Slab-on-ground Construction:

(1) Infestations in this type of construction are difficult to control. One method consists of drilling holes about a foot apart through the concrete slab, adjacent to all cracks and expansion joints, and injecting the chemical into the soil beneath the slab. Avoid drilling into plumbing and electric conduits. Another method is to drill through the foundation walls from the outside and force the chemical just beneath the slab along the inside of the foundation and along all the cracks and expansion joints. The emulsion should be applied at the rate of at least 4 gallons per 10 linear feet of foundation or expansion joint.

(2) Dig a trench 1 foot in depth, but not below the top of the footing, along the outside of the foundation walls. Apply the emulsion at the rate of  $\ell$  gallons per 10 linear feet of trench. The chemical should be mixed with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench.

(3) Treat voids in hollow block foundations at the rate of one gallon of emulsion per 5 linear feet of wall so that the emulsion will reach the footing. Do this by drilling or probing. Avoid drilling into plumbing or electric conduits.

Preconstruction Treatment:

(1) Apply an over-all treatment under entire surface of floor slab including Porch floors and entrance platforms. Apply at rate of 1 gallon per 10 square feet, except that if fill under slab is gravel or other coarse absorbent material, apply at rate of 1½ gallons per 10 square feet.

(2) Apply to critical areas to a depth of 1 foot but not below the top of the footing, along both sides of foundation wall, along interior foundation walls, and around plumbing at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet. Chemical should be mixed with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench.

(3) Apply to voids of unit masonry foundation walls at or near bottom of foundation at rate of 1 gallon per 5 linear feet.

(4) Under slab-on-ground porch floors and entrance platforms, apply overall treatment at rate of 1 gallon per 10 square feet.

Buildings with Crawl Spaces:

(1) Apply 2 gallons per 5 linear feet to critical areas only under the house, such as along the outside of foundation walls, around piers, sewer pipes, conduits, etc. Trench according to directions in part (2) below.

(2) Along the outside of foundation walls, dig a narrow trench, such trench to be dug no deeper than the top of the footings. If the trench is less than 15 inches in depth to the top of the footings, apply 1 gallon per 5 linear feet. Replace the soil and apply another 1 gallon per 5 linear feet to the back fill. Cover the back fill with a thin layer of soil. If the trench is more than 15 inches in depth to the top of the footings, apply 2 gallons per 5 linear feet. Replace the soil and apply another 2 gallons per 5 linear feet to the back fill. Cover the back fill with a thin layer of soil. A trench 30 inches deep is the maximum depth required alongside those foundations where the top of the footings is greater than 30 inches deep. In lieu of trenching to 30" depth, make the trench 12 to 15" deep and rod to footings, spacing the holes about 1 foot apart.

(3) Apply 1 gallon per 10 square feet of soil surface under attached porches, entrance platforms, utility entrances, and similar situations where slab or fill is at the grade level. Where crawl spaces exist, treat as described in part (1) above.

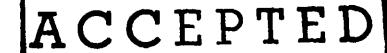
(4) Treat all voids in hollow masonry units of the foundation at the rate of at least 1 gallon per 5 linear feet of wall. It is best to apply the chemical near the footing.

**Buildings With Basements:** 

(1) Apply 1 gallon per 10 square feet as an over-all treatment under the basement floorings, as well as under attached porches, entrance platforms, utility entrances, and similar situations where slab fill is at the grade level. In case of washed gravel, cinder's, or similar coarse material, increase the dosage by at least one-half. Where crawl spaces exist, treat as described in part (2) below.

(2) Apply 2 gallons per 5 linear feet to critical areas only under the basement floorings, as well as porches and entrances having crawl spaces, such as along the inside of foundation walls, around sewer pipes, conduits, piers, etc. Trench according to directions in part (3) below.

