

JUN 30 1997

Ms. Kathie J. Tryson
Spectrum Group
Division of United Industries Corporation
P.O. Box 15842
St. Louis, Missouri 63114

Subject: Revised Labeling per Agency Letter Dated July 23, 1996
Rid-a-Bug Concentrate Brand DD7-2 Home Insect Killer
EPA Registration Number 8845-30
Your Application Dated March 14, 1997

Dear Ms. Tryson:

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 labeling change indicated below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:

In the list of claims immediately beneath the product name, revise "Creates an insect free barrier around your home" to "Creates an insect barrier around your home."

Submit five (5) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

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

Sincerely,

CAA
for
Tina E. Levine, Ph.D., Chief
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

Rid-a-Bug®

Concentrate Brand DD7-2 Home Insect Killer

[Contains DURSBAN • Kills on Contact • Kills Fast • Creates an Insect free barrier around your home • Protects lawns and homes from invading pests • Economical do-it-yourself control • Economical concentrate • Water-based formula • Kills adult fleas and their hatching eggs (larvae) • Non-staining • No unpleasant odor]

[Kills fleas and their larvae • Won't burn lawns • Will not damage lawns • Covers [Treats] 2,500 [5,000] square feet of yard [pint/quart] • Kills ticks which transmit Lyme disease • Kills fire ants • Kills the mound

• Kills the stinging/imported fire ant • Kills the stinging Southern ant • Kills 8 [16] mounds per pint/quart • Make 8/16 gallons per pint [quart] • [For Fire Ant Control]

[Ready-to-use hose end spray cap attached • No waste siphon feed – control with one finger • Mixes automatically – No measuring – no mess • No mixing – Easy to use – Concentrated]

Active Ingredient:

Chlorpyrifos [O, O-Diethyl O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl) phosphorothioate] 6.0%

Inert Ingredients: 94.0%

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION See back for additional precautionary statements

NET CONTENTS 1 PINT OR 1 QUART

[Kills Ants, Aphids, Armyworms, Bagworms, Brown dog ticks, Centipedes, Chiggers, Chinch bugs, Clover mites, Crickets, Cutworms, Earwigs, Fire ants, Fleas, Flies, Grasshoppers, Hornets, Leafhoppers, Mealybugs, Millipedes, Mole crickets, Mosquitoes, Moths, Palmtole bugs, Roaches, Silverfish, Soil webworms, Sowbugs, Spiders, Spittlebugs, Thrips, Ticks, Wasps, Waterbugs, Whiteflies]

STOP. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USE. [OPTION: STOP. READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE USING] [See directions inside label.]

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For outdoor use around the home only.



ENTRY RESTRICTIONS

Do not allow people or pets to touch treated plants until the sprays have dried.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

NUISANCE PESTS OUTSIDE THE HOME

To kill Flies, Mosquitoes, Moths, Wasps, Hornets, Ants, Crickets, Earwigs, Centipedes and other listed insects:

Mix 3 fl. oz. to 1 quart of water. Apply to outside surfaces of screens, doors, window frames, along foundations or wherever insects may enter buildings. Also treat surfaces around light fixtures on porches, in garages and other places where insects are seen. Thoroughly spray localized infestations in weeds or brushy non-crop areas. Repeat every two weeks or as often as needed.

LAWNS

To kill ants, chiggers, fleas, ticks and other listed insects:

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

1. Apply as a coarse, low-pressure spray.
2. For best results, the lawn should be mowed and watered before treatment.

3. Spray when insects first appear; repeat when needed.
4. During hot weather, morning or early evening application is recommended.

(OPTIONAL FOR HOSE-END SPRAYER USE)

Set your hose-end sprayer [applicator] to apply 6 1/3 fl. oz. per 30 gallons of water to cover up to 1,000 sq. ft. or 1 1/4 teaspoons per 1 gallon of water to cover up to 33 sq. ft. (2 teaspoons = 1/3 fl. oz. or 6 teaspoons = 1 fl. oz.). Spray evenly and completely over lawns and other infested areas, giving special attention to areas frequented by pets. Hold about 3 feet above surface, moving at a steady pace to insure consistent, thorough coverage. Repeat treatment as necessary.

