

7M 13 90-556

AGWAY
DURSBAN^R 4E INSECTICIDE

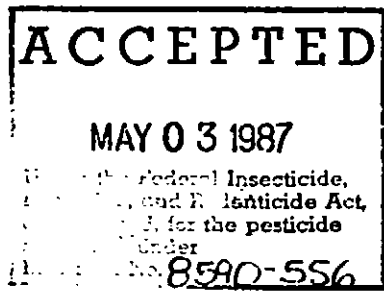
To Be Applied Only by or Under the Direct Supervision of Commercial Applicators Responsible for Insect Control Programs. Sale to or Use by Persons Owning or Occupying a Dwelling is Strictly Prohibited.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Chlorpyrifos 0,0-diethyl 0-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl)phosphorothioate 44.9%
Xylene range aromatic solvent 47.3%

INERT INGREDIENTS

7.8%



^R Registered trademark of Dow Chemical Company.
Contains 4 lbs of Chlorpyrifos per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

AVISO:

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO:

Si usted no lee inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED • EXCESSIVE ABSORPTION THROUGH SKIN MAY BE FATAL • CAUSES SUBSTANTIAL BUT TEMPORARY EYE INJURY • CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION

Do Not Get In Eyes, On Skin Or Clothing • Wear Eye Protection • Avoid Breathing Vapors And Spray Mist • Handle Concentrate In A Ventilated Area • Wear Protective Clothing And Chemically Resistant Gloves When Handling • Wash Thoroughly With Soap And Water After Handling And Before Eating Or Smoking • Remove Contaminated Clothing And Wash Before Reuse • Keep Away From Food, Feedstuffs And Water Supplies

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT:

If Swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Contains an aromatic petroleum solvent. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If On Skin: Immediately wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention. If In Eyes: Flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention. If Inhaled: Remove to fresh air if symptoms of cholinesterase inhibition appear and get medical attention immediately.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Chlorpyrifos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. If exposed, plasma and red blood cell cholinesterase tests may indicate significance of exposure (baseline data are useful). Atropine, only by injection, is the preferable antidote. Oximes, such as 2-PAM/

protopam, may be therapeutic if used early; however, use only in conjunction with atropine. In case of severe acute poisoning, use antidote immediately after establishing an open airway and respiration.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

COMBUSTIBLE • Do Not Use or Store Near Heat or Open Flame. • Do Not Cut or Weld Container.

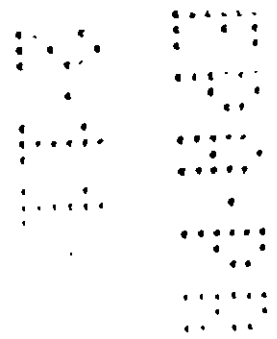
Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to birds and wildlife, and extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Cover or incorporate spills. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

EPA Reg No 8590-556

EPA Est No 8590-PA-1

Agway Inc.
P.O. Box 4741
Syracuse, New York 13221



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not formulate this product into other end-use products.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is an emulsifiable concentrate designed for use as a spray to control various pests injurious to trees, turf and ornamental plants. The pests controlled are listed in the accompanying tables. This product is compatible with insecticides, miticides and fungicides commonly recommended except for alkaline materials such as Bordeaux mixture and lime. A small amount of spray mixture should be prepared to check for compatibility before a large volume of spray is mixed.

Attention: Do not allow adults, children or pets on treated areas until spray has dried. Keep out of fishpools and other bodies of water. Do not treat vegetable gardens. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas. Do not feed treated grass cuttings (hay) or seed screenings to livestock nor use hay for livestock bedding. Do not use in poultry houses.