(3) Along the outside of foundation walls, dig a narrow trench, such trench to be dug no deeper than the top of the footings. If the trench is less than 15 inches in depth to the top of the footings, apply 1 gallon per 5 linear feet. Replace the soil and apply another 1 gallon per 5 linear feet to the back fill. Cover the back fill with a thin layer of soil. If the trench is more than 15 inches in depth to the top of the footings, apply 2 gallons per 5 linear feet. Replace the soil and apply another 2 gallons per 5 linear feet to the back fill. Cover the back fill with a thin layer of soil. A trench 30 inches deep is a maximum depth required alongside foundations where the top of the footings is greater than 30 inches deep. In lieu of trenching to a 30" depth, make the trench 12 to 15" deep and rod to footing, spacing the holes about 1 foot apart.



MAR 4 19/6

Under the Folder insecticiae, Functiciae, and I all at the Act, as concluded, for the pesuciae registered under

EPA Reg. No. 7/1/5 521



## CHLORDANE 40 TERMITE CONTROL

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:		
*Technical Chlordane		40.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS:		
	Total	

\*Equivalent to 24% Octachloro-4,7-Methanotetrahydroindane and 16% related compounds

## CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See Back Side For Required Caution Statements

Net Weight: 4 50 Pounds

COLORADO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION COMMERCE CITY, COLORADO 80022

#### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

Use 2½ pounds CHLORDANE 40 TERMITE CONTROL per 12 gallons of water. Control in Existing Buildings:
Buildings Having Crawl Spaces:

estimate and pines and along hoth sides

apply at rate or the gallons per to square rest. (2) Apply to critical areas to a depth of 1 foot but not below the top of the footing, along both sides of foundation wall, along interior foundation walls, and around plumbing at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet. Chemical should be mixed with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench.

(3) Apply to voids of unit masonry foundation walls at or near bottom of foundation at rate of 1 gallon per 5 linear feet.

(4) Under slab-on-ground porch floors and entrance platforms, apply overall treatment at rate of 1 gallon per 10 square feet.

Buildings with Crawl Spaces:

(1) Apply 2 gallons per 5 linear feet to critical areas only under the house, such as along the outside of foundation walls, around piers, sewer pipes, conduits. etc. Trench according to directions in part (2) below.

(2) Along the outside of foundation walls, dig a narrow trench, such trench to be dug no deeper than the top of the footings. If the trench is less than 15 inches in depth to the top of the footings, apply 1 gallon per 5 linear feet. Replace the soil depth to the top of the footings, apply 1 gallon per 5 linear feet. Replace the soil and apply another 1 gallon per 5 linear feet to the back fill. Cover the back fill with a thin layer of soil. If the trench is more than 15 inches in depth to the top of the footings, apply 2 gallons per 5 linear feet. Replace the soil and apply another 2 gallons per 5 linear feet to the back fill. Cover the back fill with a thin layer of soil. A trench 30 inches deep is the maximum depth required alongside those foundations where the top of the footings is greater than 30 inches deep. In lieu of trenching to 30" depth, make the trench 12 to 15" deep and rod to footings, spacing the holes about 1 foot apart.

(3) Apply 1 gallon per 10 square feet of soil surface under attached porches, entrance platforms, utility entrances, and similar situations where slab or fill is at the grade level. Where crawl spaces exist, treat as described in part (1) above. (4) Treat all voids in hollow masonry units of the foundation at the rate of at least 1 gallon per 5 linear feet of wall. It is best to apply the chemical near the

footing.

Buildings with Basements:

(1) Apply 1 gallon per 10 square feet as an over-all treatment under the basement floorings, as well as under attached porches, entrance platforms, utility entrances, and similar situations where slab fill is at the grade level. In case of washed gravel, cinder's, or similar coarse material, increase the dosage by at least one-half. Where crawl spaces exist, treat as described in part (2) below.

(2) Apply 2 gallons per 5 linear feet to critical areas only under the basement floorings, as well as porches and entrances having crawl spaces, such as along the inside of foundation walls, around sewer pipes, conduits, piers, etc. Trench according to directions in part (3) below.

