Pm17 4816-490 10F19

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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17 |

JUL 20 1989

Mr. Jan Brill
Fairfield American Corporation
809 Harrison Street
Frenchtown, NJ 08825

Dear Mr. Brill:

Subject: PYRENONE® Crop Spray
EPA Registration No. 4816-490
Your Letter Dated August 18, 1988 Which Requests Review of the Primary Labeling Instead of the Previously Reviewed Distributor Labeling

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable provided that you make the following change on your next set of printed labels.

- Add your address to the label.

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

Sincerely yours,

Phil Hutton
Product Manager (17)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

50502:I:Bagley:LH-17:KENCO:7/5/89:7/17/89:rw:vo:ek:rw

CONCURRENCES								
SYMBOL								
SURNAME								
DATE								

EPA Form 1320-1 (12-70) OFFICIAL FILE COPY

(On Cap)

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

PYRETHRINS 6.0%

PIPERONYL BUTOXIDE 60.0%

EPA Reg. No. 4816-490

SEE BACK PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:

JUL 20 1989

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.

4816-490

(On Spray Bottle)

PYRENON® CROP SPRAY

HOW TO USE

-Remove special spray bottle and one capsule from package - Fill bottle with tap water up to fill line - Remove the white cap from the spray bottle and screw capsule onto the spray bottle making sure capsule is tightened securely (NOTE: If capsule is not tightened securely, the insecticide will not be released) - Shake well before use - After use, resecure the white cap on the spray bottle -Dispose of capsule according to label directions.

Refer to blister pack for additional precautionary statements

Thoroughly rinse spray bottle before storing.
The special spray bottle is reusable.

(Labeling on Blister Pack)

PYRENONE® CROP SPRAY

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Pyrethrins	*6.0%*
**Piperonyl Butoxide, Technical*	*60.0%*
***INERT INGREDIENTS:*	*34.6%*
Total	*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

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

NET CONTENTS: TWO CAPSULES CONTAINING .015 Fl. Oz. (0.45 ml) EACH

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED

C A U T I O N

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

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.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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 this product in these areas, apply only when 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. 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.

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 until sprays have dried.

Pyrenone® Crop Spray contains a special spray bottle and 2 capsules of Pyrenone® Insecticide. Pyrenone® Insecticide contains the active ingredient natural pyrethrins which controls many insects.

FOR THE CONTROL OF INSECTS, including (but not limited to) ants, aphids, armyworms, asparagus beetles, cabbage loopers, caterpillars, cockroaches, Colorado potato beetles, corn earworms, crickets, cross-striped cabbageworms, cucumber beetles, deer flies, diamondback larvae, fireworms, flea beetles, fruit flies, fruit tree leafrollers, grape leafhoppers, green peach aphids, greenhouse thrips, gypsy moths (adults & larvae), Harlequin Bugs, Heliothis, hornets, horn flies, house flies, horse flies, imported cabbageworms, leafhoppers, leafrollers, leaftiers, lice, Mexican bean beetles, mosquitoes, potato leafhoppers, psyllids, silverfish, skippers, stable flies, stink bugs, tabanids, thrips, vinegar flies, wasps, webworms, whiteflies and yellowjackets.

Pyrenone® Insecticide is designed for use as a pre-harvest spray where other materials cannot be used due to residue restrictions. Pyrenone Insecticide may be used up to and including the day of harvest on the following growing crops and ornamentals:

ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES: Including (but not limited to) beets, carrots, potatoes, radishes, sweet potatoes and turnips.

BULB VEGETABLES: Including (but not limited to) garlic and onions.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Including (but not limited to) celery, endive, lettuce, parsley and spinach.

BRASSICA (cole) LEAFY VEGETABLES: Including (but not limited to) broccoli, brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, kale and mustard greens.

LEGUME VEGETABLES: Including (but not limited to) field peas, garden peas, lima beans, snap beans and soybeans.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Including (but not limited to) eggplant, peppers and tomatoes.

CUCURBIT VEGETABLES: Including (but not limited to) cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, squash and watermelons.

HERBS AND SPICES: Including (but not limited to) dill.

