CODE 12870

PYRENONE® CROP SPRAY INSECTICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 4816-490 EPA Est. No. 279-NY-1

For use on vegetables and ornamentals (outdoors and in greenhouses, plantscapes and lathhouses), forest, shade, fruit and nut trees, in food processing plants, on stored products, on livestock and for area mosquito control.

Designed especially for the "minor use" crop grower.

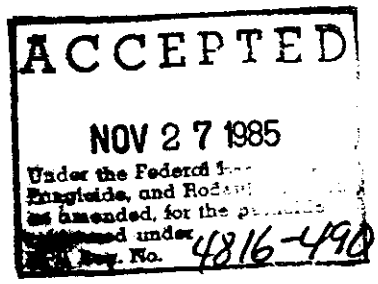
Kills numerous pests of crops, stored products and livestock, also kills adult mosquitoes and fruit flies.

Kills Gypsy Moth Adults and Larvae.

Designed for use by Organic Growers.

Can be used up to and including day of harvest.

Contains Natural Pyrethrins.



ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Pyrethrins	6.0%
*Piperonyl Butoxide, Technical	60.0%
†INERT INGREDIENTS:	34.0%
	100.0%

*Equivalent to 48.0% (butylcarbityl)(6-propylpiperonyl) ether and 12.0% related compounds.

†Contains Petroleum Distillate

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KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Harmful if Swallowed

See Reverse Side for additional precautions

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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 such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

USED ALONE:

Pyrenone® Crop Spray is designed for use as a clean-up spray and as a pre-harvest where other materials cannot be used due to residue restrictions. Pyrenone Crop Spray may be used up to and including day of harvest.

Apply 2 to 12 ozs. per acre and repeat as required to maintain effective control. Use in sufficient water for thorough coverage of upper and lower leaf surfaces.

DILUTION CONVERSIONS:

Fluid ozs. Pyrenone Crop Spray	Pounds Pyrethrum per Acre
1/2	0.002
3/4	0.003
1	0.004
1.5	0.005
2	0.008
4	0.016
6	0.024
8	0.032
10	0.040
12	0.048

USE THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS:

Apply Pyrenone Crop Spray only through systems containing anti-siphon and check valves which will prevent water source contamination and overflow of the mix tank and containing interlocking controls between the metering device and the water pump to insure simultaneous shut-off. Constant agitation must be maintained in the chemical supply tank during the entire period of insecticide application. Inject Pyrenone Crop Spray with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift, when system connections or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product must be dismantled and drained.

Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of more dilute suspension per unit time. Unacceptable insect control may result from insufficient overlap of sprinkler distribution patterns. Crop injury may result from excessive overlapping of sprinkler distribution patterns.

HYDROPONIC WATER TREATMENT:

Water system treatment of hydroponically grown crops: For control of aquatic insect larvae and adults, depending on the severity of infestation, treat with up to 10.0 ppm pyrethrins for control on seedlings and with up to 100.0 ppm pyrethrins for control on mature crops. Dilutions should be made as follows:

Volume of Pyrenone Crop Spray

PPM	Metric System	U.S. System (appx)	Volume of Water
0.1	6.46 ml	1 1/3 teaspoon	1000 gallons
0.5	32.3 ml	6 1/2 teaspoon	1000 gallons
1.0	64.6 ml	1/4 cup	1000 gallons
5.0	323.0 ml	1 1/3 cup	1000 gallons
10.0	646.0 ml	1 1/3 pint	1000 gallons
25.0	1615.0 ml	1 3/4 quarts	1000 gallons
50.0	3230.0 ml	3 1/2 quarts	1000 gallons
100.0	6460 ml	1 3/4 gallons	1000 gallons

COMBINED WITH OTHER INSECTICIDES:

Pyrenone Crop Spray may be combined with other insecticides for quicker and more complete kill where insect resistance may be a problem, and as an "exciter" to flush insects out of hiding and into contact with spray residues. The application should conform to accepted use precautions and directions for both products. Pyrenone Crop Spray may be tank mixed at rates up to 12 fluid ounces with the amount of companion pesticide specified for one acre. Products with which it may be tank mixed include, but are not limited to, acephate, azinphos - methyl, Bacillus thuringiensis, carbaryl, methomyl, naled, phosmet, trichlorfon, and other agricultural pesticides.

