1 of 4
PM 15
10182-95

The surface treated should be dry at the time of application. Attics and unoccupied lofts should be treated at the same time and at the same rate.

Generally the north side of structures need not be treated since flies seldom enter from areas not sunlit.

NOTICE TO BUYER AND USER: Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal use conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Seller, and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. SELLER DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY. SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT AND SELLER'S SOLE LIABILITY AND BUYER'S AND USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE REFUND OF THE PURCHASE PRICE.

Agricultural Products
ICI Americas Inc
Wilmington, Delaware 19897

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A-1R
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Torpedo™

INSECTICIDE

COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND USE PRECAUTIONS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Permethrin (3-Phenoxyphenyl) methyl (±)-cis, trans-3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropanecarboxylate*	25.6%
INERT INGREDIENTS	74.4%
Total	100.0%

*Cis/trans ratio: Min. 35% (±) cis and max 65% (±) trans.

TORPEDO contains 2 pounds active ingredient per gallon.

EPA Reg No 10182-95
U S Patent No 4,024,163

Keep Out of Reach of Children

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN.

MAY CAUSE EYE IRRITATION.

Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wash thoroughly after handling.

ACCEPTED
JUN 19 1989
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide named
EPA Reg No 10182-95

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician. Vomiting should be supervised by a physician or the professional staff because of the possible pulmonary damages via aspiration of the solvent. IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

FOR 24 HOUR EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, CALL 1-800-F-A-S-T-M-E-D (327-8633)
FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident Call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish. Use with care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. Do not apply directly to water. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on crops or weeds. Do not apply TORPEDO, or allow it to drift to crops or weeds on which bees are actively foraging. Additional information may be obtained from your Cooperative Extension Service. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container

STORAGE: Keep container closed when not in use Do not store near food or feed Protect from freezing In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent Remove to chemical waste area

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 Containers:** 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

Plastic Containers: 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

Glass Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent) Then dispose of a sanitary landfill or by other approved state and local procedures

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT

Chemicals for soil treatment are used to establish a barrier against termite attack. 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.

For the effective use of this product, it is necessary 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 should include consideration of such variable factors as the design of the structure, water table, soil type, soil compaction, grade conditions, location and type of domestic water supplies and drainage systems The biology and behavior of the termite species involved 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

Effective termite control also includes elimination of termite access to moisture by recommending repair of faulty construction grade and/or plumbing Remove all wood and cellulose containing debris in contact with soil from crawl spaces, porches, and around foundations

For advice concerning current control practices with relation to the specific local conditions, consult resources in structural pest control and the State regulatory agency

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE CONTROL

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

This product may not be used against any pests not named on the label Apply only to establish subsurface termite control barriers specified on product labeling This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application Avoid contamination of public and private water supplies by following these precautions:

- Use anti-backflow equipment or procedures to prevent siphonage of pesticide back into water supplies
- Do not treat soil beneath structures that contain wells or cisterns
- Extreme care must be taken to avoid runoff Do not treat soil that is water-saturated or frozen

Consult State and local specifications for recommended distance of treatment areas *from wells Refer to Federal Housing Administration* Specifications for guidance on preconstruction treatments if no State or local government recommendations are available

After Treatment Securely plug all holes drilled in construction elements of commonly occupied areas of structures, including unfinished basements, enclosed porches, garages, and workshops

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 0.5 to 1.0% emulsion for subterranean termites Mix 2-4 gallons of TORPEDO in 98 gallons of water. Use the higher rate in hard-to-treat locations or areas of heavy termite pressure If 0.5% rate is used the property should be inspected annually for possible reinfestation and retreatment if necessary

Do not apply to any area intended as a plenum air space Check with the builder or contractor to determine if the design of the structure includes a plenum airspace

After grading is completed and *prior to pouring* of the slab, slab-supported or constructed porches, and other critical areas, make the following treatments

Horizontal Barriers: Before footings are poured, horizontal barriers may be established in footing trenches Then, after interior grading is completed and prior to the pouring of concrete slabs, horizontal barriers may be established on soil that *will be covered by* floors, entrance platforms, or porches, and in other critical areas that will be covered by construction 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 1½ gallons per 10 square feet

- It is important that the emulsion reaches the soil

- Applications shall be made with low pressure (less than 50 psi at the nozzle) using a coarse-spray nozzle when establishing horizontal barriers
- If concrete slabs cannot be poured over soil the same day it has been treated, a waterproof cover such as polyethylene sheeting should be placed over the soil to prevent erosion. This is not necessary if foundation walls have been installed around the treated soil

Vertical Barrier: After the foundation walls have been poured or built, vertical barriers may be established around the perimeters of floating or supported slabs, around utilities penetrating the slab, and in other critical areas. After the final exterior grading is completed, vertical barriers may be created in back-filled soil against foundation walls. To produce a vertical barrier, apply the emulsion at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to the top of the footing. For example, a footing 3 feet deep would require 12 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet.