(OPTIONAL FOR READY SPRAY NOZZLE USE)

1. Connect a garden hose to the ready spray nozzle.
2. Make sure the Yellow Water Control Dial on the nozzle is in the "OFF" position (tab is vertical).
3. Turn on water at faucet. Extend hose to the farthest area of lawn to be treated and work back towards faucet so that you do not walk over treated areas. Twist the small star shaped White Product Control Button to align the flat portion with the lock tab. Push the button in to open.
4. To BEGIN spraying, point nozzle towards lawn and turn the Yellow Water Control Dial to the "ON" position (tab is horizontal). Water will automatically mix with the product.
5. Walk at a steady pace while spraying using an even sweeping motion, slightly overlapping treated areas. Refer to graduated scale on [back label] [side of bottle] to guide coverage (example; when bottle is half empty, you should have covered 2,500 square feet). Give special attention to areas frequented by pets.
5. To STOP spraying, turn Yellow Water Control Dial to the "OFF" position. Push in small star shaped White Product Control Button back to [close] ["CLOSED" position]. Turn off water at faucet. To relieve pressure, turn Yellow Water Control Dial to "ON" position until water stops spraying before removing nozzle from hose.
6. TO STORE unused product, place in cool area away from heat, direct sunlight or open flame.

(OPTIONAL FOR READY-TO-USE SPRAYER CAP USE)

1. Screw hose into back of sprayer cap.
2. Remove cap from bottle, save cap for storage after use. Insert sprayer with nozzle and secure tightly by turning

in EPA Letter Dated

[Bracketed Text] = Optional Language

* Numbers in parentheses refer to specific directions

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Under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 8845-30

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bottle counterclockwise.

3. Turn on water supply. To START FLOW OF INSECTICIDE, place index finger over hole on right side of yellow sprayer cap.
4. Spray evenly and completely over lawns and other infested areas, giving special attention to areas frequented by pets. Hold about 3 feet above surface, moving at a steady pace to insure consistent, thorough coverage. Repeat treatment as necessary.
5. When treatment is complete, or you wish TO STOP FLOW OF INSECTICIDE for any reason, simply remove finger from hole to break siphon action.
6. TO STORE REMAINING INSECTICIDE: Turn off water supply and remove bottle from sprayer unit and hose by turning bottle clockwise.
Replace cap on bottle and tighten securely. Unscrew hose from sprayer unit and rinse unit in clear water. Place insecticide plus sprayer assembly back into carton and store in cool place.

(OPTIONAL FOR PRESSURE SPRAYER USE)

PESTS: Ants, Armyworms (such as Beet, Fall, Yellowstriped), Centipedes, Chiggers (1), Chinch bugs, Clover mites, Crickets, Cutworms, Earwigs, Flery skippers, Fire ants (2), Fleas (1), Grasshoppers, Greenbugs, June beetles, Leafhoppers, Lucerne moths, Millipedes, Mites (such as Clover, Formula grass, Winter grain), Mosquitoes (3), Sod webworms (4) (lawn moths), Sowbugs, Springtails, Ticks (1) (including Deer)

AMOUNT TO USE: 6 fl. oz. in 2 gallons of water to cover 1000 sq. ft.

PESTS*: European crane flies

AMOUNT TO USE: 8 fl. oz. in 2 gallons of water to cover 1000 sq. ft.

PESTS*: Turfgrass weevils (5) (Hyperodes), White grubs (6) (such as Black turfgrass, ataenius, European chafer, Southern masked chafer and Japanese beetle larvae)

AMOUNT TO USE: 12 - 24 fl. oz. in 2 gallons of water to cover 1000 sq. ft.

PESTS*: Bluegrass billbugs (7)

AMOUNT TO USE: 6 - 24 fl. oz. in 2 gallons of water to cover 1000 sq. ft.

