

# Drexel

REGISTRATION NO. 19713-52  
ESTABLISHMENT NO. 19713-MS-1

MAF 081985

Act No. 19713-52

# Carbaryl 50-W

A Wettable Powder For Control Of Insect Pests

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Carbaryl (1-naphthylmethylcarbamate) .....	50%
<b>INERT INGREDIENT:</b> .....	50%
<b>TOTAL:</b> .....	100%

Keep Out Of The Reach Of Children

**CAUTION**

EPA Registration Number 19713-52  
EPA Establishment Number 19713-MS-1

**READ GENERAL DIRECTIONS AND CAUTIONS ON FRONT AND BACK OF BAG. READ SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL CROPS ON BACK OR SIDE. USE IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL DIRECTIONS AND CAUTIONS.**

**COMPATIBILITY**

1. Carbaryl 50 W has been effectively used without plant injury with most common insecticides, miticides, fungicides, nutrients, adjuvants, and with petroleum oil as used on citrus.
2. Compatibility can be affected by water in your locality, various surfactants and other formulation ingredients. Possible plant injury may occur under adverse conditions such as high humidity, drought, improper fertilization, etc.
3. Do not mix Carbaryl 50 W with nutrients, adjuvants, and other pesticides unless your label indicates that the mixture is effective, and will not result in plant injury. If uncertain, prepare a small amount of the mixture and test on a representative portion of the crop.
4. Compatible with petroleum oil as used on citrus. Do not use with summer oils on deciduous fruit.
5. Unstable under highly alkaline conditions. Not effective if used with alkaline materials such as Bordeaux, lime, lime sulfur and casein lime spreaders.

**GENERAL CAUTIONS**

1. To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days.
2. Does not control spider mites but is compatible with common miticides.

**IMPORTANT PRE-HARVEST AND GRAZING USE INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS**

Tolerances established under the Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act permit the sale of crops bearing probable Carbaryl 50-W residues when Carbaryl 50-W is used in accordance with label directions. Pre-harvest and grazing use limitations are listed at the end of the directions for each crop use. Where no pre-harvest or grazing time limitations are stated, application can be made to the day of harvest and crops can be grazed without any time delay if directions for use on the crop are followed.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED:** Avoid breathing of spray. DO NOT take internally. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear regular long-sleeved work clothing. Change to clean clothing daily. Wash hands and face before eating. Wash thoroughly after handling.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Carbaryl is a moderate, reversible, cholinesterase inhibitor. Atropine is antidotal. DO NOT use 2-PAM, opiates or cholinesterase inhibiting drugs.

**CAUTION:** May be harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing dust vapors. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not use this product in commercial food areas or food handling establishments, restaurants, or other places where food is prepared or processed.

**STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT**

**IF SWALLOWED:** Induce vomiting by placing finger on back of throat. Call a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**IF ON SKIN:** Remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with soap and plenty of water. If irritation develops get medical attention.

**IF IN EYES:** Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation develops get medical attention.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

**BEE CAUTION—**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. Protective information may be obtained from your Cooperative Extension Service. Do not use when the value of honeybees as pollinators is more important than insect control. Before applying, warn beekeepers to locate hives beyond bee flight range until one week after application or to take other equally effective precautions.

This product is extremely toxic to aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water and wetlands, except under the forest canopy and use on rice. Discharge from rice fields may kill aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Keep out of lakes, streams, ponds, tidal marshes and estaries. Do not apply where drift is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes. Shell and crab may be killed at application rates recommended on this label. Do not apply where there are important resources.

If Carbaryl 50-W insecticide is used in accordance with label directions, forage and feed crops including almond hulls, bean vines, carrot tops, citrus pulp, cowpea hay, peanut hay, pea vines, rice straw, soybean hay, and sugar beet tops, may be grazed or harvested for use as feed for dairy and meat animals without resulting in residues in milk or meat.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

**IMPORTANT:** The directions on this label are based on tests and field experience relating to (a) effectiveness, and (b) possible injury to plants and animals, and (c) residues in food, feed, meat and milk. Follow directions for most effective and safest use.

Subsequent planting of food and feed crops in treated soil must be made with crops on this or other carbaryl labels.

