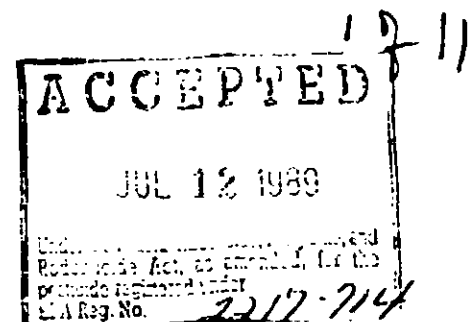


Reg# 2217-714

PM-14



**PESTROY<sup>(R)</sup> 4 EC**  
**BROAD-SPECTRUM INSECTICIDE**  
**For Ornamentals & Trees**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

O,O-dimethyl O-(4-nitro-m-tolyl)	
phosphorothioate.....	45.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....	55.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains Xylene-range aromatic solvent

This product contains 4 pounds fenitrothion insecticide per gallon.



KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

See Side Panels for additional  
precautionary statements and  
Statement of Practical Treatment.

PESTROY<sup>(R)</sup> is a registered trademark of PBI-GORDON CORPORATION

SUMITHION<sup>(R)</sup> is a registered trademark of SUMITOMO CHEMICAL CO., LTD

NET CONTENTS      GALLONS

697/188

EPA REG. NO. 2217-714  
EPA EST. NO.

Mfd by PBI/GORDON CORPORATION  
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66118

STOP! READ THE ENTIRE LABEL FIRST.  
OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS AND  
FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING: May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Do not breathe vapors. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Thoroughly wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Launder clothing after using this product. Keep out of domestic or animals water supplies. Do not store or transport with food or animal feed.

Statement of Practical Treatment

For Pesticide Emergency -- CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY: If exposure occurs or is suspected, immediately initiate the procedures below. Simultaneously contact a Poison Control Center, a physician or the nearest hospital. Describe the situation and follow the advice given. NOTE: Be sure to advise the physician that the compound is a cholinesterase inhibitor, and follow the physician's advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately give large quantities of water and induce vomiting. This product contains hydrocarbon solvent. Have a physician determine if condition of patient will permit evacuation of stomach. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

FOR EYE CONTACT: Hold eyelids apart and flush with large amounts of running water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

FOR SKIN CONTACT: Flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation occurs. Wash clothing before re-use.

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air. Seek medical attention if respiratory irritation occurs.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Exposure may cause cholinesterase inhibition. Atropine by injection is antidotal. 2-PAM is also antidotal when administered early and in conjunction with atropine.

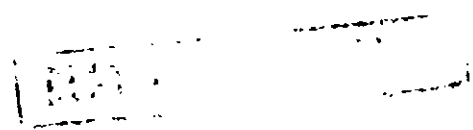
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| ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS |  
| This product is toxic to wildlife and extremely |  
| toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply |  
| directly to water or wetlands (swamps, marshes, |  
| bogs, and potholes). Drift and runoff from treated |  
| areas may be hazards to aquatic organisms in |  
| neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water by |  
| cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. 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. |  
| |  
| PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS |  
| Do not expose to heat above 150 F. Do not use. |  
| pour, spill, or store neat heat or open flame. |  
| Do not expose to prolonged heat. Contact of |  
| container with flames or high temperatures will |  
| cause an explosion. Keep container closed when not |  
| in use. |

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Reentry into treated areas is prohibited for 24 hours after the end of the application, unless the protective clothing specified on this label is worn. When mixing, loading, spraying or cleaning equipment, or during early reentry into treated areas, wear chemical resistant gloves, protective suits or coveralls that cover the arms, legs, and torso, and chemical resistant shoes, boots, or shoe covers. Chemical resistant gloves must be washed with soap and water before removing. All clothing worn during the use of fenitrothion must be laundered separately from household articles. Clothing and protective gear drenched or heavily contaminated with fenitrothion must be destroyed according to state and local regulations. Drenched or heavily contaminated clothing cannot be properly decontaminated.