Outside and inside perimeter applications must be made by rodding and/or trenching. When rodding from grade or from the bottom of a shallow trench, rod holes should be spaced in a manner that will allow for application of a continuous chemical barrier. Rod holes should not extend beneath the top of the footings, except when the footing is exposed at or above grade. Special care should be taken to avoid soil washout around the footing.

A trench need not be wider than 6 inches. Rod from the base of a shallow trench to the top of the footings. Low-pressure spray may be used to treat soil which will be replaced in the trench. Mix the emulsion with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench.

Soil should be treated around sewer lines, plumbing, or around any other utility extending from the soil through a slab.

Hollow Masonry Units of the Foundation: In preconstruction situations in which application is not made to soil prior to pouring the footing, treat so as to make a continuous chemical barrier in the voids. Apply the emulsion at the rate of 2 gallons per 10 linear feet. Apply the emulsion so it will reach the footing.

Do not treat in this manner through voids in walls constructed on interior slabs such as basement floors.

Crawl Spaces: For crawl spaces apply at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to the top of the footing. Application may be made by rodding and/or trenching. If the footing is exposed at or above grade, application should be made with special care to avoid washout around the footing. Treatment should include both sides of foundation and around all piers and pipes extending from the soil. To avoid volatilization into air within the structure, do not make an overall broadcast application to areas intended to be crawl spaces; apply by rodding and/or trenching.

- Rod holes should be spaced (about 1 foot) to provide a continuous chemical barrier.
- 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.

Monolithic Slabs: In the case of a single-pour monolithic slab that does not have a separate foundation or footing, an overall horizontal barrier should be created before the concrete is poured using a rate of 1 gallon of emulsion per 10 square feet. If fill is washed gravel or other coarse material, apply at the rate of 1½ gallons per 10 square feet. Critical areas beneath the slab such as utility pipe entries may be treated at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet around the pipe.

Exterior vertical barriers should be created after the concrete has been poured and final grade established. Apply the emulsion at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet per foot of depth to the bottom of the concrete.

Postconstruction Treatments

Use a 0.5 to 1.0% emulsion for subterranean termites. Mix 2-4 gallons of TORPEDO in 98 gallons of water. Use the higher rate in hard-to-treat locations or areas of heavy termite pressure. If 0.5% rate is used the property should be inspected annually for possible re-infestation and retreatment if necessary.

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

To avoid volatilization into the air within the structure, do not make an overall broadcast application of this product in a crawl space. Rodholes or trenches should not extend below the footing because of the possibility of soil washout by the emulsion.

Do not apply this product to the soil beneath a plenum air space.

Do not apply emulsion until location of heat or air-conditioning ducts, vents, and water and sewer (or plumbing) lines are known and identified. Extreme caution must be taken to avoid contamination of these structural elements and airways. Do not apply this product to soil beneath slabs with subslab or intraslab ducting until ducts are permanently plugged. SURFACE APPLICATION IS PROHIBITED.

Slab-On-Ground: Vertical barriers may be established by subslab injection inside and rodding and/or trenching outside at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet.

Treat the soil from grade to the top of the footing along the outside and, where necessary, along the inside of the foundation perimeter. Treatment may also be required along one side of a partition wall (especially where the wall is connected to the floor by fixtures inserted in the slab) and along cracks, expansion joints, and other critical areas.

Horizontal barriers may be established where necessary by long rodding or by a grid pattern injection using a rate of 1 to 1½ gallons of emulsion per 10 square feet depending on fill type and condition.

Drill holes should be spaced in a manner that will allow for application of a continuous chemical barrier.

Where necessary drill through the foundation walls from the outside and inject the chemical just beneath the slab or along the inside of the foundation.

Along the outside of the foundation walls where shallow foundations exist (1 foot or less) dig a narrow trench approximately 6 inches wide and not below the top of the footing. Apply the emulsion at the rate of 2 gallons per 10 linear feet. As the soil is being replaced into the trench, apply another 2 gallons per 10 linear feet to the backfill.

When making soil applications to the foundations extending deeper than 1 foot, follow instructions under BASEMENTS — OUTSIDE PERIMETER. (See exception for monolithic slabs.)