Specific Directions:

1. Use for control of chiggers, fleas, ticks and deer ticks in lawns, around house and perimeter of yard, footpaths and trails, picnic and camping sites, and other areas where these pests are present. Tuck pant legs into socks to avoid tick bites. For additional protection from possible bites, spray an insect repellent on lower legs and socks. Also wearing light colored pants and socks will aid in spotting ticks that may attach during treatment.

Treat around the house by spraying under shrubbery, in and around ground cover, and around and under patios. Treat edges of yard, including grass and other ground cover, plus other areas that appear likely to serve as a home for ticks. Before and after treatment, woods and high grasses should be kept trimmed to reduce tick harborage sites. Rodents can serve as hosts for ticks. Rock piles, wood piles, and other rodent habitats should be removed or reduced.

When treating other areas away from the house, treat low underbrush, grassy areas, woods, and ground surface and debris using enough spray volume to obtain thorough coverage, usually 2 gallons per 1000 sq. ft. A maximum of 3 fl. oz. of product may be applied per 1,000 square feet. Spray surfaces to be treated until wet, but do not create runoff. Do not allow people or pets on treated areas during application or until spray has dried.

For control of deer ticks use enough spray volume to obtain thorough coverage, usually 2 gallons per 400 sq. ft. Key months for deer tick control are April through November in most parts of the country. For specific timing in your geographic area, contact your local extension service.

NOTE: This application is intended as a premise spray only. DO NOT USE AS A DIRECT SPRAY ON PETS OR PEOPLE. Take care to avoid creating mist or drift which may find its way to non-target areas or bodies of water.

2. For fire ants, mix 2 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water. Using a sprinkling can, gently sprinkle mix over the surface of each mound. Thoroughly wet mound and a 4 ft. circle around the mound. 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 control.
3. Mosquitoes coming to rest on areas treated will be killed for varying periods of time after treatment, depending on weather conditions.

4. For sod webworms, delay watering and mowing the treated area for 12 to 24 hours after treatment.
5. For turfgrass weevils, spray problem areas in mid-April and again in mid-May or as recommended by your local Agricultural Extension Service specialist.
6. 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. For best results, water the treated area with 1/2 to 1 inch of water immediately after spraying to wash the insecticide into the soil where these pests live.
7. For bluegrass billbugs spray early in the season when adults first appear. Retreat as needed.

ORNAMENTALS

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

1. Apply as a coarse, low-pressure spray, thoroughly wetting both sides of the leaf and infested limb and trunk areas.
2. Attempt to penetrate dense foliage but avoid over-spraying to the point of excessive runoff.
3. Treat when insects first appear and repeat every 7 to 10 days, if needed. Consult your local Agricultural Extension Service specialist for specific timing in your area.

NOTE: Weather conditions can have effects on plant damage when the plants have been treated with an insecticide. This product has been tested on numerous ornamental plants without causing significant damage. However, do not use on azaleas, camellias, poinsettias, rose bushes, or variegated ivy because of possible injury to these plants.

PESTS*: 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 Beet, Fall, Yellowstriped), Bagworms (1), Beetles (2) (Fuller rose, Native elm bark), Boxelder bugs, Budworms (Jackpine, Spruce, Western spruce), Cankerworms, Catalpa sphinx, Caterpillars (Oleander, Puss, Redhumped, Spring elm, Walnut, Yellownecked), Chiggers, Citrus mealybugs, Cutworms, Elm spanworms, Grasshoppers, Green fruitworms, Hornworms, Katydid, Lace bugs, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers (3), Maple leafcutters (4), Mealybugs,

Mites (such as Clover, Red spider, Southern red) (5), Moths (such as Browntail, Cypress tip, Douglas fir tussock, European pine shoot, Gypsy (6), Holly bud, Nantucket pine tip, Pandora, Pitch pine tip, Subtropical pine tip, Tussock), Oakworms (such as California, Orangestriped, Redhumped), Orange tortrix, Periodical cicada, Plant bugs, Psyllids, Poplar tentmakers, Rose chafers, Sawflies—exposed (such as Pine, Pin oak, Redheaded), Sowbugs, Spittlebugs, Springtails, Tent caterpillars (such as Eastern, Forest, Western), Thornbugs, Thrips (exposed), Webworms (Fall, Juniper, Mahogany, Mimosa), Weevils (such as Blackvine (7), Yellow poplar, Pine reproduction), Whiteflies

AMOUNT TO USE: 1 1/4 fl. oz. (2 1/2 TBS) in 1 gallon of water.