### TREE FRUIT AND NUT INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to pounds of Carbaryl 50-W per 100 gallons of dilute spray in conventional hydraulic-type sprayers. Apply dilute sprays for full coverage. Spray gallonage will vary according to tree size, density, planting distance and stage of growth. With concentrate spray, where lower volumes of spray are applied per acre, the concentration of Carbaryl 50-W applied per acre is equivalent to a full coverage dilute spray. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Additional instructions appear with the crop categories below.

**Almond**—Use 2 pounds for peach twig borer, San Jose scale and fruit tree leafroller. Apply in "popcorn" or petal fall stages and again when the May brood of the peach twig borer begins to hatch or thereafter as needed.

**Apples and Pears**—Application of Carbaryl 50-W within 30 days after full bloom may also provide apple thinning. To avoid this, delay use until at least 30 days after bloom. Foliar injury may result from combination with summer oils west of the Rocky Mountains, or when used before second cover on York and McIntosh apples east of the Rocky Mountains.

**West of the Rocky Mountains:** Use 1½ to 2 pounds for apple sucker, apple aphid, woolly apple aphid, bagworms, California pearslug (pear sawfly), codling moth, apple rust mite, pearleaf blister mite, pear rust mite, eyespotted bud moth, green fruit worm, lygus bugs, orange tortrix, pear psylla, tentiform leafminers, lecanium scales, oystershell scale, and San Jose scale. For optimum scale control apply when crawlers are present. For psylla control apply when eggs hatch or when young nymphs are present. When heavy aphid infestations are present repeated applications may be necessary for optimum control.

**East of the Rocky Mountains:** Use 1 pound for apple mealybug, apple aphid, codling moth and white apple leafhopper. When heavy aphid infestations are present, repeated applications may be necessary for optimum control. Use 2 pounds for apple maggot, bagworms, eastern tent caterpillar, European apple sawfly, eyespotted bud moth, fruit tree leafroller, green fruitworm, Japanese beetle, lesser appleworm, pear psylla, periodical cicada, plum curculio, redbanded leafroller, rosy apple aphid, woolly apple aphid, apple rust mite, pearleaf blister mite, pear rust mite, tarnished plant bug, tentiform leafminers, Forbes scale, lecanium scales, oystershell scale, and San Jose scale. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. To control rosy apple aphid, apply before leaves are curled.

Do not apply within 1 day of harvest of apples and pears.

**Apple Thinning**—Many factors influence the degree of apple thinning obtained with Carbaryl 50-W. These include tree age, variety, nutrition, previous crop, pruning, degree of set, bloom, weather and use of other chemical thinners. When any of these favor reduced fruit set, caution should be observed in applying Carbaryl 50-W so that excessive thinning and possible yield reduction will not occur. Recommended dosages refer to pounds of Carbaryl 50-W per 100 gallons dilute spray.

**Concentration:** Use ½ to 1 pound on easily-thinned varieties. Apply for full coverage. On hard-to-thin varieties, use 1 to 2 pounds.

**Timing:** Apply in one spray timed between 10 to 25 days after full bloom.

**Varietal Response:** Easily-thinned varieties include Cortland, Grimes, Jonathan, McIntosh, Orleans, Rome Beauty, Puritan, Red Delicious, Winesap, and Yellow Newton. Difficult-to-thin varieties include Baldwin, Ben Davis, Dutchess, Early McIntosh, Golden Delicious, Lady Apple, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Steele Red, Turkey, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, and York Imperial.

**Citrus Fruits (such as grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines, citrus citron, kumquats and hybrids.)**

Use 2 pounds for California orangedog, citrus cutworm, fruit tree leafroller, orange tortrix and western tussock moth.

Use 1½ to 2 pounds for black scale, brown soft scale, California red scale, citricola scale, citrus sow scale and yellow scale.

Apply lower dosage early in the season or against light infestation and the higher dosage rate in the season or against heavy infestation and situations involving infested fruit. May be used with petroleum oil as used in common practice on citrus.

Do not apply more than 40 pounds of Carbaryl 50-W per acre per application. Do not apply less than 10 gallons of dilute spray mixture per mature tree.

Do not apply within 5 days of harvest of these crops.

**Filbert**—Use 2 pounds for filbert aphid, filbert leafroller and filbertworm. Apply when leafroller eggs are hatching. Repeat on first appearance of adult filbert moths and again 3 to 4 weeks later. With dilute sprays, 400 gallons per acre is suggested.