STORAGE & DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store in original container in a locked storage area inaccessible to children or pets. Storage area should be cool, dry, and ventilated. Do not expose to prolonged heat. Contact of containers with flames or high temperatures will cause an explosion. This product will support combustion. Keep container closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: For plastic containers, triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. For metal drums, triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

-- FOR OUTDOOR USE ONLY --  
GROUND APPLICATION ONLY.

Do not treat areas where food or feed crops are growing. Do not apply to potable water. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

ORNAMENTALS & TREES

To control certain insects on ornamentals apply PESTROY at the rates indicated in the following table per 100 gallons of water with appropriate sprayer. The finished spray should be applied to the point of runoff, thoroughly wetting all parts of the affected plants. Use outdoors, in nurseries or greenhouses as a broadcast or spot application. Repeat applications may be necessary to maintain insect control. Do not repeat more than once a week.

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PINTS PER  
100 GALLONS WATER

INSECTS	1	1-2	1 1/2	2	3	6
APHIDS: (Cinara spp.) (Tinocallis kahewaluokalani)		X				
Ivy Aphid (Aphis hederæ): Tulip Tree Aphid (Malrosiphum litiodendri); Rose Aphid (Macrosiphum rosae)						
Crapeayrtle aphid				X		
BAGWORM: (Thyridopteryx ephemeraeformis)					X	
BORER: Iris Borer (Macro- noctua onusta)		X				
BUDWORM: Spruce budworm (Choristoneura fumiferana)			X			
CANKERWORM: Fall cankerworm (Alsophila pometaria)	X					
CATERPILLAR: Forest Tent Caterpillar (Malacosoma disstria); Eastern Tent Caterpillar		X				
(EOTETRANYCHUS spp.)		X				
GYPSY MOTH		X				
LACEBUG: Andromeda lacebug				X		
Hawthorn Lacebug (Corythucha cydoniae)		X				
LEAF BEETLE: Imported willow leaf beetle (Plagiodera versicolora); Elm leaf beetle (Pyrrhalta luteola)				X		
LEAFMINER: Birch leaf- miner (Fenusa pusilla):				X		
Azalea Leafminer (Gracil- laris azalea)		X				
MEALYBUG: Citrus mealybug (Planococcus citri)		X				

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

MIDGE: Balsam Gall Midge ( <i>Caradipylusis tumifex</i> )	X				
MITE: Eriophyid Mite ( <i>Nalepella tsugifoliae</i> ): Southern Red Mite ( <i>Oligonychus ilices</i> )	X				
PALMERWORM: <i>Dichomeris</i> <i>ligulella</i>		X			
PSYLLID: Boxwood Psyllid ( <i>Psylla buxi</i> ): Hackberry Psyllid ( <i>Pachypsylla</i> <i>celtidisyesiae</i> )	X				
PINE TIPMOTH: (Adult) ( <i>Rhyacionia</i> spp.)	X				
SAWFLY: European pine sawfly ( <i>Neodiprion sertifer</i> ) European spruce sawfly (pine sawfly ( <i>Diprion hercyniae</i> )	X				
SCALE: Red pine scale ( <i>Matsucoccus resinosae</i> - 1st generation crawler)					X
Cottony Taxus Scale Crawlers: ( <i>Pulvinaria</i> <i>floccifera</i> )	X				
SPITTLEBUG: Saratoga spittlebug ( <i>Aphrophora</i> <i>saratogensis</i> )			X		
Meadow Spittlebug ( <i>Phil-</i> <i>aenus leucophthalmus</i> )	X				
SLUG: Rose Slug ( <i>Endelomyia aethiops</i> )	X				
WEBWORM: Fall Webworm ( <i>Hyphantria cunea</i> )			X		
WEEVIL: Pales Weevil ( <i>Hyllobius pales</i> ): Northern Pine Weevil ( <i>Pissodes</i> <i>approximatus</i> ): Black Vine Weevil ( <i>Brachyrhinus sulcatus</i> )	X				
WHITEFLY: Citrus Whitefly ( <i>Dialeurodes citri</i> )	X				

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RECOMMENDED FOR INSECT CONTROL  
ON THE FOLLOWING ORNAMENTAL PLANTS & TREES

Pestroy has demonstrated excellent plant safety; however, all species and varieties have not been tested. As a precaution for groups where there are many species and varieties, treat a few plants and observe before treating a large area.