Specific Directions:

1. For bagworms treat when insects are in the crawler stage.
2. To reduce twig and branch feeding by bark beetles treat in the spring or early summer.
3. For effective control of leafrollers treat before leaves are tightly rolled.
4. For effective control of maple leafcutters apply spray to larvae as cases are being formed. Do not treat sugar maple trees used for making syrup.
5. 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.
6. To kill migrating and invading gypsy moth larvae treat both trunk and leaves.
7. Blackvine weevils are night feeders. Late afternoon spraying will give control in some areas.

*PESTS**: Beetles (Such as Cottonwood leaf (1), Elm leaf, Flea, Willow leaf), Borers (2): 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 (3), Leafminers, Noodlominers (such as Jeffrey pine, Lodgepole pine, Spruce), Scale crawlers (such as Cottonycushion, Cottony maple, Euonymus, Fletcher, Florida wax, Golden oak, Hemispherical, Locanlum, Magnolia, Oak kermes, Oystershell, Pine needle, San Jose, Tea, White birch)

AMOUNT TO USE: 2 1/2 fl. oz. (5 TBS) in 1 gallon of water.

*PESTS**: Borers (4) (Such as Cottonwood, Peachtree)

AMOUNT TO USE: 7 1/2 fl. oz. (15 TBS) in 1 gallon of water.

*PESTS**: Beetles (5) (such as Cottonwood leaf, Elm leaf, Flea, Fuller rose, Native elm bark (6), Willow leaf)

AMOUNT TO USE: 10 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water.

*PESTS**: Beetles (5) (such as Ambrosia, Anobiidae, Black turpentine, European elm bark, Japanese, June, Southern pine, Spruce), Carpenter ants

AMOUNT TO USE: 19 1/2 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water.

Specific Directions:

1. For cottonwood leaf beetles use to control larvae and adults infesting cottonwoods.
2. For borers, spray the trunks and lower limbs of trees and shrubs when the adults begin to emerge. Consult your local Agricultural Extension Service specialist for proper time to treat in your area.
3. For cranberry girdler larvae direct spray at the base of plants. Water immediately after applying for soil penetration of 1-2 inches. Treat after egg laying during the summer.
4. For peachtree borers apply to flowering trees and shrubs of the genus *Prunus* as a trunk spray before newly-hatched larvae enter the trees. Thoroughly wet all bark areas from ground level to scaffold limbs.
5. Beetles: For preventive treatment, spray the main trunk in the early spring or when threat of attack exists from nearby infested trees. If insects are present spray the main trunk of infested trees or logs when damage occurs but before adult beetles begin to emerge.
6. To prevent native elm bark beetles from over-wintering in uninfested trees, apply to the bottom 9 feet of the trunk. Wet the trunk thoroughly. Apply to the base of the root flare. Applications can be made from spring through to early fall.

FRUIT AND NUT TREES

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

1. Use a coarse, low-pressure spray to give uniform coverage. Spray the entire tree up to the point of runoff. Where a rate range is given, use the higher rate for more severe infestations.
2. Treat when pests appear or consult your local Agricultural

Extension Service specialist for best times to treat for the pests described.

3. Mow down blooming weeds before applying to reduce hazard to bees, or treat late in the evening so that spray has a chance to dry before honeybees return the next morning.

APPLES

*PESTS**: Aphids (Apple (1), Rosy apple, Woolly apple), Apple maggots, Borers (European corn, Dogwood (trunk spray)), European apple sawflies, Green fruitworms, Leafrollers (Fruit tree, Obliquebanded, Pandemis, Red-banded, Variegated), Lesser appleworms, Moths (Codling, Eyespotted bud, Oriental fruit, Tufted apple bud moths), Orange tortrix, Periodical cicada, Plum curculio, San Jose scales, Tarnished plant bugs

AMOUNT TO USE: 3 3/4 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water.