(3) Along the outside of foundation walls, dig a narrow trench, such trench to be dug no deeper than the top of the footings. If the trench is less than 15 inches in depth to the top of the footings, apply 1 gallon per 5 linear feet. Replace the soil and apply another 1 gallon per 5 linear feet to the back fill. Cover the back fill with a thin layer of soil. If the trench is more than 15 inches in depth to the top of the footings, apply 2 gallons per 5 linear feet. Replace the soil and apply another 2 gallons per 5 linear feet to the back fill. Cover the back fill with a thin layer of soil. A trench 30 inches deep is a maximum depth required alongside foundations where the top of the footings is greater than 20 inches deep in a maximum depth and the footings is greater than 20 inches deep is a maximum depth and the footings is greater than 20 inches deep is a maximum depth and the footings is greater than 20 inches deep inches is greater than 20 inches deep inches in greater than 20 inches deep inches in greater than 20 inches deep inches in the footings is greater than 20 inches deep inches in the footings is greater than 20 inches deep inches in the footings is greater than 20 inches deep inches in the footings is greater than 20 inches deep inches in the footings is greater than 20 inches deep inches in the footings is greater than 20 inches deep inches in the footings is greater than 20 inches deep inches in the footing inches inches in the footing inches required alongside foundations where the top of the footings is greater than 30 inches deep. In lieu of trenching to a 30" depth, make the trench 12 to 15" deep and rod to footing, spacing the holes about 1 foot apart.

(4) Treat all voids in hollow masonry units of the foundation at the rate of 1 gallon per 5 linear feet of wall. It is best to apply the chemical near the footing.

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Contact with skin causes toxic symptoms. In case of contact with skin, wash with soap and water. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

ENVIRONMENTAL CAUTION: This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Keep out of any body of water. Birds feeding on treated areas may be killed. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

Dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop lands away from water supplies. Container should be disposed of by burying with wastes or by burning. Keep out of smoke.

Do not allow this material to drift onto neighboring crops or non-crop areas of use in a manner or at a time other than in accordance with label directions because animal, plant or crop injury, illegal residues or other undesirable results may occur.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that this product conforms to the ingredient statement on the label. Since conditions of use, such as weather, compatibility with other chemicals, and conditions of application equipment will vary, Seller makes no claims other than those stated on this label.

EPA Reg. No. 4715-321

EPA Est. 4715-CO-1

# CHLORDANE 40

TERMITE CONTROL

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:		
*Technical Chlordane		40.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS:		60.0%
	Total	100.0%

\*Equivalent to 24% Octachloro-4,7-Methanotetrahydroindane and 16% related compounds

### CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See Back Side For Required Caution Statements

Net Weight: Pounds

COLORADO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION **COMMERCE CITY, COLORADO 80022** 

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Use 21/2 pounds CHLORDANE 40 TERMITE CONTROL per 12 gallons of water. ']Control in Existing Buildings:

|Buildings Having Crawl Spaces: (1) Dig a trench adjacent to and around all piers and pipes and along both sides of the foundation walls. Dig the trench to, but not below the footing. Then as Ithe trench is refilled treat the soil at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet for each foot of depth. A trench 3 feet deep would require 12 gallons per 10 linear

(2) Treat voids in hollow-block masonry foundations at the rate of 1 gallon per 5 linear feet of wall. Apply so that the emulsion will reach the footing. If this is done by drilling or rod holes avoid going into plumbing or electrical conduits.

**Buildings Having Basements:** 

- (1) Dig a trench along the outside of the foundation walls. In brick or hollow block or concrete foundations, dig a trench to, but not below, the footing. Then as the trench is refilled, treat the soil at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet for each foot of depth. A trench 3 feet deep would require 12 gallons per 10 linear feet.
- (2) It may also be necessary to treat critical areas only under the basement flooring such as around sewer pipes, conduits and piers and along the inside of the foundation walls and interior walls. One method consists of drilling holes about a foot apart through the concrete floor adjacent to the areas requiring treatment. The chemical emulsion then should be injected into the soil beneath the floor. Avoid drilling into plumbing or electric conduits. The emulsion should be applied at the rate of at least 4 gallons per 10 linear feet of wall.
- (3) Treat voids in hollow-block foundations at the rate of 1 gallon per 5 linear feet of wall so that the emulsion will reach the footing. Do this by drilling or probing. Take care to avoid drilling into plumbing or electric conduits.