Pyrenone Crop Spray is relatively non-toxic to Honey Bees. To maximize this benefit apply early in the morning or late in the evening.

GROWING CROPS (OUTDOORS AND IN GREENHOUSES):

ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES: (Including, but not limited to, Arracacha; arrowroot; arrowroot, purple; artichoke, Japanese; artichoke, Jerusalem; beet; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter or sweet; celeriac (celery root); chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; chufa; dasheen (taro); ginger; ginseng; horseradish; leren; parsley, turnip-rooted; parsnip; potato; radish; radish, Japanese(Daikon); rutabaga; salsify (Oyster plant); salsify, black; salsify, Spanish; skirret; sweet potato; tanier (cocoyam); tumeric; turnip; yam, true; yam, bean).

BULB VEGETABLES (Allium spp.): (Including, but not limited to, Garlic; leek; onion; shallot).

LEAFY VEGETABLES: (Including, but not limited to, Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese Spinach, tampala); arrugula (Roquette); celery; celtuce; chervil; corn salad; chrysanthemum, edible-leaved; chrysanthemum, garland; cress, garden; cress, upland (yellow rocket, winter cress); dandelion; dock (sorrel); endive (escarole); fennel, Florence; lettuce; orach; parsley; purslane, garden, purslane, winter; rhurbarb; spinach; spinach, fine (Malabar, Ceylon; spinach, New Zealand; swiss chard).

BRASSICA (cole) LEAFY VEGETABLES: (Including, but not limited to, Broccoli; broccoli, Chinese (gai lon); broccoli raab (rapini); Brussels sprouts; cabbage; cabbage, Chinese (bok choy); cabbage, Chinese mustard (gai choy); cauliflower; collards; kale; kohlrabi; mustard greens; rape greens).

LEGUME VEGETABLES: (Including, but not limited to, Beans (Phaseolus spp.) (includes adzuki beans, field beans, kidney beans, lima beans, moth beans, mung beans, navy beans, pinto beans, rice beans, runner beans, snap beans, tepary beans, urd beans, wax beans); beans (Vigna spp) (includes asparagus beans, black-eyed peas, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpeas, crowder peas, southern peas, yard-long beans); broad beans (fava beans) Vicia faba); chick peas (garbanzo beans); guar; jackbean (sword bean); lablab beans (hyacinth bean); lentils; peas (Pisum spp.) (includes garden peas, field peas, sugar peas); pigeon peas; soybeans).

FRUITING VEGETABLES: (Including, but not limited to, Eggplant; ground cherry (Physalis spp.); pepinos (solanum muricatum); pepper (includes bell peppers, chili peppers, cooking peppers, pimentos, sweet peppers); tomatillo; tomatoes).

CUCURBIT VEGETABLES: (Including, but not limited to, Balsam pear (bitter melon); Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon); citron melon; cucumber; gherkin; gourds, edible (Lagenaria spp., Luffa acutangula, L. cyclindrica); melons, including hybrids (Cucumis melo) (including cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw, honeydew melons, honey balls, mango melon, muskmelon, Persian melon); pumpkin (Cucurbita spp.); squash, summer (Cucurbita pepo var. melopepo); squash, winter (Cucurbita maxima, C. moschata); watermelon, including hybrids (Citrullus spp.); zucchini).

CITRUS FRUITS (Citrus spp., Fortunella spp.): (Including, but not limited to, Calamondin; citrus citron; citrus hybrids (Citrus spp.) (includes chironja, tangelos, tangors); grapefruit; kumquats; lemon; limes; mandarin (tangerine); orange, sour; orange sweet; pummelo; satsuma mandarin).