Specific Directions:

1. To control apple aphids, spray every 10 to 14 days on a preventative schedule.
- Restrictions: Make no more than 8 applications per season. Do not apply last treatment within 28 days before harvest or apply last two treatments closer than 21 days apart.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS, WALNUTS

*PESTS**: Codling moths, Filbert aphids, Filbertworms, Leafrollers (Filbert, Obliquebanded), Moths (Eyespotted bud, Winter), Navel orangeworms, Omnivorous leafhoppers, Peach twig borers, Scales (San Jose, Walnut), Walnut husk flies

AMOUNT TO USE: 5 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water.

Use Tips:

1. For best results, remove the "mummy nuts" from almond and walnut trees. Insects like to lay their eggs inside of these.
- Restriction: Make only 1 dormant/delayed dormant spray application and no more than 3 foliar spray applications on almonds per season, 1 dormant/delayed dormant spray application and no more than 2 foliar spray applications on walnuts per season, and no more than 3 foliar spray applications on filberts per season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

PECANS

*PESTS**: Ants (Fire ants and other species (1) on the ground under trees), Black pecan aphids, Hickory shuckworms, Pecan leaf scorch mites (2) (suppression), Pecan nut casebearers,

Phylloxera spp. (3), Fall webworms, Spittlebugs
AMOUNT TO USE: 2 1/2 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water.

Specific Directions:

1. For ant control on pecans, do not treat where weed growth or other obstructions would interfere with uniform ground coverage.
2. To suppress pecan leaf scorch mite on pecans, use in a preventative program.
3. For best pecan Phylloxera control, use 2 applications 7 to 10 days apart starting at bud swell and ending by early leaf expansion.

Restrictions: Make no more than 5 applications per season. Do not apply within 28 days of harvest.

SOUR CHERRIES

PESTS*: Black cherry aphids, Borers (American plum, Lesser peachtree, Pacific flatheaded, Peach twig, Peachtree, Shot-hole), Cherry fruit flies, Climbing cutworms, Green fruitworms, Leafrollers: (Fruitree, Oblique-banded, Pandemis, Redbanded), Lesser appleworms, Moths (Eyespotted bud, Mineola), Plum curculio, Rose chafers, Scales (European fruit lecanium, San Jose), Slink bugs, Tarnished plant bugs
AMOUNT TO USE: 3 3/4 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water.

Restrictions: Make no more than 8 applications per season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

SWEET CHERRIES

PESTS*: Borers (Lesser peachtree, Great peachtree, American plum)
AMOUNT TO USE: 5 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water.

Specific Directions:

1. Treat tree trunks and lower limbs. Avoid contact with leaves in sweet cherries as premature leaf drop may result.
2. Make a second application 2 weeks after the first one and a third application after harvest. Consult your local Agricultural Extension Service specialist for proper time to treat in your area.
3. The third application can be substituted for a dormant or delayed dormant spray for the control of San Jose scale, peach twig borer and climbing cutworms. For control of these pests mix 5 fluid ounces of product with 1/2 to 1 pint

of a petroleum oil recommended for dormant use in 5 gallons of water and spray the entire tree up to the point of runoff using a coarse spray. Use oil as recommended by your local Extension Service.

Restriction: Make only 3 applications per year. Do not apply within 6 days of harvest.

NECTARINES, PEACHES

PESTS*: Peach tree borers
AMOUNT TO USE: 7 1/2 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water.

Specific Directions:

1. Apply as a trunk spray before newly hatched borers enter the trees.
2. Thoroughly wet all bark areas from ground level to scaffold limbs. Do not allow spray to contact fruit. Consult your local Agricultural Extension Service specialist for proper time to treat in your area.

Restrictions: Make only 1 application per season. Do not apply within 14 days before harvest.

DORMANT TREE SPRAY

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

1. Use as a dormant or delayed dormant spray.
2. Tank mix with 2 1/2 to 5 fl. oz. of petroleum spray oil recommended for dormant use in 1 gallon of water (12 1/2 to 25 fl. oz. of dormant oil per 5 gallons of water).
3. Spray entire tree up to the point of runoff. Use the higher dosage for severe infestations.
4. Use oil as recommended by your local Agricultural Extension Service specialist.

APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, PRUNES

PESTS*: Aphids, (Mealy plum, Rosy apple), Climbing cutworms, Lygus, Pandemis leafrollers, Peach twig borers, Pear psylla (adults), San Jose scales

ALMONDS, PEACHES, NECTARINES

PESTS*: Climbing cutworms, Peach twig borers, San Jose scales
AMOUNT TO USE: 1 1/4 fl. oz. (2 1/2 TBS) in 1 gallon of water.

Precautions: Cold or dry conditions may cause sprays containing this product and dormant oil to penetrate the bark of

trees; do not apply until winter rains or irrigation has replenished soil moisture such that bark and twigs are not desiccated. The penetration of this product and dormant oils into the bark can result in bud damage or drop.

Restrictions: Make only 1 application during the dormant season.

CONTROL ON CITRUS FRUIT TREES

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

1. Treat when insects become a problem as recommended by your local Agricultural Extension Service specialist.
2. Do not apply when temperature exceeds 95°F.
3. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment. Apply late in evening or early morning (when bees are not active) to allow insecticide to dry before honey bees are expected to visit.

GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, ORANGES AND OTHER CITRUS FRUITS

PESTS*: Aphids, Citrus thrips, Cutworms, Fruittree leafrollers, Katydid, Lepidopterous larvae, Mealybugs, Orange tortrix, Scales (Black, Brown soft, California red, Snow, Chaff), Western tussock moths

AMOUNT TO USE: 3/4 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water.

Precautions: Do not apply this product in combination with any other product.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 2 applications per fruit year or more than 6 fl. oz. of this product per 1000 sq. ft. per fruit year. Do not make second application within 30 days of first application. Do not treat within 21 days before harvest.

CONTROL ON FRUITS

GRAPES

PESTS*: Grape root borers
AMOUNT TO USE: 5 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water.

Specific Directions:

1. Apply as a soil treatment just before the insects emerge from the soil. Contact your local Agricultural Extension Service specialist to determine proper timing of pest emergence in your area.
2. Apply 2 quarts of the diluted mixture to the soil surface on a

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15-square foot area around the base of each vine. Do not allow spray to contact fruit or foliage.

Restrictions: Do not make more than 1 application per season or apply within 35 days before harvest. Based upon available residue data, the use of this product on grapes is restricted to states east of the Rocky Mountains.

STRAWBERRIES

PESTS*: Strawberry bud weevils

AMOUNT TO USE: 1 3/4 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water.

Specific Directions:

1. Use as a overall foliar spray. Treat when buds first appear and 10 to 14 days later.
2. Do not treat after berries start to form or when berries are present.
3. This product should not be mixed with any other pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizer formulations. Phytotoxicity may occur when this product is applied to strawberries experiencing high temperature and drought stress.

Restrictions: Do not use after plants have flowers. Do not make more than 2 applications per season or apply within 21 days before harvest.

CONTROL ON VEGETABLES

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

To avoid damage to vegetable leaves do not mix with other pesticide or treat plants that are under extreme heat and drought stress.

ASPARAGUS

PESTS*: Cutworms (2), Asparagus aphids (2), Asparagus beetles (2)

AMOUNT TO USE: 1 3/4 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water

Specific Directions:

1. Apply as an overall foliar spray.
2. For cutworms, apply when the soil is moist and worms are active on or near the soil surface.
3. Apply during the fern stage for control of asparagus beetles and asparagus aphids.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 10 1/2 fl. oz. of product per 1000 sq. ft. Do not make more than 1 pre-harvest application

per season or apply within 1 day of harvest. Do not make more than 2 post-harvest applications during the fern stage. The use of this product on asparagus is limited to the Midwest and Pacific Northwest.

CAULIFLOWER, BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGE, CHINESE CABBAGE, COLLARDS, KALE, KOHLRABI, TURNIPS

PESTS*: Root maggots

AMOUNT TO USE: 1 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water per 100 linear feet.

