



CARBARYL 80 WDG

ACCEPTED
MAR 9 2000
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, this pesticide registered under FIFRA 241.34 764-619

N-Methyl Carbamate Insecticide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Carbaryl (1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate)	80%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	20%
TOTAL	100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalles. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)
See Below For Additional Precautionary Statements.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-619
EPA EST. NO. _____

NET WEIGHT _____ LBS. (_____ KG)

INT EXP11Y99

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS WARNING

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUSES EYE IRRITATION. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist.

ANTIDOTE STATEMENT

ATROPINE SULFATE IS HIGHLY EFFECTIVE AS AN ANTIDOTE. See NOTE TO PHYSICIAN below.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

GENERAL: Contact a physician immediately in all cases of suspected poisoning. Transport to a physician or hospital immediately and SHOW A COPY OF THIS LABEL TO THE PHYSICIAN.
IF SWALLOWED: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. If conscious and not convulsing, drink 1 to 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger.
IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Get medical attention immediately.
IF ON SKIN: Wash thoroughly with soap and water.
IF INHALED: Move from contaminated atmosphere and call a physician.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Carbaryl is a carbamate insecticide, which is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Overexposure to this substance may cause toxic signs and symptoms due to stimulation of the cholinergic nervous system. These effects of overexposure are spontaneously and rapidly reversible. Specific treatment consists of parenteral atropine sulfate. Caution should be maintained to prevent over atropinization. Mild cases may be given 1 to 2 mg intramuscularly every 10 minutes until full atropinization has been achieved and repeated thereafter whenever symptoms reappear. Severe cases should be given 2 to 4 mg intravenously every 10 minutes until fully atropinized, then intramuscularly every 30 to 60 minutes to maintain the effect for at least 12 hours. Dosages for children should be appropriately reduced. Complete recovery from overexposure is to be expected within 24 hours.
Narcotics and other sedatives should not be used. Further, drugs like 2-PAM (pyridine-2-aldoxime methiodide) are NOT recommended.
FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-800-228-5635, EXT. 136, OR CALL COLLECT, 612-851-8180, EXT. 136.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long

pants, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.
When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets with requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:
Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is extremely toxic to aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Discharge from rice fields may kill aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from area treated. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water.

BEE CAUTION

MAY KILL HONEYBEES IN SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS.
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. Contact your Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service for further information.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING.
For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.
Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.
Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.
PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

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Calibrate spray equipment to deliver the required volume. Use 50 mesh slotted strainers in spray system and 25 mesh slotted strainers behind nozzles. Avoid applications just before rain, as poor insect control may result. To clean spray system after use, drain and flush with water. Refer to the STORAGE AND DISPOSAL directions for proper disposal of rinse water.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Keep children and pets out of the treated area until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store unused product in original container only, in cool, dry area out of reach of children and animals. Do not store in areas where temperatures frequently exceed 100°F.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If bag is burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

CLEAN CROP CARBARYL 80 WDG is a water dispersible granular formulation for mixture in water and application as an insecticidal spray in hydraulic sprayers, mist blowers, low gallonage ground equipment and aircraft. READ THIS LABEL BEFORE USE. STRICTLY OBSERVE LABEL DIRECTIONS AND CAUTIONS, AND APPLICABLE FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATIONS.

PREHARVEST AND GRAZING USE INFORMATION AND LIMITATIONS

Tolerances established under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act permit the sale of crops bearing probable carbaryl residues when this product is used in accordance with label directions. If used as directed, treated forage may be grazed or used as feed for dairy and meat animals without causing illegal residues in meat or milk.

Do not plant rotational food and feed crops not listed on this or other carbaryl labels in carbaryl treated soil.

Do not use reclaimed irrigation water from crops treated with carbaryl on upland crops for which carbaryl tolerances are not established.

PLANT RESPONSE PRECAUTIONS

To avoid possible injury to tender foliage, do not apply to wet foliage or when rain or high humidity is expected during the next two days.

Do not use on Boston ivy, Virginia creeper and maidenhair fern as injury will result. During early season, it may also injure Virginia and sand pines.

Observe label instructions on apple thinning and on combinations with certain herbicides on rice and soybeans.