POME FRUITS: (Including, but not limited to, Apple; crabapple; loquat; pear; pear, oriental; quince).

STONE FRUITS: (Including, but not limited to, Apricot; cherry, sour; cherry, sweet; nectarine; peach; plum and prune; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese).

SMALL FRUITS AND BERRIES: (Including, but not limited to, Blackberry; blueberry; cranberry; currant; dewberry; elderberry; gooseberry; grape; huckleberry; loganberry; olallie berry; raspberry, black and red; strawberry; youngberry).

TREE NUTS: (Including, but not limited to, Almond, beech nut, Brazil nut, butternut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin filbert (hazelnut); hickory nut; macadamia nut (bush nut); pecan; walnut, black and English (persian). Tree nut hulls sprayed with Pyrenone Crop Spray may be fed to cattle.

CEREAL GRAINS: (Including, but not limited to, Barley, buckwheat; corn (sweet and field); millet; proso; oats; millet, pearl; popcorn; rice; rye; sorghum (milo); teosinte; triticale; wheat; wild rice).

GRASSES FOR SEED, FORAGE, FODDER, HAY, ETC.: (Including, but not limited to, Any grass, Gramineal family, sugarcane, pasture and range grasses, grasses grown for hay and silage, Bermuda grass, bluegrass, bromegrass, fescue, Kintersville grass, etc.

NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS: (Including, but not limited to, Alfalfa; bean, velvet; clover, kudzu; lespedeza; lupine; sainfoin; trefoil; vetch, crown; vetch, milk).

HERBS AND SPICES: Including, but not limited to, Anise (aniseed); balm; basil; borage; burnet; camomile; caraway; catnip; chives; clary; coriander; costmary; cumin; curry leaf; dill; fennel (Italian and sweet); fenugreek; horehound; hyssop; marigold; marjoram, sweet (oregano); marjoram, wild; nasturtium; pennyroyal; rosemary; rue; sage; savory, summer and winter; sweet bay (bay leaf); tansy; tarragon; thyme; wintergreen; woodruff; wormwood).

ADDITIONAL CROPS: (Including, but not limited to, Asparagus, cotton; sunflowers; safflowers, marijuana(U.S. Government Use Only).

ORNAMENTALS (Outdoors, in greenhouses, lath houses, residences, commercial and industrial and indoor landscaping) Trees (forest, shade, fruit, nut and ornamental) shrubs, bushes, vines, flowers, lawns): (Including, but not limited to, African violet, ageratum, aster, azaleas, begonia, cacti, calendula, calla, camella, camellias, carnations, ceanothus, chrysanthemum, cineraria, coleus, cyclamen, daffodils, dahlia, delphinum, foliage plants, fuschia, gardenia, geranium, gladiolus, gloxina, hyacinth, hydrangea, iris, ivy, lilies, maidenhair fern marigold, narcissus, orchids,pansy, pelargonium, peony, petunia, phlox, poinsettias, pyracantha, rhododendron, roses, rubber plants, snapdragon, stock, tulip, wandering jew, zinnia and Andromeda, arbovitae, ash, azalea, beech, birch, boxwood, butternut, chamaecyparis, cherry, cotoneaster, crabapple, dogwood, Douglas fir, elm, euonymus fir, firethorn , forsythia, hackberry, hawthorn, hemlock, hickory, holly, honey locust, horse chestnut, juniper, larch, laurel, lilac, linden, London plane, magnolia, maple, mimosa (silk tree), mountain ash, myrtle, oak, packysandra, peach, pine, planetree, poplar, privet, quince, spruce, sycamore, taxus, tuliptree, virburnum, walnut, willow, yew)