Specific Directions:

1. For direct seeded plants, apply as a 4-inch wide band over the row at planting time. Mix into the soil using a hoe or garden tiller.
2. For transplanted plants, spray the base of the plants immediately after setting. Do not apply to the leaves.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 11 1/2 fl. oz. of product per 1000 sq. ft. to cauliflower. Do not apply more than 14 fl. oz. of product per 1000 sq. ft. to broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, collards, kale, kohlrabi, and turnip plants. Do not make more than 1 application per season or apply within 30 days before harvest.

ONIONS (DRY, BULB)

PESTS*: Onion maggots

AMOUNT TO USE: 1 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water per 100 linear foot.

Specific Directions:

1. Pour mixture into the furrow.
2. Mix in to a depth of 1 to 2 inches before planting.

Restrictions: Do not make more than 1 application per year.

PEANUTS

PESTS*: Armyworms, Corn earworms, Cutworms, Green cloverworms (3), Leafhoppers, Lesser cornstalk borers (2), Mites, Rednecked peanutworms, Thrips, Velvetbean caterpillars (3)

AMOUNT TO USE: 3 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. in enough water to ensure thorough coverage.

Specific Directions:

1. To minimize injury, do not apply to drought stressed peanuts within 3 days following irrigation or rain.

2. For lesser cornstalk borers use 6 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Spray the base of the plants in an 8 to 10 inch wide band.
3. For velvet bean caterpillars and green cloverworms use 2 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Apply as a overall foliar spray when insects are present.

Restrictions: Do not make more than 1 application per season as a directed spray. Directed and foliar sprays should not exceed 6 fl. oz. of product per 1,000 square feet. Do not harvest within 21 days after treatment.

RADISHES

PESTS*: Root maggots

AMOUNT TO USE: 1 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water per 100 linear feet

Specific Directions:

1. Pour mixture the furrow with the seeds at planting time.
- Restrictions:** Do not apply more than 16 fl. oz. of product per 1000 sq. ft. or make more than 1 application per season.

RUTABAGAS

PESTS*: Root maggots

AMOUNT TO USE: 1 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water per 100 linear feet

Specific Directions:

1. Apply as a 4-inch wide band over the row at planting time.
 2. Mix into the soil using a hoe or garden tiller.
- Restrictions:** Do not apply more than 5 fl. oz. of product per 1000 sq. ft. or make more than 1 application per season. Do not use treated rutabaga tops for food.

SWEET CORN, POPCORN

PESTS*: Beetles (Flea (larvae), Seed corn), Billbugs, Corn rootworms (larvae) (3 and 4), Cutworms (2), Grubs, Lesser cornstalk borers (3), Seed corn maggots, Symphylans, Wireworms

AMOUNT TO USE: 11 1/2 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.

Specific Directions:

BEFORE PLANTING:

1. Use given rate in 3 gallons of water per 1000 sq. ft. and apply as a broadcast (overall) spray. Then mix into the top 2 to 4 inches of soil using a hoe or garden tiller.
2. For cutworms and symphylans use 11 1/2 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.

3. For lesser cornstalk borers and corn rootworm larvae use 17 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.

PESTS*: Aphids (3), Armyworms (3), Billbugs (5), Borers (Common stalk (4), European corn (9), Lesser cornstalk (4), Southwest corn (9)), Chinch bugs (6), Corn earworms, Corn rootworms (adult) (3), Cutworms (7) (including Western bean(3)), Flea beetles (adult) (5), Grasshoppers (2), Webworms (8)

AMOUNT TO USE: See Specific Directions below to cover 1000 sq. ft.