SPRAY PREPARATION

TO ASSURE A UNIFORM SUSPENSION, AGITATE, STIR OR RECIRCULATE ALL CLEAN CROP CARBARYL 80 WDG SPRAY MIXTURES PRIOR TO AND DURING USE. Remove oil, rust, scale, pesticide residues and other foreign matter from mix tanks and entire spray system. Flush with clean water. Fill spray or mix tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Slowly add the required amount of CLEAN CROP CARBARYL 80 WDG, and then the remaining volume of water. Prepare only as much spray mixture as can be applied on the day of mixing. MAINTAIN CONTINUOUS AGITATION DURING MIXING AND APPLICATION TO ASSURE A UNIFORM SUSPENSION. DO NOT STORE SPRAY MIXTURES FOR PROLONGED PERIODS.

COMPATIBILITY

CLEAN CROP CARBARYL 80 WDG has been used without plant injury with most common insecticides, miticides, fungicides, nutrients, adjuvants and petroleum oil as used on citrus. If compatibility of CLEAN CROP CARBARYL 80 WDG with another product and the resulting crop response is unknown, it should be tested on a small scale. Curdling, precipitation, greasing, layer formation or increased viscosity are symptoms of incompatibility. Incompatibility will reduce insect control and may cause mechanical difficulties or plant injury. Observe all cautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in mixtures. WHEN PREPARING COMBINATION SPRAYS, FIRST ADD CLEAN CROP CARBARYL 80 WDG TO AT LEAST 1/2 THE DESIRED AMOUNT OF WATER, MIX THOROUGHLY, AND THEN ADD COMBINATION PRODUCTS TO THE MIXTURE, AND THEN THE REMAINING VOLUME OF WATER. DO NOT APPLY TANK MIX COMBINATIONS UNLESS YOUR PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE INDICATES THE MIXTURE IS EFFECTIVE AND WILL NOT RESULT IN APPLICATION PROBLEMS, EXCESSIVE RESIDUES OR PLANT INJURY.

Unstable under highly alkaline conditions. Not effective if used with alkaline materials such as Bordeaux, lime-sulfur and caseinlime spreaders.

APPLICATION

On all crops, use sufficient gallonage to obtain thorough and uniform coverage.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot and solid set. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

First prepare a suspension of CLEAN CROP CARBARYL 80 WDG in a mix tank. Fill tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of CLEAN CROP CARBARYL 80 WDG, and then the remaining volume of water. (Suspension concentrations using the appropriate dosage per acre recommended on this label per 1 to 4 gallons of water are recommended). Then set sprinkler to deliver 0.1 to 0.3 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of CLEAN CROP CARBARYL 80 WDG into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. The suspension of CLEAN CROP CARBARYL 80 WDG should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. If you should have any other questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

NOTE: When treatment has been completed, further field irrigation over the treated area should be avoided for 24 to 48 hours to prevent washing the chemical off the crop.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

Maintain continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension.

Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute solution per unit time.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shutdown. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift, when system connection or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product must be dismantled and drained.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the label-prescribed safety devices for public water supplies are in place.

INSECT CONTROL

Apply when insects or their damage appear. To maintain control repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals or as necessary unless a shorter interval is specified below. Where a dosage range is indicated, use lower rate on young plants, and early instars and higher rate on mature plants, advanced instars and adults. Thorough and uniform spray coverage is essential for effective control.

CLEAN CROP CARBARYL 80 WDG does not control spider mites. If spider mites are a problem, use a registered miticide.

Regional differences have been noted in the susceptibility of certain strains of fall armyworm to CLEAN CROP CARBARYL 80 WDG. If your experience indicates inadequate control, use an alternative pesticide.

FORAGE, FIELD AND VEGETABLE CROPS

Use at least 1 gallon of finished spray per acre. Aerial application and at least 3 gallons of finished spray per acre for concentrate ground application.

GRASSHOPPERS

CROP	LBS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ ACRE	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
All Forage, Field and Vegetable Crops	% to 1% Unless Noted Otherwise	See specific Forage, Field or Vegetable Crop	Use the % lb./Acre rate for nymphs on small plants or sparse vegetation in wasteland, rangeland, pastures, rights-of-way, ditchbanks, hedge rows and roadsides. Use the 1% lb./Acre rate for adults or applications to dense vegetation.