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TO CONTROL

Achema spinx moth
Alfalfa blotch leafminer
Alfalfa caterpillar
Alfalfa looper
Alfalfa seed chalcid
Alfalfa weevil
American plum borer
Ants
Aphelenchoids
Aphids
Apple maggot
Apple skelentonizer
Armyworms
Artichoke plume moth
Ash borer
Asiatic garden beetle
Asparagus beetle
Asparagus miner
Bagworm
Bark beetles
Banana skipper
Banks grass mite
Bean beetles
Bean leaf beetles
Bed Bugs
Beet armyworms
Beetles
Biting flies
Blackberry psyllid
Black grass bug
Black-headed fireworm
Black swallowtail
Black vine weevil
Blister beetles
Blossom weevil
Blossomworm
Blow flies
Blueberry budmoth
Blueberry maggot
Boll weevil
Bollworm
Borers
Boxelder bugs
Bronze birch borers
Budmoth
Budworms
Bugs
Bulb fly
Burrowing fly
Cabbage looper
California oakworm
Cankerworms
Carpet beetles
Carrot rust fly
Carrot weevil
Case bearers
Caterpillars
Cat-facing insects
Celeryworm
Centipede
Cereal leaf beetle
Chafers
Cherry fruit fly
Cherry fruitworm
Chiggar
Chinch bug
Cicadas
Clearwing borer
Clothes moths
Clover mite
Clover Root curculio
Clover weevils
Cockroaches
Codling moth
Colorado potato beetles
Collembola
Common Stalk borer
Cone beetle
Cone borer
Cone midge
Cone moth
Cone worm
Corn borers
Corn earworm
Corn flea beetle
Corn rootworms
Corn sap beetle
Cotton leaf perforator
Cowpea curculio
Cranberry fruitworm
Cranberry girdle
Cranberry tipworm
Crane flies
Crickets
Cross-striped cabbageworm
Cucumber beetles
Curculios
Cutworms
Cypress tip moth
Darkling beetle
Darkling ground beetle
Deer fly
Diamondback larvae
Diaprepes
Digger wasps
Ditylenchus
Dog fly
Dogwood borer
Douglass fir tussok moth
Dried fruit beetle
Earwigs
Eastern tent caterpillar
Egyptian alfalfa weevil
Eight-spotted forester
Elm bark beetle
Elm leaf beetle
Elm spanworm
Elo moth
European corn borer
European pine tip moth
Face fly
Fall webworm
Fire ant
Firebrats
Fireworms
Fleas
Flea beetles
Flies
Forest tent caterpillar
Fruit flies
Fulgorids
Fungus gnats
Gall aphids
Garden symphylan
Garden webworm
Grape berry moth
Grape leafhopper
Grape phylloxera
Grape skeletonizer
Grasshoppers
Grapevine root borer
Green bug
Green cloverworm
Green fruitworm
Green June beetle
Green peach aphids
Gypsy moth
Harlequin bug
Heliothis
Hessian fly
Hickory shuckworm
Hornets
Horn fly
Hornworms
Horse fly
House fly
Imported cabbageworm
Imported crucifer weevil
Japanese beetle
Japanese weevil
Katydids
Lace bugs

