

# M/V FOG SOLUTION

TO BE USED BY PROFESSIONAL PEST CONTROL OPERATORS ONLY

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
2,2-Dichlorovinyl Dimethyl Phosphate*	.92%
Related Compounds	.08%
Malathion (0,0-Dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate)	1.50%
Xylene	4.00%
INERT INGREDIENTS	93.50%
TOTAL	100.0%

\*Equivalent to 1.0% DDVP Insecticide

**WARNING: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**  
SEE SIDE PANELS FOR OTHER CAUTIONS AND INFORMATION  
U.S.D.A. Registration Number 6720



MANUFACTURED BY  
**Southern MILL CREEK PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.**  
TAMPA, FLORIDA

A ready to use Solution of Malathion and DDVP. It is specifically for use in Thermal Aerosol Units and used at full strength will afford effective mosquito and sand fly control.

## DIRECTIONS

Apply at a rate not to exceed 1 gallon per acre. The fogger should be held 10 feet or more from the object or area to be treated.

This product will kill mosquitoes, flies and certain other small flying insects when used in fogging machines which are so constructed that they will produce a heavy smoke-like fog. Small particles of insecticide produced by fogging remain suspended in the air longer than particles produced by a standard hand sprayer. The fogging method is more effective for insect control outdoors.

DO NOT attempt to fog yards when a heavy breeze is blowing as the fog will be carried away before it has an opportunity to be effective against mosquitoes and other small flying insects. The ideal time for fogging is around dusk when the wind usually dies down and the temperature at ground level is somewhat lower than that of the air a few feet off the ground. Under such conditions the fog in the treated area will linger for a longer period of time.

The lasting effects of fog depend on weather conditions and if a wet or dry fog is produced. Wet fog contains larger particles of insecticide that have not been completely vaporized. Wet fog has more lasting effect than dry fog, however, heavier residue left by wet fog can be harmful to flowers, plants and other vegetation, therefore, dry fog is desirable. It is not advisable or necessary to hold it close to any plants or shrubbery to obtain satisfactory results.

It is also recommended for use in ordinary spraying equipment to kill flies, mosquitoes and other small flying insects around dairies and stables.

DO NOT spray on garden plants, house plants and other vegetation.

Repeat applications as necessary.

## CAUTION

MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED, INHALED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. DO NOT breathe spray mist. DO NOT get in eyes or on skin. Wash hands, arms and face with soap and water after handling and before eating or smoking. Keep out of reach of children as oil base insecticides are harmful if swallowed. Babies and small children should not be exposed to vapor produced by oil base insecticides.

If swallowed, induce vomiting immediately and get medical attention.

**ANTIDOTE:** Atropine is antidotal. 2-PAM is also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with Atropine.

DO NOT spray or fog near fire or open flame. DO NOT contaminate feed or foodstuffs. Keep all unprotected persons out of the operating area or vicinity where there may be danger of contact.

DO NOT use on garden or house plants.

This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Keep out of any body of water. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

DO NOT re-use empty container.

**NOTICE:** Seller's guaranty shall be limited to the terms of the label and subject thereto. The buyer assumes any risk to persons or property arising out of use or handling and accepts the product on these conditions.

**NOTIFICATION TO PRINTER**  
Please Reference the Front Panel of This EPA Labeling. EPA no longer classifies the Solvent in this product as an Active Ingredient therefore the Solvent Name and Percentage of the Inert Ingredient Statement. Adjust the figures to add the percentage which is now shown for the solvent. TO... the total percentage of the INERT INGREDIENT. Proof ASAP.