

For retail sale to and use only by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision,
and only for those uses covered by the certified applicators certification.



LINDANE 1E

An emulsifiable concentrate containing 1 lb. of Lindane per gallon

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Lindane (Gamma isomer of Benzene Hexachloride)

12.07%

Xylene Range Aromatic Solvent

82.45%

INERT INGREDIENTS

468%

TOTAL

100.00%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR OTHER CAUTIONS

EPA Reg. No. 6720-101

EPA Est. No. 6720-FL-1

NET CONTENTS: 1 GALLON

Manufactured by
SOUTHERN MILL CREEK PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
TAMPA, FLORIDA 33601

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not consume water from or use for storage in cisterns.

Storage: Avoid storage at high temperatures. Protect from moisture. Avoid contact with water, acids or alkalis. Do not store near heat or open flame. Keep containers closed. Store in original containers only. Separate materials to avoid cross contamination of other products. Keep dry. Keep and use in sealed plastic bags.

It is noted, stated with dry material such as sand and woodchips and sweep up for a few of
Pesticide Bagged Pesticide markets are being language original of enclose parties for
members, or results is a violation of federal law. If these markets cannot be disposed of by
use according to label instructions, CONTACT your State Pesticide or Environmental Control
Agency, or the National Trade Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for
assistance.

Contractors engaged to perform any of the foregoing shall also be responsible for the maintenance, repair, and disposal of all similarly located structures, as is allowed by State and local authorities. There is hereby stated that all of the

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

is instructed—Can a physician at Public Control Center immediately, DU (U) -R.A.I.
VENDING. Vending may cause disruption procedures

It is noted -- however, when to brush at and apply temperature of collection

5 on 12-21 - 12-21 1964, 12-21 1964 and 12-21 1964

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State is Planning. Several projects addressing future growth have been planned.

national was taken over by

LINEAGE is a closed nervous system in which Sympathetic activity is highly coordinated. Invertebrates, including Sponges, Myxozoa, and other simple animals, lack a central nervous system. In these organisms, the nervous system is diffuse, with nerve fibers distributed throughout the body. In more complex animals, the nervous system is centralized, with a brain and spinal cord. The nervous system is responsible for coordinating the body's activities, including movement, sensation, and thought.

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document submitted and JAMES WILLIAMS, who while in the United States, for the purpose of
being naturalized, and both of them, make a

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Abstracts in Reviews and Research Journals

Editorial

They are furnished a statement May 10, 1962 through May 10, 1963, and
that the Dept. requires 100% of the total (100,000,000) of total and total 100% of
total 100% of total.

The following provisions shall be required for all applications, including those for emergency protection, and for (overseas and undersea) emergency boats for which it is required to make arrangements to take aboard emergency stores and a radio set. Applicants must submit a completed form with the application. The form is available from the GPO (see page 10 of the application form) and is also available from the GPO (see page 10 of the application form).

Environmental Health

This product is used to clean and protect the exterior of the car. It is used to clean and protect the exterior of the car. It is used to clean and protect the exterior of the car.

Physical or Chemical Methods

Do not write about what is about. It is all in your hands.

ACCEPTED

SEP 10 1984

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, this product is registered under EPA Registration No. 67204-61

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

INTERMEDIATE TERMITE CONTROL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

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

Directions for soil treatment are used to establish a barrier which is resistant to termites. The chemical emulsion must be adequately deposited in the soil to provide a barrier between the wood in the structure and the termites 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, shafts injection, and the pressure spray application. These techniques must be correctly employed to prevent or control infestations by subterranean termite species of *Reticulitermes*, *Neotermes*, *Macrotermes*, and *Cryptotermes*. Choice of appropriate procedures includes consideration of such variable factors as the design of the structure, existence of air circulation in the sub floor crawl space, water leaks, soil type, soil compaction, grade conditions, and the location and type of domestic water supplies. The biology and behavior of the listed termite species are important factors to be known 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 procedures. Use suitable flow equipment or procedures to prevent splashback of pesticide liquid into water supply. Do not treat structures that contain cisterns or wells within the foundation. For soil ground structures with well or cistern close the foundation. Treat as follows: DO NOT APPLY PRESSURE. Soil should be returned to an area safe from well or domestic water contamination. Treat, allowed to stand undisturbed for 2 to 4 hours, then returned to the trench which has been filled with 4 mil plastic sheeting. Do not treat soil to puncture plastic sheeting when replacing soil in the trench. Do not treat soil that is water saturated or frozen. Consult state and local agencies for recommended distances of treatment areas from wells and refer to Federal Housing Administration's Specifications for further guidance.

All nonstructural wood and cellulose containing materials, including scrap wood and form boards, should be removed from around foundation 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 vertical and/or horizontal chemical barrier between wood in the structure and the termites colonies in the soil. To meet F.H.A. termite grading requirements before the latest edition of the Housing and Urban Development (H.U.D.) Minimum Property Standards.

Use a 0% water emulsion for rubber-base termites. Mix 1 gallon of Emulsion 1E in 10 gallons of water to produce a 0% water emulsion.

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

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

Where it is necessary to produce a horizontal barrier, apply the emulsion at the rate of 1 gallon per 10 square feet to 10 feet. If soil is washed gravel or other coarse material, apply at the rate of 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 the soil the same day it has been treated, a waterproof 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 1 foot apart) 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 walls 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 (following low pressure spray). Treat both sides of foundation and around all pipes and pipes.

a. Rod holes should be spaced (about 1 foot apart) 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 0% water emulsion for rubber-base termites. Mix 1 gallon of Emulsion 1E in 10 gallons of water to produce a 0% water emulsion.

Postconstruction applications shall be made by rodding, trenching (following low pressure spray).

Do not apply emulsion into locations of high air or condensing moisture, water and sewer lines, and electrical conduits are known and identified. (Shoring cautions must be taken to avoid contamination of the structural elements and joints.)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE -

POSTCONSTRUCTION USE CONTINUED

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 soil injection and/or trenching. Trenchers should not extend beyond the top 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 applied just beneath the slab along one side of interior partitions and along all cracks and expansion joints.

a. Rod holes 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 6 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 rules for basements.

2. Hollow block foundations or walls 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 rodding and/or trenching 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 the inside of foundation walls, along cracks in base masonry floors, along exterior load bearing walls, round square pipes, conduits and pipes.

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 (following low pressure spray). Treat both sides of foundation and around all pipes and pipes.

a. Rod holes should be spaced (about 1 foot apart) to provide a continuous chemical barrier. Rod holes about 12 to 36 inches apart in the slab 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 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 structure should be securely plugged. Repatching should be made as a soil treatment to these areas.

Re-treatment: Annual re-treatment of the entire premises must be provided.

(Continued on side panel)