Larch casebearer
Leaf beetles
Leaffooted bugs
Leafhoppers
Leafminers
Leafrollers
Leaftiers
Lesser cornstalk borer
Lesser peach tree borer
Lice
Little house fly
Loopers
Lygus
Mealy bugs
Melonworm
Mexican bean beetle
Midges
Millipedes
Mites
Mosquitoes
Mushroom flies
Nantucket pine tip moth
Naval orangeworm
Nitidulids
Northern corn rootworm
Oak skeletonizer
Oakworms
Oblique-banded leafrollers
Onion maggot
Oriental fruitmoth
Peach tree borer
Pear psyllid
Pepper maggot
Pepper weevil
Phorids
Phylloxera
Pickleworm
Pillbugs
Pin oak sawfly
Pine needle miner
Pine sawfly
Pine tube moth
Pine weevils
Plant bugs
Plum curculio
Plume moths
Potato aphids
Potato leafhopper
Potato tuberworm
Psyllids
Raisin moth
Range caterpillars
Raspberry cane borers
Raspberry cane maggot
Red-banded leafroller
Red-humped caterpillar
Red-necked cane borer
Rhododendron borer
Rindworms
Rootweevils
Root worms
Rose chafer
Sap beetles
Sawflies
Scale insects
Sciarids
Seed bugs
Seedcorn beetle
Shield bug
Silverfish
Skippers
Sorghum midge
Sow bugs
Soybean Looper
Spittlebug
Spotted tentiform leafminers
Springtail
Squash beetle
Squash bugs
Squash vine borers
Stable fly
Stalk borers
Stink bugs
Strawberry mites
Strawberry weevils
Suckfly
Sunflower beetle
Sunflower head moth
Sunflower maggot
Sunflower moth
Sunflower seed weevil
Tabanids
Tarnished plant bugs
Tent caterpillars
Thrips
Ticks
Tomato hornworms
Tomato pinworms
Tortoise beetles
Tortrix
Tufted apple bud moth
Turpentine beetle
Tussock moths
Twig borers
Twig girdlers
Variegated leafroller
Velvetbean caterpillar
Vetch bruchid
Vine borer
Vinegar flies
Walnut caterpillar
Wasps
Webworms
Weevils
Western pine beetle
White flies
White pine weevil
Woolybear caterpillar
Yellow striped armyworm
Yellow Jackets
Zebra fly

ON HARVESTED TOMATOES AND FRUITS (Including grapes)

To control vinegar flies and fruit flies dilute at the rate of 1 part Pyrenone Crop Spray with 1200 parts of water (1 pint per 150 gallons or 1 tablespoon with 4 gallons water). Thoroughly mix the emulsion in the spray tank. Make treatments as follows:

1. Apply liberally to tomatoes and fruits in baskets, on trucks or in plants. Use sprayers at a high pressure for applying at the rate of five or six pints of the diluted spray to a two-ton load of tomatoes. Direct the spray for a maximum coverage of the baskets or hampers. It is important to spray between and beneath the containers. This spray not only kills the flies but the emulsion loosens any dead flies so that they are readily washed from the fruit.
2. Spray the raw stock stacked in the yard.
3. Dip baskets in the diluted spray, after dumping the fruit, to kill adhering larvae and pupae.
4. After washing and cleaning up the inside of the processing plant and prior to bringing fruit into it, the entire space inside the cannary should be sprayed at a dilution of 1 part Pyrenone Crop Spray to 59 parts water (1 pint with 7 gallons 3 pints water or 2 tablespoons with 3 1/4 pints water). At the rate of 1 gallon to 750 square feet (1 quart to 187 square feet), direct spray on walls, ceilings, and floors, paying special attention to forcing the spray into all cracks and crevices for the control of ants, cockroaches, silverfish, crickets and spiders.

For use as a SPACE SPRAY in the processing plants, this dilution will give excellent control of flying insects, fruit flies, house flies, hornets, wasps, gnats and mosquitoes. Apply at the rate of 1/3 ounce per 1000 cubic feet of space. Do not spray while the plant is in operation as dead flies may fall into containers or the product being processed.

DILUTION CONVERSIONS:

PARTS PYRENONE CROP SPRAY TO DILUENT	% PYRETHRINS
1:1200	0.0050
1: 600	0.0100
1: 512	0.0117
1: 256	0.0234
1: 128	0.0469
1: 96	0.0625
1: 85	0.0706
1: 64	0.0938
1: 59	0.1020
1: 29	0.2070

SPACE SPRAY INDOORS

In food processing plants, industrial installations and warehouses, the dilution of 1 to 59 at 1/2 ounce per 1000 cubic feet will give excellent control of flies, fruit flies, mosquitoes, gnats, wasps, hornets and small flying moths. Direct the spray upward and whenever practical, keep doors and windows closed for at least 10 minutes after application. This use of the product in food processing or food handling establishments should be confined to time periods when the plants or facilities are not in operation. Foods should be removed or covered during treatment or thoroughly cleaned before using.