ALDER	Black alder
ARBORVITAE	
ASH	Green ash ( <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> )
ANDROMEDA	( <i>Pieris japonica</i> )
AZALEA	Red Ruffle - Fashion - Cornell Pink - Rhododendron <i>simsii</i> - Coral Belle - Pine Ruffle - Judge Solomon - George Tabor - Formosa - President Clay - Snow - Daphne Salmon - King's White - <i>Macrantha</i> - Hind - Hampton - Christmas Cheer - White Cumpo
BARBERRY	Japanese barberry
BEECH	American beech - European beech
BIRCH	River birch - Sweet birch - European white birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )
BUCKEYE	Ohio buckeye
BUCKTHORN	( <i>Rhamnus, Frangula</i> )
BOXWOOD	Richard's boxwood - Creole boxwood - ( <i>Buxus</i> <i>spp.</i> )
CAMELLIA	<i>Japonica camellia</i> - <i>Sasanqua camellia</i>
CATALPA	( <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> )
CEDAR	Red cedar ( <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> )
CHESTNUT	Bartlett chestnut
CHINESE	Mahogany chinese
CLEREA	
COLEUS	( <i>Coleus</i> ) Var. Red Velvet
COTONEASTERS	Jorale ( <i>Cottoneaster dammeris</i> ) - ( <i>Cottoneaster</i> <i>apiculata</i> )
GRAPEMYRTLE	( <i>Lagerstraeemia spp.</i> )

- DOGWOOD                      Flowering dogwood
  
- ELM                            Siberian elm (Ulmus pumila) - Slippery elm (Ulmus fubra) - American elm (Ulmus americana) - (Ulmus parvifolia) - Sappora Gold Hybrid - Chinese elm
  
- EUONYMUS                    (Euonymus fortunei) - Evergreen euonymus (Euonymus japonicus) - (Euonymus vegetus)
  
- FERN
  
- FIR                            Balsam Fir - Douglas Fir - True Fir (Abies sp.) - Noble Fir - Grand Fir - White Fir - Chester Fir
  
- GARDENIA                    Radicans - Mystery - August Beauty
  
- HACKBERRY                   (Celtis occidentalis)
  
- HEARTNUT
  
- HEMLOCK                     Eastern Hemlock
  
- HONEYSUCKLE
  
- HONEY LOCUST
  
- HOLLY                        (Ilex crenata) var. convexa - (Ilex cornuta) var. Burfordii - (Ilex rotunda) - (Ilex compacta) - Yaupon (Ilex vomitoria) - (Ilex crenata) var. Helleri - Blue angel (Ilex meserveae)
  
- HOPHORNBEAM                Eastern hophornbeam
  
- HORNBEAM                    American hornbeam
  
- HOSTA                        Variegated hosta
  
- HORSECHESTNUT              Red horsechestnut
  
- IRIS                          Study in Black - Frontier - Marshall
  
- JAPONICA                    Pierus Japonica
  
- IVY                            English Ivy
  
- JUNEBERRY                    (Amelanchier)
  
- JUNIPER                      Blue rug (Juniperus horizontalis) - Torulosa - Variegated Prostrata - Hill's Blue - (Juniper chinensis) "Pfitzeriana" - (Juniper chinensis) "Hetzi"
  
- KENTUCKY COFFEETREE

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LARCH

LILAC                   Syringa C.V. French Hybrid lilac

LIRIOPE

MAGNOLIA               Grandiflora magnolia - Fucata magnolia

MAOLE                   Amur maole

MAPLE                   Hedge maple - Japanese maple - Red maple -  
Silver maple - Striped maple - Tartarian maple

MONKEY GRASS

MARIGOLD               (Gold Galore)

MOUNTAIN ASH           European mountain ash

MULBERRY               White mulberry

MYRTLE                 Blue myrtle

OAK                     Post oak - White oak - Pin oak (Quercus  
palustris) - Northern red oak (Quercus  
rubra) - Shumard red oak (Quercus shumardii)

PALM                    Windmill palm

PACHUSANDRA

PEONY

PFIZER

POPLAR                 White poplar (Populus alba) - Cotton wood  
(Populus deltoides)

