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MAR 8 1985

Ms. Daris Barnett
Stephenson Chemical Company, Inc.
P.O. Box 87188
College Park, GA 30337

Dear Ms. Barnett:

300 / 1404.25
17 / 3

Subject: Amendments - Revised draft Labels
459 Chlordane Emulsifiable Concentrate
EPA Registration No. 4987-19
Aldrin 4 lb. Emulsifiable Concentrate
EPA Registration No. 4987-27
Chlordane 8 lb. Emulsifiable Concentrate
EPA Registration No. 4987-48
Heptachlor 2 lb. Emulsifiable Concentrate
EPA Registration No. 4987-59
Heptachlor 4 lb. Emulsifiable Concentrate
EPA Registration No. 4987-85
Your submissions dated October 26 and November 12, 1984

The amendments referred to above, submitted in connection with registrations under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, are acceptable provided that you submit five (5) copies of your final printed labeling for each of the subject products listed above before you release that product for shipment under the amended labeling. NOTE - When preparing the finished labels, the INFORMATION INSTRUCTIONS which appear at the end of each of the other product labels should also appear in the same location on the homomer product, "459 Chlordane Emulsifiable Concentrate", EPA Reg. No. 4987-19.

Stamped copies of the labels are enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

George T. Latson
Product Manager (15)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (TS-767)

DRAFT



CHLORDANE 8 LB. EMULSIFIABLE CONCENTRATE

COPY AVAILABLE

Only for sale to and use and storage by commercial pest control applicators.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	
Chlordane-Technical	75%
Petroleum Distillates	19%
INERT INGREDIENTS	
	6%
100%	
*43.8% Octachloro-4, 7-methanotetrahydroindane and 28.2% related compounds (Contains 8 lbs. Chlordane per U. S. gal at 70 degrees F.)	

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

- If swallowed - Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Gastric lavage is indicated if material was taken internally. Do not induce vomiting; vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.
- 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. Get medical attention immediately.

NET CONTENTS

Manufactured by
STEPHENSON CHEMICAL CO., INC.
COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Book

MAR 8 1985

Under the Fungicide, Act
as amended. No.
Registered use

4867-118

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS
& DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

May be fatal if swallowed. Do not breathe vapor or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. In case of skin contact, wash immediately with soap and water. Avoid contamination of food and foodstuffs.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife. Keep out of lakes, streams and ponds. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS
 Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

SUETERRANEAN TERMITE CONTROL
DIRECTIONS FOR USE
ONLY FOR USE AND STORAGE BY COMMERCIAL
PEST CONTROL OPERATORS

Chemicals for soil treatment are used to establish a barrier which is repellant to termites. The chemical emulsion must be adequately dispersed in the soil to provide a barrier between the wood in the structure and the termite colonies in the soil.

It is necessary for the effective use of this product that the service technician be familiar with current control practices including trenching, rodding, subslab injection, and low pressure spray applications. These techniques must be correctly employed to prevent or control infestations by subterranean termite species of Reticulitermes, Zootermopsis, Heterotermes, and Coptotermes. Choice of appropriate procedures includes consideration of.... such variable factors as the design of the structure, existence of air circulation in sub-floor crawl space, water table, soil type, soil compaction, grade conditions, and the location and type of domestic water supplies. The biology and behavior of the involved termite species are important factors to be know as well as suspected location of the colony and severity of the infestation within the structure to be protected. For advice concerning current control practices for specific local.... conditions, consult resources in structural pest control.

Contamination of public and private water supplies must be avoided by following these precautions: Use antiback-flow equipment or procedures to prevent siphonage of pesticide back into water supplies. Do not treat structures that contain cisterns or wells within the foundation. Soil around structures with well or cistern close to the foundation can be treated as follows: Do Not Apply Under Pressure. Soil should be removed to an area safe from well or domestic water contamination, treated, allowed to stand undisturbed for two to four hours then returned to the trench which has been lined with 4 mil. plastic sheeting. Be careful not to rupture plastic sheeting when returning soil to the trench.

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Do not treat soil that is water saturated or frozen. Consult state and local specifications for recommended distances of treatment areas from wells, and refer to Federal Housing Administration Specifications for further guidance.

All nonessential wood and cellulose containing materials, including scrap wood and form boards, should be removed from around foundations walls, crawl spaces, and porches. This does not include existing structural soil contact wood that either has been or needs to be treated.

PRECONSTRUCTION SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE TREATMENT

Effective preconstruction subterranean termite control requires the establishment of an unbroken vertical and/or horizontal chemical barrier between wood in the structure and the termite colonies in the soil. To meet F.H.A. termite proofing requirements, follow the latest edition of the Housing and Urban Development (H.U.D.) Minimum Property Standards.

Use a 1% water emulsion for subterranean termites. To produce a 1% water emulsion, mix 2 quarts 4 ounces of Stephenson Chemicals 8 lb. Emulsifiable Concentrate with sufficient water to make 50 gallons.