Turf and Other Outdoor Uses

Apply to control the pests listed in the following table by applying at the recommended dosages and in accordance with the directions given below. Dilute in water and apply as a coarse, low-pressure spray using suitable application equipment. Thoroughly water immediately after treatment to wash the insecticide into the turf, except as noted. For best results, the lawn should be moist at time of treatment. Spray when pests first appear; retreat when needed.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Pest:	Amount of DTI per		Specific Directions
	1000 sq. ft.	Acre	
Ants (including foraging fire ants) Armyworm (Such as: Beet, Fall, Yellowstriped) Centipedes Chiggers(1) Chinch bugs Clover mites Cutworms Crickets Earwigs Fiery skipper Fire ants (mounds)(2) Fleas Grasshoppers Greenbugs June beetles Leafhoppers Lucerne moth Millipedes Mites (Such as: Clover, Formula grass, Winter grain) Mosquitoes(3) Sod webworm(4) (lawn moths) Sowbugs Springtails Ticks(1)	3/4 fl. oz.	1 qt.	1. Use for area control of Ticks and Chiggers infesting non-cropland areas such as roadsides, footpaths, and trails, picnic and camping sites, parks and other recreational areas where these pests are present and create a nuisance or a possible public health problem. Do not allow public use of treated areas during application or until spray has dried. Apply in water at the rate of 1/2 pint per acre (equivalent to 1.2 fl. oz. per 2,700 sq. ft.) using a hydraulic sprayer, mist applicator, knapsack sprayer, or other suitable hand- or power-operated spray equipment. Treat low underbrush, grassy areas, weeds, and ground surface and debris using enough spray volume to obtain thorough coverage, usually 40 to 100 gallons per acre. 2. For individual fire ant mounds, apply as a drench, diluted at the rate of 1 fl. oz. (30 ml) per 4 gallons of water. Gently sprinkle a total of 1 gallon of the diluted emulsion over the surface of each mound using a gentle spray (such as a sprinkler can). Thoroughly wet mound and surrounding areas to a 4 ft. diameter (12 sq. ft.). For best results, apply in cool weather, 65-80°F. or in early morning or late evening hours. Treat new mounds as they appear. Pressurized sprays may disturb the ants and cause migration, reducing product effectiveness.

Numbers in parentheses refer to Specific Directions

Pest	Amount of DTI per		Specific Directions
	1000 sq. ft.	Acre	
			3 Mosquitoes coming to rest on areas treated for control of turf pests will be killed for varying periods of time after treatment, depending on exposure of treated areas to weathering conditions. 4 For seed webworms delay watering or mowing the treated area for 12 to 24 hours after treatment.
European crane fly	1 fl. oz.	1 1/2 qt.	
Turfgrass weevil (<i>Hyperodes</i>)(1)	1 1/2 fl. oz.	2 qt.	1. Spray suspected problem areas in mid-April and again in mid-May or as recommended by your Local Agricultural Extension Service specialist.
White grubs (Such as: Black turfgrass ataenius, European chafer, Southern masked chafer, and Japanese beetle larvae)(1)	1 1/2 to 3 fl. oz.	2 qt. to 1 gal.	1. For white grubs, spray when grubs are young and actively feeding near the soil surface, usually during late July and August or as recommended by your local Agricultural Extension Service specialist. Immediately after spraying, irrigate the treated area with 1/2 to 1 inch of water to wash the insecticide into the underlying soil.
Bluegrass billbugs(1)	3/4 to 3 fl. oz.	1 qt. to 1 gal.	1. For bluegrass billbugs spray early in the season when adults first appear. Retreat as needed.

†Numbers in parentheses refer to Specific Directions.

Pest Control on Outside Surfaces and Around Buildings

Apply† as a residual spray to outside surfaces of buildings including porches, window frames, eaves, patios, garages, refuse dumps and other areas where pests congregate or have been seen. Repeat treatment as needed to maintain effectiveness.

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Pest†	Amount of DTI per in Water to Make:			Specific Directions
	1 gallon	10 gallons	50 gallons	
Ants	For Band Treatment (1)			1. To help prevent infestation of buildings treat a band of soil 6 to 10 feet wide around and adjacent to buildings, also the building foundation to a height of 2 to 3 feet, where pests are active and may find entrance. Use 4 fluid ounces of DTI per 50 gallons of water and apply as a coarse spray at the rate of about 10 gallons spray mixture per 1,000 sq. ft. to thoroughly and uniformly wet the band area. 2. For scorpions treat or remove accumulations of lumber, firewood, and other materials which serve as insect harborage sites.
Bees				
Carpenter ants				
Clover mites				
Cockroaches				
Crickets				
Earwigs				
Fleas				
Flies				
Hornets				
Millipedes	On Outside Surfaces			
Mosquitoes				
Scorpions(2)				
Silverfish				
Sowbugs				
Spiders				
Ticks				
Wasps				
Yellowjackets				

†Numbers in parentheses refer to Specific Directions

Ornamentals (Outdoor)

Use _____ to treat flowers, shrubs, evergreens, vines, shade and flowering trees found to be infested with pests listed in the following table. Dilute

with water according to directions given in the table and apply using suitable hand- or power-operated spray equipment in a manner to provide complete and uniform coverage. For best results apply a coarse spray to thoroughly wet both upper and lower leaf surfaces and infested limb and trunk areas. Attempt to penetrate dense foliage but avoid overspraying to the point of excessive runoff. Treat when pests appear

and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals, if needed. Do not use on fruit and nut trees that will bear fruit within 1 year of application.

Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service specialist for application timing and other specific use information.

Note: Ornamentals: Environmental factors have significant effects on phytotoxic expression. This product has been tested on numerous ornamental plants without causing serious phytotoxicity. However, do not use on azaleas, camellias, poinsettias, rose bushes, or variegated ivy because of possible injury to these plants.

Pest	Amount of DTI per in Water to Make:			Specific Directions
	1 gallon	3 gallons	100 gallons	
Adelgids (Such as: Cooley and Eastern spruce galls, Pine bark) Ants (including foraging fire ants) Aphids (Such as: Apple, Chrysanthemum, Cottonwood, Elm leaf, Peach, Rose, Spirea, Woolly) Armyworms (Such as: Fall, Yellowstriped) Bagworms(1) Boxelder bugs Cankerworms Catalpa sphinx Chiggers Citrus mealybugs Elm spanworm Fall webworm Grasshoppers Green fruitworm Hornworms Jackpine budworm Juniper webworm Katydid Lace bugs Leafhoppers Leafrollers(2) Maple leafcutter(3) Mites (Such as: Clover, Red spider, Southern red)(4) Oleander caterpillar Orange tortrix Periodical cicada Plant bugs Poplar tentmaker Psyllids Puss caterpillar Rose chafer Sawflies, exposed (Such as: Pine, Pin oak, Redheaded) Sowbugs Spittlebugs Spring elm caterpillar Springtails Spruce budworm Tent caterpillars (Such as: Eastern, Forest, Western) Thornbug Walnut caterpillar Western spruce budworm Whiteflies Yellownecked caterpillar	1/12 fl. oz.	1/4 fl. oz.	8 fl. oz.	1. For bagworms treat when insects are in the crawler stage. 2. For effective control of leafrollers spray should be applied before leaves are tightly rolled. 3. For effective control of maple leafcutter on maple trees apply spray to larvae as cases are being formed. Do not treat sugar maple trees intended for maple syrup production. 4. For effective control of spider mites when large numbers of eggs are present, apply a second spray 3 to 5 days in the South or 7 to 10 days in the North after initial treatment to control newly-hatched nymphs.
Armyworms (Beet) Beetles (Fuller rose, Native elm bark)(1) Cutworms Leafhoppers Mahogany webworm Mealybugs Mimosa webworm	1/6 fl. oz.	1/2 fl. oz.	1 pt.	1. To reduce twig and branch feeding by bark beetles applications should be made in the spring or early summer.

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† Numbers in parentheses refer to Specific Directions