**Olive**—Use 1½ to 2 pounds with 1½ gallons of summer oil, in sprays for olive scale control. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. A maximum of 2 applications is permitted.

Do not apply more than 30 pounds of Carbaryl 50-W per acre per application.

**Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines**—Use 2 pounds for codling moth, cucumber beetles, European earwig, Japanese beetle, apple pandemis, June beetles, lesser peachtree borer, orange tortrix, oriental fruit moth, peach twig borer, periodical cicada, plum curculio, fruit tree leafroller, redbanded leafroller, variegated leafroller, tarnished plant bug, tussock moths, lecanium scale, San Jose scale and olive scale. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For lesser peach tree borer control, spray limbs and trunk thoroughly, weekly during moth flight.

Do not apply more than 12 pounds of Carbaryl 50-W per acre per application on apricot.

Do not apply within 1 day of harvest of peaches. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest of apricots and nectarines.

**Plums, Prunes and Cherries**—Use 2 pounds for black cherry aphid, mealy plum aphid, cherry maggot, cherry fruitworm, eyespotted bud moth, fruit tree leafroller, redbanded leafroller, Japanese beetle, lesser peachtree borer, peach twig borer, plum curculio, prune leafhopper, brown soft scale, Forbes scale, lecanium scales, oystershell scale, and San Jose scale. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For lesser peach tree borer control spray limbs and trunk thoroughly, weekly during moth flight.

Use 1½ pounds for eastern tent caterpillar, codling moth, orange tortrix, and tussock moth.

Do not apply more than 12 pounds of Carbaryl 50-W per acre per application. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest of these crops.

**Walnut**—Use 1 pound for codling moth, frosted scale, European fruit lecanium, calico scale, fiberworm and fruit tree leafroller. Apply 1000 gallons of dilute spray per acre for complete coverage. In concentrate spray, use 8 pounds in at least 200 gallons per acre. For codling moth, apply first spray when average cross sectional diameters of developing nuts reaches ½ to ¾ inch. Repeat during middle or late June as needed. Use 4 pounds for European earwig. Spray tree trunks to point of run-off.

**Forage, Field And Vegetable Crop Control**—Recommended dosages refer to pounds of Carbaryl 50-W per acre. Where a dosage range is indicated, use lower rate on young plants, higher rate on mature plants. Use sufficient spray gallonage to obtain full coverage. This will usually vary from 3 to 40 gallons per acre depending on equipment, degree of insect infestation, and stage of crop growth. Keep spray mixture well agitated. Apply when insects or their damage appear and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals or as necessary unless shorter interval is specified below. See specific directions below for grasshopper control.

**Alfalfa and Clovers**—Use 1 to 2 pounds for blister beetles and Mexican bean beetle.

Use 2 pounds for alfalfa caterpillar, bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetles, green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, three cornered alfalfa hopper, thrips and velvetbean caterpillar.

Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworm, corn earworm, stink bugs and webworms. Use 2 pounds (Western United States) and 3 pounds (Eastern United States) for control of alfalfa weevil larvae in the spring. If pre-treatment is extensive, cut the alfalfa and make the application to the stubble. Use 3 pounds for cutworm control.

To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days.

Pre-Harvest Interval (Days) 3.

**Asparagus**—Use 2 to 4 pounds for asparagus beetle on seedlings or spears. Use 4 to 8 pounds for asparagus beetle and Apache cicada on ferns or brush growth in the post-harvest period. Do not apply more often than once every 3 days. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

**Beans (such as dry beans, green beans, lima beans, navy beans, snap beans and southern peas including crowder and black-eyed peas).**

Use 1 pound for Mexican bean beetle, 2 pounds for bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetles, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, velvetbean caterpillar and western bean cutworm.

Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworm, cutworms, corn earworm, stink bugs and tarnished plant bugs. In California use 4 pounds for corn earworm, limbean pod borer, lygus and stink bugs.

**Cabbage, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower and Kohlrabi**—Use 1 to 2 pounds for flea beetles and harlequin bug. Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworm, imported cabbageworm and corn earworm. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

**Chinese Cabbage, Collards, Horseradish, Kale, Mustard Greens, Radishes, Rutabagas and Turnips**—Use 1 to 2 pounds for flea beetles, harlequin bug and leafhoppers. Use 2 to 3 pounds in a 5 to 7 day schedule for aster leafhoppers. Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworm, imported cabbageworm, corn earworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs.

