

4816-490

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Fairfield American Corporation  
 8th & Harrison Streets  
 Frenchtown, NJ 08825

Attention: Kim Davis

Gentlemen:

Subject: Pyrenone Crop Spray  
 EPA Registration No. 4816-490  
 Your Letter Dated December 2, 1985 and Application  
 for Pesticide Registration of February 27, 1986

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under section 3(c)(7)(A) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), is acceptable provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:
  - Under Precautionary Statement add the following "Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist."
3. The Acute Inhalation Toxicity Study in rats, Accession Number 260538, is acceptable. This study is classified as Core Guideline and the toxicity via the inhalation route places this insecticide in Category III.
4. The Dermal Sensitization study, Accession Number 260539, is acceptable. This product is a nonsensitizer.

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2/12

5. Submit five (5) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.



Arturo E. Castillo  
Acting Product Manager (17)  
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch  
Registration Division (TS-767C)

Enclosure

PYRENONE<sup>®</sup> 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

PYRENONE - Registered Trademark of Fairfield American Corporation.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Harmful if Swallowed

See Reverse Side for additional precautions

NET CONTENTS \_\_\_\_\_

10/85

## 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.

ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
in EPA Letter 11/86

JUL 24 1986

Under the authority of the Administrator  
Pesticide Division  
as amended by the Administrator  
on 11/11/86

4816-490

4/12

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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; tanager (cocoyam); tumeric; turnip; yam, true; yam, bean).

5/12

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; rhubarb; 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. cylindrica); 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, butter-nut; 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).

6/12

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, brome grass, fescue, 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, Avocado, cotton, sunflowers, safflowers.

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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, delphinium, 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)

# TO CONTROL

|                           |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Achema spinx moth         | Cutworms                  | Leafrollers             |
| Alfalfa caterpillar       | Darkling beetle           | Leaftiers               |
| Alfalfa looper            | Darkling ground beetle    | Lesser cornstalk borer  |
| Alfalfa weevil            | Deer fly                  | Lice                    |
| Ants                      | Diamondback larvae        | Little house fly        |
| Aphids                    | Digger wasps              | Loopers                 |
| Apple maggot              | Douglass fir tussock moth | Lygus                   |
| Armyworms                 | Dried fruit beetle        | Mealy bugs              |
| Artichoke plume moth      | Earwigs                   | Melonworm               |
| Asparagus beetle          | Eastern tent caterpillar  | Mexican bean beetle     |
| Bagworm                   | Egyptian alfalfa weevil   | Midges                  |
| Bean beetles              | Elm bark beetle           | Millipedes              |
| Bean leaf beetles         | Elm leaf beetle           | Mosquitoes              |
| Bed bugs                  | European corn borer       | Mushroom flies          |
| Beet armyworms            | European pine tip moth    | Nantucket pine tip moth |
| Beetles                   | Face fly                  | Navel orangeworm        |
| Biting flies              | Fall webworms             | Nitidulids              |
| Blister beetles           | Fire ant                  | Oakworms                |
| Blossom weevil            | Firebrats                 | Onion maggot            |
| Blow flies                | Fireworms                 | Oriental fruitmoth      |
| Blueberry maggot          | Fleas                     | Peach tree borer        |
| Boll weevil               | Flea beetles              | Pear psyllid            |
| Bollworm                  | Flies                     | Phorids                 |
| Boxelder bugs             | Forest tent caterpillar   | Pickleworm              |
| Budmoth                   | Fruit flies               | Pillbugs                |
| Bugs                      | Fulgorids                 | Pine needle miner       |
| Cabbage looper            | Fungus gnats              | Pine tube moth          |
| Cankerworms               | Garden websorm            | Pine weevils            |
| Carpet beetles            | Grape leafhopper          | Plant bugs              |
| Carrot rust fly           | Grape skeletonizer        | Plum curculio           |
| Carrot weevil             | Grasshoppers              | Plume moths             |
| Caterpillars              | Grapevine root borer      | Potato aphids           |
| Centipede                 | Green bug                 | Potato leafhopper       |
| Cereal leaf beetle        | Green cloverworm          | Potato tuberworm        |
| Cherry fruit fly          | Green fruitworm           | Psyllids                |
| Chigger                   | Green June beetle         | Range caterpillars      |
| Chinch bug                | Green peach aphids        | Red-banded leafroller   |
| Cicadas                   | Gypsy moth                | Red-humped caterpillar  |
| Clothes moths             | Harlequin bug             | Sap beetles             |
| Clover mite               | Heliothis                 | Sciarids                |
| Clover weevils            | Hessian fly               | Shield bug              |
| Cockroaches               | Hickory shuckworm         | Silverfish              |
| Codling moth              | Hornets                   | Skippers                |
| Colorado potato beetles   | Horn fly                  | Sorghum midge           |
| Collembola                | Hornworms                 | Sow bugs                |
| Corn borers               | Horse fly                 | Soybean looper          |
| Corn earworm              | House fly                 | Spittlebug              |
| Corn flea beetle          | Imported cabbageworm      | Springtail              |
| Corn rootworms            | Japanese beetle           | Squash beetle           |
| Corn sap beetle           | Katydids                  | Squash bugs             |
| Cotton leaf perforator    | Lace bugs                 | Squash vine borers      |
| Crane flies               | Leaf beetles              | Stable fly              |
| Crickets                  | Leaffooted bugs           | Stalk borers            |
| Cross-striped cabbageworm | Leafhoppers               | Stink bugs              |
| Cucumber beetles          | Leafminers                | Strawberry mites        |

8/12

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|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Strawberry weevils   | Tomato pinworms        | Wasps                   |
| Tabanids             | Tortoise beetles       | Webworms                |
| Tarnished plant bugs | Tortrix                | Weevils                 |
| Tent caterpillars    | Tussock moths          | White flies             |
| Thrips               | Velvetbean caterpillar | Woollybear caterpillar  |
| Ticks                | Vinegar flies          | Yellow striped armyworm |
| Tomato hornworms     | Walnut caterpillar     | Yellow jackets          |

#### 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.

#### 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, rice, 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.

10/12

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.

11/12

To kill fleas and ticks on livestock and pets, and to obtain protection against reinfestation, dilute at the rate 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 BARN, MILKING PARLORS, MILK ROOMS, DAIRIES 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 clothing. 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.

12/12

#### 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.

2/27/86