Specific Directions:

AFTER PLANTS ARE ESTABLISHED:

1. Apply as a broadcast (overall) spray. Use at the following rates in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of plants:
2. For grasshoppers use 1 1/2 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.
3. For armyworms, aphids, corn rootworms (adult) and western bean cutworms use 3 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. NOTE: This rate will control silk clipping by corn rootworm adults. Treat when insects are present.
4. For lesser cornstalk borers, and common stalk borers use 6 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.
5. For best billbug and flea beetle (adult) control, apply 6 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. in 12 to 15 gallons of water per 1000 sq. ft. On corn less than 6 inches tall, apply the spray in a 9 to 12 inch wide band over the row. On corn greater than 6 inches tall, apply the spray to the base of the plant. When chinch bugs continue to be a problem, additional applications may be necessary for complete control.
6. For chinch bugs apply as in Step 5, using 3 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.
7. For cutworms, use 6 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. It is best to apply when soil is moist and worms are active on or near the soil surface. If ground is dry, cloddy or crusty at time of treatment, worms may be protected from the spray and the product effectiveness will be reduced. If such conditions exist, shallow mixing using a hoe or garden tiller immediately before or soon after treatment may improve results. Consult your local Agricultural Extension Service specialist for additional information concerning control practices in your area.
8. For webworm control, use 3 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Shallow

mixing into the soil using a hoe or garden tiller immediately after treatment is necessary.

9. For European and southwestern corn borers and corn earworms use 4 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Treat when damage first appears. Spray directly into the corn whorls. A second application may be applied 10 to 14 days later, if needed. Do not use this product in combination with any herbicide.

Restrictions: Do not apply within 35 days before harvest. Do not apply more than a total of 40 fl. oz. of product per 1000 sq. ft. per season.

SWEET POTATOES

PESTS*: Conoderus wireworms, Sweet potato flea beetles, Systema flea beetles

AMOUNT TO USE: 11 1/2 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.

Specific Directions:

1. Apply as a broadcast (overall) spray to the soil before planting. Mix with enough water to obtain uniform coverage of the treated area and apply as a coarse spray.
2. After application, mix into the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches using a hoe or garden tiller. Plant in the usual manner as soon as possible after treatment.

Restrictions: Do not make more than 1 application per season. Do not harvest within 125 days of treatment.

SUNFLOWERS

PESTS*: Cutworms (1 & 3), Grasshoppers (4), Moths (Sunflower (6), Banded sunflower), Sunflower beetles (larvae & adults), Weevils (Stem (5), Seed), Woollybears

AMOUNT TO USE: 3 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage

Specific Directions:

BEFORE PLANTING:

1. For cutworms use 6 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Use recommended rate in 3 gallons of water per 1000 sq. ft. and apply as an overall spray to the soil surface. Then mix into the top 2 to 4 inches of the soil immediately after treatment.

AFTER PLANTS ARE ESTABLISHED:

1. Use the rate indicated in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of plants:
2. For cutworms use 6 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. For cutworm control, a second treatment may be made 7 to 10 days later, if needed.

3. For grasshoppers use 3 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Apply as a broadcast (overall) spray when pests become a problem.
4. For stem weevil control, the best time to treat is within 5 to 7 days after adult weevils begin to appear.
5. For sunflower moth control, make first application during early 1 to 5 percent bloom stage. A second treatment may be made 7 days later, if needed. Additional treatments should be made every 7 to 10 days as needed.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 26 fl. oz. of this product per 1000 sq. ft. per season. Do not apply within 42 days before harvest.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in a cool place away from heat, direct sunlight or open flame. Securely wrap original container in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing vapor and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Do not allow people or pets in treated area until surfaces dry. Wash hands thoroughly after spraying. Spoons or measuring cups must not be used for food purposes after measuring pesticides.

First Aid

If Swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **If on Skin:** Wash contaminated clothing and affected areas with plenty of soap and water. **If In Eyes:** Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists. **If Inhaled:** Remove victim to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if indicated. **Note to Physician:** This product may cause cholinesterase inhibition. Atropine is antidotal. 2-PAM may be effective as an adjunct to atropine.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is highly toxic to fish, birds and other wildlife. Do not apply directly to water. Drift and runoff from treated sites may be hazardous to fish in adjacent waters. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

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NOTICE: Buyer assumes all responsibility for safety and use not in accordance with directions.

[Questions or comments? Call 800-332-5553]

Made in the USA for
Spectrum Group, Division of United Industries Corporation
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