Do not apply within 3 days of harvest of horseradish, radishes, rutabagas and turnips (roots). Do not apply within 14 days of harvest of Chinese cabbage, collards, kale, mustard greens and turnips (tops).

**Carrots, Parsnips and Parsley**—Use 1 to 2 pounds for flea beetles and leafhoppers. Use 2 to 3 pounds in a 5 to 7 day schedule for aster leafhopper. Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworm, corn earworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs. No time limitation on carrots. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest of parsnips. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest of parsley.

**CORN (field, sweet and pop)**—Use 2 to 4 pounds for corn earworm, corn rootworm adults, European borer, fall armyworm, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, sap beetles and leafhoppers. For larvae in whorl (budworm damage) and foliage feeders, apply to entire plant. Repeat as necessary. For insects attacking silks and ears, apply at 1 to 6 day intervals starting when first silks appear and continuing until silks begin to dry. Three or more applications may be required depending on severity of infestation. Timing and good coverage are absolutely essential for effective control.

Use 4 pounds in at least 15 gallons of water for cutworm control. Spray in 12 inch band over the corn row. Application of Carbaryl 50-W to the tassel region of corn during the pollen shed period will seriously reduce bee populations.

**Cowpeas**—Use 1 to 2 pounds for blister beetles and Mexican bean beetle. Use 2 pounds for alfalfa caterpillar, bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetles, green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, three-cornered alfalfa hopper, thrips and velvetbean caterpillar.

Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworm, corn earworm, stink bugs and webworms. Use 4 pounds for cowpea curculio. Apply 4 applications beginning at first bloom and at 5 day intervals thereafter. To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days.

Pre-Harvest Interval (Days) 3.

**Cucumber, Melons, Pumpkin and Squash**—Use 1 to 2 pounds for pickleworm and melonworm; 2 pounds for cucumber beetles, flea beetles, leafhoppers and squash bug. Avoid excessive applications. To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days.

**Dandelion, Endive (Escarole), Lettuce and Salsify**—Use 1 to 2 pounds for flea beetles, harlequin bug and leafhoppers. Use 2 to 3 pounds in a 5 to 7 day schedule for aster leafhopper. Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworm, imported cabbageworm, corn earworm, tarnished plant bugs and stink bugs. For optimum control of corn earworm after lettuce heads begin to form, use 4 pounds in a 5 to 7 day schedule.

To avoid possible injury on lettuce, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest of head lettuce and salsify (roots). Do not apply within 14 days of harvest of dandelion, endive (escarole), leaf lettuce and salsify (tops).

**Forage Grasses and Pasture**—Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworm and thrips. For thrips control in grasses grown for seed, high spray pressure may help penetration into boot. Use 3 to 4 pounds for white grubs (green June beetles).

**Garden Beet, Spinach and Swiss Chard**—Use 1 to 2 pounds for flea beetles, harlequin bug and leafhoppers. Use 2 to 3 pounds in a 5 to 7 day schedule for aster leafhopper. Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworm, corn earworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest of garden beets (roots). Do not apply within 14 days of harvest of garden beets (tops), spinach and Swiss chard.

**Okra**—Use 2 to 4 pounds for corn earworm and stink bugs. Repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals or as necessary.

**Peanuts**—Use 1 to 2 pounds for blister beetles and Mexican bean beetle. Use 2 pounds for alfalfa caterpillar, bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetles, green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, three-cornered alfalfa hopper, thrips and velvetbean caterpillar. Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworm, corn earworm,

stink bugs and webworms. To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days.

**Peas**—Use 2 pounds for leafhoppers and Colorado Potato beetle. Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworm. Use 5 pounds for alfalfa looper in Washington State only. Repeat as necessary.

**Potato, Tomato, Eggplant and Pepper**—Use 1 to 2 pounds for Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles and leafhoppers. Use 2 to 4 pounds for European corn borer, fall armyworm, lace bugs, tomato fruitworm, tomato hornworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs. On potato, tomato and eggplant, use 4 pounds for cutworm control.

**Rice**—In the Mississippi Delta and Texas use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworm and stink bugs. In California use 4 pounds for armyworm, leafhoppers and tadpole shrimp. For optimum tadpole shrimp control apply to the water when the pest first appears.