Hollow Masonry Units of Foundation Walls: Treatment may be made through masonry voids to establish a continuous chemical barrier at the top of the footing. Apply at the rate of 2 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet of footing. Where this treatment is necessary, access holes must be drilled below the sill plate and should be through a lower mortar joint. Before treatment through basement walls, seal the interior wall and floor expansion joint with mortar, caulk, waterproofing material, or similar impervious sealant. Also seal openings at the top of the foundation wall. Do not treat in this manner through voids in walls constructed on inte ior slabs such as basement floors.

Basements: Apply the emulsion at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from the grade to the top of the footing. For example, a footing 3 feet deep would require 12 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet. Application shall be made by subslab injection, trenching, and/or rodding.

Inside: Treatment may be required along inside of foundation walls and along one side of interior partition walls (or bearing walls) especially where the wall is connected by fixtures inserted in the floor. Application may also be necessary around sewer pipes, floor drains, conduits or any cracks in the basement floor.

Drill holes should be spaced in a manner that will allow for application of a continuous chemical barrier.

Outside Perimeter: Applications must be made by rodding and/or trenching. When rodding from grade or from the bottom of a shallow trench, rod holes should be spaced in a manner that will allow for application of a continuous chemical barrier. Rod holes should not extend beneath the top of the footings.

A trench need not be wider than 6 inches. Rod from the base of a shallow trench to the top of the footings. Low-pressure spray may be used to treat soil which will be replaced in the trench. Mix the emulsion with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench.

Crawl Spaces: Apply the emulsion at the rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from the grade to the top of the footing. For best results application should be made by rodding and/or trenching.

To avoid volatilization of the soil within the structure, do not make an overall broadcast application of this product in a crawl space. Do not apply this product to the soil beneath a plenum air space.

Treat both sides of foundation and around all piers and pipes. When rodding from grade or from the bottom of a shallow trench, rod holes should be spaced in a manner that will allow for application of a continuous chemical barrier. Rod holes should not extend beneath the top of the footings.

A trench need not be wider than 6 inches. Rod from the base of a shallow trench to the top of the footings. Low-pressure spray may be used to treat soil which will be replaced in the trench. Mix the emulsion with the soil as it is being replaced in the trench.

- If it is necessary to make an overall barrier under soil in a crawl space, this treatment may only be made by injecting the emulsion several inches below the soil surface.
- It should be recommended that inadequately ventilated crawl spaces be brought into compliance with FHA Minimum Property Standards specifying 1 square foot of ventilated opening per 150 square feet of crawl space area.

Excavation Technique: If treatment must be made in difficult situations such as near wells or cisterns, along faulty foundation walls, and around pipes and utility lines which lead downward from the structure, application may be made in the following manner:

- Trench and remove the soil to be treated onto heavy plastic sheeting or similar liner.
- Treat the soil at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet per foot of depth of the trench. Mix the emulsion thoroughly into the soil taking care to prevent liquid from running off the liner.
- After the treated soil has dried adequately, replace the soil in the trench.

Prior to using this technique near wells or cisterns, consult State, local, or Federal regulatory agencies for information regarding approved treatment practices in your area.

After Treatment: Before leaving the job site, securely plug all holes drilled in construction elements of commonly occupied areas of structures, including unfinished basements, enclosed porches, garages, and workshops.

Retreatment

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

Retreatments may be made to vulnerable areas in accordance with the application techniques described above. This application should be made as a spot treatment to these areas. Routine or annual retreatment of the entire premises should be avoided.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – TERMITES
(Localized Areas In Structures)

Dosage and Mixing Instructions: TORPEDO is recommended for use as an aqueous emulsion containing 0.5 to 1.0% permethrin. To prepare a 0.5 to 1.0% emulsion add 2.5 to 5 fl oz (75 to 150 ml) of concentrate per gallon of spray.

For control of termites (localized areas of infested wood in structures), apply a 0.5 to 1.0% emulsion to voids and channels in damaged wood and in spaces between wooden members of a structure and between wood and foundations where termite infestation is likely to occur. Application may be made to inaccessible areas by drilling, then injecting the emulsion. Use a sufficient amount of coarse spray to cover the area to the point of runoff. Treatment of localized areas is intended to kill winged reproductive and worker forms of termites in the treated areas and to prevent infestations for a temporary period. This type of application is not intended to be a substitute for soil treatment or mechanical alteration to control subterranean termites.

Recommendation for Control of Cluster Fly

Apply TORPEDO to the outside of the structure. Mix 1 part TORPEDO to 5 parts deodorized lightweight mineral oil; apply to 1,000 square feet of wall area. Use a fogging apparatus which delivers the material in a strong air carrier producing a small particle size. The apparatus should be held within three feet of the surface being treated. Apply only when air movement is less than 2 miles per hour.