Where oil residues are not undesirable, Pyrenone Crop Spray can be diluted in deodorized base oil instead of water at the dilution rate of 1-59 and applied by means of any good type applicator. Such as mechanical, thermal and ULV fogging machines.

STORED PRODUCT PROTECTION

Pyrenone Crop Spray can be safely used on wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye and peanuts held in storage for control of the accessible stages of rice weevils, granary weevils, confused flour beetles, sawtoothed grain beetles, flat grain beetles, rusty grain beetles, square necked grain beetles, red flour beetles, cadelle beetles, Angoumois grain moths, indian meal moths and almond moths.

WAREHOUSE BINS AND TRUCKS, CARGO SHIPS AND PLANES

Clean up Storage Sites: The bins, cribs or other types of storage should be thoroughly cleaned by sweeping out the waste grain, cobwebs and other debris on the walls and rafters as well as on the floor and about the door frames, paying special attention to the material lodged in the cracks and crevices. These accumulations should be removed and burned to kill eggs and insects that might be present.

In mills and elevators, particular attention should be given to the bin hoppers to remove all grain infested accumulations. Conveying equipment should also be made clean and free of trash deposits that could maintain an infestation. For farms, specific attention should be given to cleaning up around the used feed and grain bags, grain residues from wagons, harvesting equipment and feed troughs. Newly harvested grain should not be placed in the same bin with carry-over grain and all carry-over stocks not treated with grain protectant should be fumigated. These cleaning operations should be done within two or three weeks before harvest.

Spraying of Bins: Spray grain bins and other storage areas prior to using them for storage. For this purpose, dilute 1 part of Pyrenone Crop Spray with 59 parts of water (1 pint with 7 gallons 3 pints of water). Apply at the rate of one gallon per 750 square feet as a residual type of insecticide on walls, floors, ceilings and partition boards of bins, paying particular attention to forcing the spray into all cracks and crevices.

ON PEANUTS AND TREE NUTS (Including, but not limited to Almond, beech nut, Brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin filbert (hazlenut); hickory nut; macadamia nut (bush nut); pecan; walnut, black and English (persian) IN BULK OR IN BAGS

Dilute at the rate of 1 1/3 fluid ounces of this product per gallon of water and apply as a coarse wet spray over the top of stored peanuts or the outside surface of stacked bagged peanuts. Apply when the bin is filled and at weekly intervals for about 6 weeks and then at 15-day intervals. The first two applications should be at a rate of 4 gallons per 1000 square feet and 1/2 that rate thereafter.

AS A GRAIN AND SEED PROTECTANT

Pyrenone Crop Spray is an emulsifiable concentrate that, when diluted with water and sprayed directly on grains and seeds, will effectively protect them against grain storage insects for a full season or approximately 8 months. Pyrenone Crop Spray may be used in combination with a registered fumigant for use on heavily infested stored products.

Grain and Seed treatment with Pyrenone Crop Spray: Dilute at the rate of part Pyrenone Crop Spray with 29 parts water (1 pint with 3 gallons 5 pints water). Thoroughly mix the emulsion. Apply at the rate of 4 to 5 gallons per 1000 bushels of grain or seed as it is carried along a belt or as it enters the auger or elevator.

Monthly inspections should be made. If the top two or three inches are found to be infested, re-treat, applying at the rate of 1 to 2 gallons of diluted material per 1000 bushels of stored product.

LIVESTOCK SPRAY

To kill and repel horn flies, house flies, mosquitoes and gnats, dilute at the rate of 1/2 to 1 fluid ounce per gallon of water and apply to wet the hair thoroughly, with particular attention to topline, underline, flanks, withers, and other infested areas. Repeat treatment at intervals of 5 to 12 days for small insect populations or as needed when flies are emerging in large numbers.