ADDITIONAL CROPS: Including (but not limited to) asparagus

ORNAMENTALS: Including (but not limited to) african violets, asters, azaleas, begonias, camellias, carnations, chrysanthemums, dahlias, geraniums, gladiolas, marigolds, peony, petunias, roses, rubber plants, Wandering jews, zinnias, dogwoods, junipers, oak, pine walnut and yew.

WHEN TO USE

1. Repeat applications as required to maintain effective control. 2. Spray thoroughly to cover all plant surfaces including upper and lower leaf surfaces. 3. To maximize effectiveness, apply early in the morning or late in the evening. Pyrenone® Insecticide is relatively nontoxic to honey bees. 4. Once mixed, the entire contents of the container should be used immediately.

HOW TO USE

Remove special spray bottle and one capsule from package - Fill bottle with tap water up the fill line - Remove the white cap from the spray bottle and screw capsule onto the spray bottle making sure capsule is tightened securely (NOTE: If capsule is not tightened securely, the insecticide will not be released) - Shake well before use - After use, resecure the white cap on the spray bottle - Dispose of capsule according to label directions.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store upright at room temperature. Avoid exposure to extreme temperature. 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.

CAPSULE DISPOSAL: Do not reuse capsule. Wrap capsule in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash.

NOTICE: ***SELLER MAKES NO REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER MATTER WITH RESPECT TO THE GOODS.***

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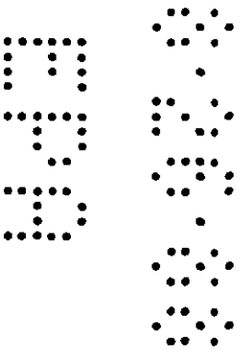

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JUL

Mr. Jan Brill
Fairfield American Corporation
809 Harrison Street
Frenchtown, NJ 08825

Dear Mr. Brill:

Subject: PYRENONE® Crop Spray
EPA Registration No. 4816-490
Your Letter Dated June 15, 1988 Requesting an Additional Label Claim for Control of Vinegar Flies on Stored Sweet Potatoes

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable provided that you make the following changes on your next set of printed labels.

1. Delete the term "Natural" from the following label claim "Contains natural pyrethrins."

2. Change the ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS statement "Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes" to read "Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters."

   We have noted that this change was made to your blister pak/spray bottle packaged product.

3. The chemigation use directions must be updated as per PR Notice 87-1. We have noted that you have done this in your October 18, 1988 label submission.

4. Add the following PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS to the label as requested in our letter to you dated July 24, 1986:

   Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist.

50502:I:Bagley:LH-17:KENCO:7/5/89:7/17/89:rw:vo:ek:rw

CONCURRENCES								
SYMBOL								
SURNAME								
DATE								

EPA Form 1320-1 (12-70) OFFICIAL FILE COPY

5. Add your address to the label.

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

Sincerely yours,

Phil Hutton
Product Manager (17)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

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

PYRENONE - Registered Trademark of Fairfield American Corporation.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Harmful if Swallowed

See Reverse Side for additional precautions

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

JUL 20 1989

Under the [illegible] Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the [illegible] registered under EPA Reg. No. 4816-490

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.

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; 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, 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.

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, ye

TO CONTROL

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

Strawberry weevils	Tomato pinworms	Wasps
Tabanids	Tortoise beetles	Webworms
Tarnished plant bugs	Tortrix	Weevils
Tent caterpillars	Tussock moths	White flies
Thrips	Velvetbean caterpillar	Woolybear 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 [illegible] parts water (1 pint with 7 [illegible] water or 4 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 ON STORED SWEET POTATOES

Dilute 1 part Pyrenone Crop Spray with 19 parts of water (6.4 fluid ounces per gallon), then apply at a rate of 1 gallon per 100,000 cubic feet to control vinegar flies. Apply as a space spray with a mechanical or thermal generator. Apply only when flying insects are present. During periods of heavy infestation several applications may be necessary. Do not make more than 10 applications.

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 [illegible] 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 this 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, DAIRFS 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.

2/27/86