After grading is completed and prior to the pouring of the slab, slab supported/constructed porches or entrance platforms, make the following treatments. Applications shall be made by a low pressure spray for horizontal barriers over areas intended for covering floors, porches and other critical areas.

Establish a vertical barrier in areas such as around the base of foundations, plumbing, back-filled soil against foundation walls and other critical areas.

1. Where it is necessary to produce a horizontal barrier, apply the emulsion at the rate of 1 gallon per 10 square feet to fill dirt. If fill is washed gravel or other coarse material, apply at 1-1/2 gallons per 10 square feet. It is important that the emulsion reaches the soil substrate.
 - a. If concrete slabs cannot be poured over soil the same day it has been treated, a water-proof cover, such as polyethylene sheeting, should be placed over the soil. This is not necessary if foundation walls have been installed around the treated soil.
2. To produce a vertical barrier, apply the emulsion at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet per foot of depth.
 - a. Rodding and/or trenching applications should not be made below the top of the footing.
 - b. Trench need not be wider than 6 inches.
 - c. Rod holes should extend from the base of the trench to the top of the footing, and should be spaced (about a foot) to provide a continuous barrier.

- d. Emulsion should be mixed with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench. Cover treated soil with a layer of untreated soil, or other suitable barrier such as polyethylene sheeting.
3. Hollow block foundations or voids of masonry should be treated to make a continuous chemical barrier in voids. Apply at the rate of 2 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet so it will reach the footing.
4. For crawl spaces apply at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet and foot of depth from grade to bottom of foundations. Application may be made by rodding and/or trenching (utilizing low pressure spray). Treat both sides of foundation and around all piers and pipes.
- a. Rod holes should be spaced (about 1 foot) to provide a continuous chemical barrier.
- b. Trench need not be wider than 6 inches nor below the foundation. The emulsion should be mixed with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil with a layer of untreated soil or other suitable barrier such as polyethylene sheeting.

POSTCONSTRUCTION TREATMENTS

Use a 1% water emulsion for subterranean termites. To produce a 1% water emulsion, mix 2 quarts 4 ounces of Stephenson Chemicals 8 lb. Emulsifiable Concentrate with sufficient water to make 50 gallons.

Postconstruction applications shall be made by injection, rodding, and/or trenching (using low pressure spray).

Do not apply emulsion until location of heat or air conditioning ducts, vents, water and sewer lines and electrical conduits are known and identified. Extreme caution must be taken to avoid contamination of these structural elements and airways.

1. For slab-on-ground construction apply at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet. Applications may be made by sub-slab injection and/or trenching. Injectors should not extend beyond the tops of the footings. Treat along the outside of the foundation and where necessary just beneath the slab on the inside of foundation walls. Treatment may also be required just beneath the slab along one side of interior partitions and along all cracks and expansion joints.

- a. "Drill holes about 12 to 36 inches apart in the slab to provide a continuous chemical barrier."
 - b. Where necessary, drill through the foundation walls from the outside and force the emulsion just beneath the slab either along the inside of the foundation or along all the cracks and expansion joints and other critical areas.
 - c. For shallow foundations, 1 foot or less, dig a narrow trench approximately six inches wide along the outside of the foundation walls. Do not dig below the bottom of the foundation. The emulsion should be applied to the trench and the soil at 4 gallons per 10 linear feet as the soil is replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil with a layer of untreated soil.
 - d. For foundations deeper than 1 foot follow rates for basements.
2. Hollow block foundations or voids of masonry should be treated to make a continuous chemical barrier in voids. Apply at the rate of 2 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet.
 3. For basements apply at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet. Where footings are greater than 1 foot of depth from the grade to the bottom of the foundation application may be made by trenching and/or rodding at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet per foot of depth. Treat outside of foundation walls, and if necessary beneath the basement floor along inside of foundation walls, along cracks in basement floors, along interior load bearing walls, round sewer pipes, conduits, and piers.
 4. In crawl spaces apply at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to bottom of foundation. Application may be made by rodding and/or trenching (utilizing low pressure spray). Treat both sides of foundation and around all piers and pipes.
 - a. Rod holes should be spaced (about 1 foot) to provide a continuous chemical barrier.
 - b. Trench need not be wider than 6 inches nor below the foundation. The emulsion should be mixed with the soil as it is replaced in the trench. Cover the treated soil with a layer of untreated soil or other suitable barrier such as polyethylene sheeting.
 - c. For inaccessible crawl spaces, treat soil by an alternate method such as drilling and rodding through foundation walls from the outside.

"All treatment holes drilled in construction elements in commonly occupied areas of structures must be securely plugged."

RETREATMENT RESTRICTIONS

- 1. Retreatment for subterranean termites should only be made when there is evidence of re-infestation subsequent to the initial treatment, or there has been a disruption of the chemical barrier in the soil due to construction, excavations, landscaping, etc. Reapplication should be made as a spot treatment to these areas.

Annual retreatment of the entire premises must be avoided.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Plastic - Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

EPA Est. No. 4887-GA-1

EPA Reg. No. 4887-48

NOTICE: Seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use and/or handling of this material when such use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.