To kill and repel stable flies, horse flies and deer flies, dilute at the rate of 2 fluid ounces per gallon of water and apply a quart per adult animal to wet the hair thoroughly with particular attention to the legs, flanks, barrel, topline and other body areas commonly attacked by these flies. Repeat treatment each week as needed.

To kill and repel face flies, dilute at the rate of 2 fluid ounces per gallon of water and apply using spray which produces large wetting droplets. Apply to the face of the animal in the morning before releasing to pasture. Apply sufficiently to wet the face but not more than 1 1/2 ounces per animal. Repeat daily as needed.

For effective control of biting and sucking lice on cattle, horses, sheep, goats and hogs, dilute at the rate of 1 quart with 150 gallons of water (1 tablespoonful with 2 gallons) and spray to thoroughly wet the hair of the animal including the head and brush of the tail. Repeat treatment in 10 days to kill newly hatched lice.

To control poultry lice, using a dilution of 2 fluid ounces of concentrate per gallon of water spray roosts, walls and nests or cages thoroughly. This should be followed by spraying over the birds with a fine mist.

For control of bedbugs and mites on poultry and in poultry houses, dilute at the rate of 2 fluid ounces per gallon of water and spray crevices of roost poles, cracks in walls and cracks in nests where the bedbugs and mites hide. This should be followed by spraying over the birds with a fine mist.

To control sheep "tick" or ked, dilute at the rate of 1 fluid ounce per 4 gallons of water and thoroughly wet all portions of the body by dipping or by spraying with sufficient pressure and with a nozzle adjustment to give penetration of the wool. Treat at a rate sufficient to wet the animal.

To kill fleas and ticks on livestock and pets, and to obtain protection against reinfestation, dilute at the rate of of 1 1/2 fluid ounces per gallon water and wet the animal by dipping or spraying. For best results against fleas and ticks on dogs and cats the kennels and/or animal quarters and bedding should be treated.

IN BARNS, MILKING PARLORS, MILK ROOMS, DAIRES AND POULTRY HOUSES: To control flies, mosquitoes and gnats, dilute at the rate of 2 fluid ounces per gallon of water and apply as a fog or fine mist, directing the spray above livestock and poultry toward the ceiling and upper corners until the area is filled with mist using about 2 ounces per 1000 cubic feet of space. For best results, close doors and windows before spraying and keep them closed for ten to fifteen minutes. Applicator should vacate treated area and ventilate before reoccupying Repeat application as necessary.

MOSQUITO CONTROL

May be used on croplands as an adulticide to protect agricultural workers during harvesting. Use a 1 to 6 ozs. per acre when applied by fixed wing aircraft, helicopters or truck mounted equipment.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
PESTICIDE STORAGE AND SPILL PROCEDURES: Store upright at room temperature. Avoid exposure to extreme temperatures. In case of spill or leakage, soak up with an absorbent material such as sand, sawdust, earth, fuller's earth, etc. Dispose of with chemical waste.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide, spray mixture or rinse water that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of at or by an approved waste disposal facility.
CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent) then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other approved State and local procedures.
CONTAINERS ONE GALLON AND SMALLER: Do not reuse container. Wrap container in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin or clothng. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Harmful if swallowed. When using in an enclosed area, do not remain in treated area. Ventilate the area after treatment is completed. All food processing surfaces should be removed or covered during treatment, or thoroughly cleaned before using. When using the product in these areas, apply only when the facility is not in operation.

Do not apply as a space spray when food processing is underway. Foods should be removed or covered during treatments except as specified on this label. Thoroughly wash with a suitable detergent and rinse with potable water, food processing surfaces before reuse.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED - Do not induce vomiting unless directed by a physician. Contains petroleum solvent. Call a physician or Poison Control Center at once.

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

IF ON SKIN - Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas with soap and water.

IF IN EYES - Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not apply directly to water.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not use in undiluted form.

Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

10/1/85