Pest	Amount of DTI per in Water to Make:			Specific Directions
	1 gallon	3 gallons	100 gallons	
Moths (Such as: Browntail, Cypress tip, Douglas fir tussock, European pine shoot, Gypsy(2), Holly bud, Nantucket pine tip, Pandora, Pitch pine tip, Subtropical pine tip, Tussock) Oakworms (Such as: California, Orangestriped, Redhumped) Redhumped caterpillar Thrips (exposed) Weevils (Such as: Blackvine(3), Yellow Poplar, Pine reproduction)	1/6 fl. oz.	1/2 fl. oz.	1 pt.	2 To kill migrating and invading gypsy moth larvae treat trunks and foliage 3. Blackvine weevils are night feeders Late afternoon spraying will give control in some areas.
Beetles (Such as: Cottonwood leaf(1), Elm leaf, Flea, Willow leaf)	1/6 to 1/3 fl. oz.	1/2 to 1 fl. oz.	1 pt. to 1 qt.	1. For cottonwood leaf beetles use in water to control larvae and adults infesting cottonwoods. Make the treatment when field counts indicate damaging beetle populations are developing or present.
Borers(1): Clearwing moths (Such as: Ash, Dogwood, Lesser peachtree, Lilac, Oak, Rhododendron), Metallic wood (Such as: Bronze birch, Flatheaded apple tree, Twolined chestnut), Longhorned beetles (Such as: Locust, Red oak) Cranberry girdler larvae(2) Leafminers Needleminers (Such as: Jeffrey pine, Lodgepole pine, Spruce) Scale crawlers (Such as: Cottonycushion, Cottonymaple, Euonymus, Fletcher, Florida wax, Golden oak, Hemispherical, Lecanium, Magnolia, Oak kermes, Oystershell, Pine needle, San Jose, Tea, White birch)	1/3 fl. oz.	1 fl. oz.	1 qt.	1. For borers, apply to the trunks and lower limbs of trees and shrubs when the adults begin to emerge. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service specialist for proper time to treat. Apply uniformly as a coarse low-pressure spray. 2. For cranberry girdler larvae apply 1 quart per acre. Direct spray at the base of tree using 50 gallons of water per acre. Irrigate immediately after application for soil penetration of 1-2 inches. Treat after egg laying during the summer.
Borers (Such as: Cottonwood, Peachtree)(1)	1 fl. oz.	3 fl. oz.	3 qt.	1. For peachtree borers apply in water to flowering trees and shrubs of the genus <i>Prunus</i> as a trunk spray before newly-hatched larvae enter the trees. Apply as a coarse, low-pressure spray. Thoroughly wet all bark areas from ground level to scaffold limbs.
Beetles(1) (Such as: Cottonwood leaf, Elm leaf, Flea, Fuller rose, Native elm bark(2), Willow leaf)	1 1/3 fl. oz.	4 fl. oz.	1 gal.	1. For preventive treatment apply the spray to the main trunk of trees in the early spring or when threat of attack exists from nearby infested trees. For remedial treatment apply the spray to the main trunk of infested trees or logs when damage occurs but before adult beetles begin to emerge. 2. To prevent native elm bark beetles from overwintering in uninfested trees, apply in water to the bottom 9 feet of the trunk. Wet the trunk thoroughly but do not spray to runoff. Care should be taken to apply the spray right to the base of the root flare. Application can be made with either a backpack mistblower or a hydraulic pressure sprayer from spring through to early fall.

†Numbers in parentheses refer to Specific Directions.

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Pest:	Amount of DTI per in Water to Make:			Specific Directions
	1 gallon	3 gallons	100 gallons	
Beetles (Such as: Ambrosia, Anobiidae, Black turpentine, European elm bark, Japanese, June, Southern pine, Spruce)(1) Carpenter ants	2 2 3 fl oz	8 fl oz	2 gal	1 For preventive treatment apply the spray to the main trunk of trees in the early spring or when threat of attack exists from nearby infested trees For remedial treatment apply the spray to the main trunk of infested trees when damage occurs but before adult beetles begin to emerge.

†Numbers in parentheses refer to Specific Directions.

Dormant Spray (Tree Pests)

Use as a dormant or delayed
dormant spray at the rates indicated to control the listed in-
sects. Spray the entire tree to runoff using suitable ground
spray equipment. Use the higher dosage

for severe infestations. Use oil as recommended by
your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Ser-
vice specialist.

Restrictions: Make only one application during the dormant
season. Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated
areas.

Pest	Amount of DTI per in Water to Make:			Specific Directions
	1 gallon	3 gallons	100 gallons	
Aphids (Such as: Mealy plum, Rosy apple, Woolly apple) Borer (Such as: Peach twig) Cutworms (Such as: Climbing) Leafrollers (Such as: Pandemis) Pear psylla adults Plant bugs Scale (Such as: San Jose)	1/12 to 1/6 fl. oz.	1/4 to 1/2 fl. oz.	1/2 to 1 pt.	Tank mix with 1 to 2 gallons of petroleum spray oil recommended for dormant use in 100 gallons of water.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Storage: Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. Do not store above 100°F for extended periods of time. Storage below 20°F may result in formation of crystals. If product crystallizes, store at 50 to 70°F and agitate to redissolve crystals. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or dispose of product and damaged container as indicated below.

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: Metal Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Disposal: Plastic Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then 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.

RQ/INSECTICIDE LIQUID N.O.S.
(Chlorpyrifos)
NA1993

Note: This pesticide is to be sold ONLY in this original unbroken package.

Disclaimer: Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