**Warning!** To avoid injury to rice, do not apply propanil (such as "STAM F-34" or "ROGUE") within 15 days of Carbaryl 50-W application.

Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Do not use on rice fields in which crayfish and/or catfish farming is included in the cultural practice.

**Sorghums (such as milo, grain sorghum, sweet sorghum and hybrids)**—Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworm, corn earworm, stink bugs and webworms. Use 3 pounds for sorghum midge. Use 4 pounds for cutworms. For optimum insect control on grain sorghum, direct spray into the forming heads. Treat for sorghum midge 3 to 4 days after heads have emerged from boot.

Do not apply within 21 days of harvest of grain. No time limitations on sorghums used for forage.

**Soybeans**—For light to moderate populations in Southeastern States only. Use 1 pound for velvetbean caterpillar, green cloverworm, bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetles and Mexican bean beetle. Use 1 to 1½ pounds for corn earworm.

**For clean up of existing populations:** Use 1 to 2 pounds for blister beetles and Mexican bean beetle. Use 2 pounds for alfalfa caterpillar, bean leaf beetles, cucumber beetles, green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, three-cornered alfalfa hopper, thrips and velvetbean caterpillar. Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworm, webworms and stink bugs.

**Warning!** Do not apply a combination of Carbaryl 50-W and 2,4-DB herbicide (such as "BUTYRAC" 175 or "BUTOXONE" SB) to soybeans.

**Sugar Beets**—Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworm, flea beetles, leafhoppers and webworms. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

**Tobacco—In Plant Beds:** For tobacco beetle, use 4 level tablespoons per gallon or 2 pounds per 50 gallons, and apply 6 gallons per 100 square yards. For green June beetle grubs, use 1 pound per 100 gallons of water when insects or their damage appear. Apply only to areas that larvae have uprooted by sprinkling as a drench with 50 to 100 gallons per 100 square yard. May be applied before or after seeding. Avoid excessive application as plant injury may result.

Treated fields may be entered immediately after foliage has dried. If late applications are necessary, allow 3 days before priming or cutting.

**Grasshoppers**—Apply 1 to 3 pounds as often as necessary TO CONTROL GRASSHOPPERS ON THE ABOVE FORAGE, FIELD AND VEGETABLE CROPS. FOLLOW PRE-HARVEST LIMITATIONS GIVEN AFTER EACH CROP.

A 1 to 2 pound rate is suggested for nymphs on small plants or sparse vegetation in wasteland, rangeland, ditchbanks and borders. A 2 to 3 pound dosage should be used when grasshoppers are mature or material is applied to crops requiring greater coverage.

**Small Fruit Insect Control**—Recommended dosages refer to pounds of Carbaryl 50-W per acre. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply when insects or their damage appear. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary.

**BLACKBERRIES, RASPBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES (Including Boysenberries and Loganberries)**—Use 4 pounds for Japanese beetle, leafrollers, leafhoppers and European raspberry sawfly. In California, use 4 pounds for omnivorous leafroller and raspberry sawfly. With dilute sprays, 100 to 200 gallons per acre is suggested. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest of these crops.



Manufactured By:

**Drexel Chemical Company**

P.O. BOX 9306, MEMPHIS, TENN. 38109-0306

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### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

#### STORAGE INSTRUCTIONS

Storage should be under lock and key in a ventilated room and secure from access by unauthorized persons and children. Storage should be in a cool dry area away from any heat or ignition source. Do not stack over 2 pallets high. Move containers by handles or case. Do not move containers from one area to another unless they are securely sealed. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Keep away from any puncture source. Avoid storage near water supplies, food, feed and fertilizer to avoid contamination. Store in original containers only. If the contents are leaking or material is spilled follow these steps:

1. Contain spill, absorb with a material such as saw dust, clay granules or dirt.
2. Collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

3. Wash area with water and soap to remove remaining pesticide.
4. Follow washing with water and soap to remove remaining pesticide.
5. Place a leaking container in a plastic tub and transfer contents as soon as possible to an empty original container.
6. Do not allow run off to enter sewer.
7. Dispose of waste as indicated below.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide waste ...c. 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:** 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.

#### WARRANTY—CONDITION OF SALE:

Drexel warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

