person.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration
if indicated.

IF ON SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected area with
plenty of soap and water. Remove clothing before reusing.

IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of water. Call a physician immediately.

U.S. Pat. No. 2,644,185

Pat. No. 2,644,185-1

REGISTERED TRADE NAME
MILK CHOCOLATE & FERTILIZER CO. PATENT
MANUFACTURED BY FERTILIZER CO.

NET WEIGHT ☐ 1 ☐ 5 ☐ 10 ☐ 25 GALLONS

904-185

ADDITIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazard to Humans & Domestic Animals

WARNING: May be fatal if swallowed. May be absorbed through the skin. Do not breathe spray mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not use on household pets.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

This product is toxic to fish, birds and other wildlife. Keep out of any body of water. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate any body of water by direct application or by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste or container. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. This pesticide is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or to residues remaining in the treated areas. Do not apply when bees are actively visiting in treated areas. Applications should be timed to provide the maximum possible interval between treatment and the next period of bee activity.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARD

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.

DISPOSAL OF CONTAINER

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
Triple Rinse: After emptying is prohibited. Pesticide spray mixture or rinse that must be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to Federal or state approved procedures under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent) then offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or other approved state or local program.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Dilution Directions for Borers Controlled

Use 3 pints per 100 gallons of water (2 tablespoons) or 1 gallon of water for the following borers.
CAMBIAL BORERS: Bronze Birch Borer on Birch, Cottonwood, Elm, Pear, and Willow. Apply in mid and late June. Flat-headed Apple Borer on ornamental trees and shrubs. Flowering Cherry, Quince, Plum, Almond and roses. Apply at 3 week intervals from June to August. Pinch-borer on flowering trees. Apply in early June. Two-lined Chestnut Borer on Chestnut. Apply 2 applications in mid and late June. Rhododendron Borer on Rhododendron and Azalea. Stem-borer on Azalea and Ligustrum Borer on Ligustrum. Apply 2 to 3 applications at 7 to 10 day intervals in May and early June.

DEEP INNER WOOD BORERS: Ash Borer on most Ash trees. Apply in late June or early July. Lilac Borer on Lilac. Apply in late May, repeat 2 or 3 applications at 7 to 10 day intervals. Round-headed Apple Tree Borer on Mountain Ash and flowering ornamental fruit trees. Apply at 3 week intervals from June to August.

PALES AND NORTHERN PINE WEEVILS: For the control of Pales Weevil and Northern Pine Weevil in freshly cut pine stumps, make a treatment in March, in early April and in October. Use solution equivalent to 1 gallon of Borer Spray (20% Lindane) in 40 gallons of water or fuel oil. Apply to tops and sides of stumps to point of runoff. The addition of fuel oil at a rate equivalent to 1 pint per 100 gallons of water (6 oz. per 40 gallons of water) will extend the insecticidal activity of the Lindane. Young seedlings may be sprayed with a solution equivalent to 2 parts of Borer Spray to 100 gallons of water in early April to May and in October.

SPRUCE GALL APHIDS: (THIS USE NOT PERMITTED IN CONNECTICUT) For control of Spruce Gall Aphids on spruce, spray before new growth starts in the Spring, using 1 1/2 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of water (2 tablespoons per 2 gallons). Remove galls in August.

TAKUS WEEVILS AND PINE ROOT COLLAR WEEVILS: For control of Takus Weevils and Pine Root Collar Weevils, spray trunks and lower branches of spruce, fir, and pine around the base of the tree using 3-4 pints per 100 gallons of water (1 to 2 tablespoons per 2 gallons). Apply in June or when insect damage appears.

WHITE PINE WEEVILS: For control of White Pine Weevils on White Pine, Norway Spruce, Scotch Pine, and Japanese Black Pine spray in April. Use a solution of 13 tablespoons per 100 gallons of water (2 tablespoons per 2 gallons).

Application timing is based on the Connecticut State Calendar. State Agricultural Extension Service for Connecticut.

SOUTHERN PINE BARK BEETLE FAMILY

STRIPED BARK BEETLES: For control of striped bark beetles on hard wood ornamental trees, spray trees using a solution of 1 gallon per 40 gallons of water (20 tablespoons per 2 gallons of water). The spray should be used to prevent the attack of the beetles and is most effective after damage has been done to the tree.

SOUTHERN PINE BEETLES: For control of Southern Pine Beetles on pine stumps and trees, apply a solution of 44 gallons of water (13 tablespoons per 2 gallons) in the bark to the point of runoff. For control of Southern Pine Beetles on hard wood ornamental trees, spray the bark to the point of runoff. The addition of fuel oil at a rate equivalent to 1 pint per 100 gallons of water (6 oz. per 40 gallons of water) will extend the insecticidal activity of the Lindane. Young seedlings may be sprayed with a solution equivalent to 2 parts of Borer Spray to 100 gallons of water in early April to May and in October.

WHITE PINE BEETLES: For control of White Pine Beetles on White Pine, Norway Spruce, Scotch Pine, and Japanese Black Pine spray in April. Use a solution of 13 tablespoons per 100 gallons of water (2 tablespoons per 2 gallons).

Application timing is based on the Connecticut State Calendar. State Agricultural Extension Service for Connecticut.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

Mr. Henry Pratt
Pratt-Gabriel Division
Miller Chemical & Fertilizer Corporation
116 Clinton Place
Hackensack, NJ 07601

Dear Mr. Pratt:

Subject: Amendments - Change solvent,
change declaration of solvent, inert
Pratt Borer Spray
EPA Registration No. 904-185
Your Application Dated June 9, 1983

The amendments referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), are acceptable. The revised formula statement has been added to the registration file for the product. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

The revised labeling is acceptable provided the following revisions are made at the time of actual finished label printing:

1. Correct the spelling of "Benzene".
2. Use the subheadings "(metal)" and "(plastic)" before the associated container disposal paragraphs from PR Notice 83-3.
3. Add "Food utensils such as teaspoons or tablespoons should not be used for food purposes after use in measuring pesticides" to the Hazards to Human & Domestic Animals text.
4. Revise pesticide disposal statement to read:

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

SYMBOL							
SURNAME							
DATE							

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Note that for the homeowner sales size 1 gallon, in child-resistant packaging, the standard Homeowner Storage and Disposal Text could be used.

Please submit five (5) copies of the finished labeling as soon as it becomes available.

Sincerely yours,

George T. LaRocca
Product Manager (15)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (TS-767)

TS-767:LaRocca:DCR-28695:WANG-0607C:KIM:Raven:479-2013:9/27/83