PINE                    White pine (Pinus strobus) - Scotch pine  
(Pinus sylvestris) - Dwarf red pine (Pinus  
resinosa) - Japanese black pine (Pinus  
thunbergii) - Japanese white pine (Pinus  
parviflora) - Eastern white pine (Pinus  
strobus) - Jack pine (Pinus banksiana) -  
Red pine (Pinus resinosa) - Mugho Pine (Pinus  
mugo mugo) - Loblolly Pine Seedlings - Pitch  
Pine - Bristlecone Pine - Sugar Pine -  
Umbrella Pine

PITTOSPORUM            Green Pittosporum - Variegated Pittosporum

PLANETREE              London Planetree

PRIVET                 California privet (Ligustrum ovalifolium) -  
Common privet (Ligustrum vulgare)

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- PYRACANTHA Fiery Thorn - Everlasting Thorn (Pyracantha coccinea)
- QUINCE Japanese quince
- REDBUD (Cercis canadensis)
- RHODODENDRON (Rhododendron) var. Azalea mollis - Nova embla (Rhododendron catawbiense) - (Rhododendron) var. Snowball
- ROSE Confidence (Rosa) var. Confidence - Zorina (Rosa) var. Zorina - Nugget (Rosa) var. Nugget
- SERVICEBERRY Downy Serviceberry
- SPRUCE Blue Spruce (Picea pungens) - Norway Spruce (Picea abies) - White Spruce (Picea glauca) - Alberta Spruce (Picea albertiana) - (Picea englamanni)
- SWEETGUM (Liquidambar styraciflua)
- SYCAMORE American sycamore
- TAMARACK
- TAXUS (Taxus media) var. Hicksii
- TUPELO Black Tupelo
- TULIPTREE
- VIBURNUM Viburnum(RL) - Viburnum(SL)
- WALNUT Black Walnut
- WILLOW Laurel willow (Salix pentandra) - Black willow (Salix nigra) - Golden willow
- WITCHHAZEL

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Southern Pine Beetle control in Ornamental Pine Trees

Do not use this chemical in Bastrop and Burleson counties, without first consulting with endangered species personnel of Texas Parks and Wildlife Service (telephone 817-234-2961) to ensure adequate safeguards for the endangered Houston toad. Do not use within 1/2 mile of known red-cockaded woodpecker colonies. Apply spray to individual trees using hand or power operated ground application equipment.

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Treatment of pines with this product will reduce mortality caused by the southern pine beetle. PESTROY may be used either to prevent southern pine beetle attack (preventive treatment) or to control beetles already established in trees (remedial treatment).

**PREVENTIVE TREATMENT:** Prepare a 2% solution by diluting 5 fluid ounces of PESTROY with sufficient water to make one gallon of finished spray solution (or 4.25 gallons of PESTROY per 100 gallons of finished spray solution). Apply the solution to the tree trunk from ground level up to the first limbs in early spring or anytime trees are threatened with beetle attack from nearby infested trees. Apply to point of runoff. Repeat at intervals of 90 days during the summer and early fall or as long as the threat of attack exists.

**REMEDIAL TREATMENT:** Prepare a 1% solution by diluting 2.50 fluid ounces with sufficient water to make one gallon of finished spray solution (or 2.12 gallons of PESTROY per 100 gallons of finished spray solution). Apply the mixture to the infested portion of the tree or to all sides of logs and limbs cut from such trees after beetle attack has occurred but prior to beetle emergence. Apply to the point of runoff.

**Limited Warranty; Disclaimer.** Manufacturer warrants that the chemical composition conforms to the ingredient statement given on the label and that this product is suited for the labeled use when applied according to label directions. Because of widely varying use conditions, it is impossible to eliminate all risks even where label directions are followed. Except where such disclaimers and exclusions are specifically prohibited by law, MANUFACTURER MAKES NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY. THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES WHICH EXTEND BEYOND THE DESCRIPTION OF THE FACE HEREOF. AND IN NO EVENT SHALL MANUFACTURER BE LIABLE FOR ANY CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGE OR LOSS.