CROP	INSECT	LBS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ ACRE	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Alfalfa*, Clover	Blister beetles, Mexican bean beetle	¼ to 1%	7	Observe plant response precautions. On dense growth use 25 to 40 gallons per acre with ground equipment to ensure adequate coverage. For alfalfa weevil larvae, if pretreatment damage is extensive, cut alfalfa and treat the stubble. Apply only once per cutting. On clovers in Texas, use 2 lbs. for Clover head Weevils. To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected the next 2 days.
	Alfalfa caterpillar, Bean leaf beetle, Cucumber beetles, Green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Three cornered alfalfa hopper, Thrips, Velvetbean caterpillar.	1%		
	Armyworm, Cloverhead weevil, Corn earworm, Cutworm, Egyptian alfalfa weevil larvae, Essex skipper, European alfalfa beetle, Fall army worm, Lygus bugs, Webworms, Yellowstriped armyworm	1% to 1%		
	Alfalfa weevil larvae, West of the Rocky Mountains	¼ to 1%		
	East of the Rocky Mountains	1%		
*For application to Alfalfa via Center Pivot Irrigation Systems, Refer to "Directions For Use Through Sprinkler Irrigation Systems."				
Asparagus	Asparagus beetle	1½ to 2½	1	Treat ferns or brush growth. Do not treat more than once every 3 days.
	Apache cicada, Asparagus beetle	2½ to 5	Post harvest	
Beans (including blackeyed peas, cow peas, crowder or southern peas, dry beans, green beans, lima beans, navy beans and snap beans)	Blister beetles, Mexican bean beetle	¼ to 1%	3 (succulents) 14 (forage) 21 (dried, hay)	Observe plant response precautions.
	Alfalfa caterpillar, Bean leaf beetle, Cucumber beetles, Flea beetles, Green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Three cornered alfalfa hopper, Thrips, Velvetbean caterpillar, Western bean cutworm	1%		
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Cutworms, European corn borer, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug, Webworms	1% to 1%		
	Cowpea curculio	2%		
	Corn earworm, Limabean pod borer, Lygus bugs, Stink bugs	2%		
CALIFORNIA ONLY				
Cabbage, Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cauliflower, Kohlrabi	Flea beetles, Harlequin bug	¼ to 1%	3	
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, imported cabbageworm	1% to 2%		
	Flea beetles, Harlequin bug, Leafhoppers	¼ to 1%		
Chinese cabbage, Collards, Hanover salad, Horseradish, Kale, Mustard greens, Radishes, Rutabagas, Turnips	Aster leafhopper	1% to 1%	7 (Horseradish, radishes, rutabagas and turnip roots) 14 (Chinese cabbage, collards, Hanover salad, kale, mustard greens, and turnip tops)	
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Imported cabbageworm, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug	1% to 2%		
Carrots, Celery, Parsnips, Parsley	Flea beetles, Leafhoppers	¼ to 1%	7 (carrots, parsnips) 14 (celery & parsley)	DO NOT USE ON CELERY IN CALIFORNIA Treat on a 5 to 7 day schedule.
	Aster leafhopper, Lygus bugs, Spittlebugs	1% to 1%		
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bugs	1% to 2%		

CROP	INSECT	LBS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ ACRE	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Corn* (field, sweet, pop)	Armyworm, Chinch bugs, Corn earworm, Corn rootworm adults, European corn borer, Fall armyworm, Flea beetles, Japanese beetle, Sap beetles, Southwestern corn borer, Leafhoppers	1 1/4 to 2 1/2	Field, Pop 14 days (forage, silage) 48 (grain, fodder) Sweet 2 (ears) 14 (forage) 48 (fodder)	OBSERVE BEE CAUTION: 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. For larvae in whorl and foliage feeders, apply as necessary. For chinch bugs use high gallonage ground application directed at the base of plants. Optimum timing and good coverage are essential for effective control. Treat when infestation averages 15% and at 90% to 100% tassel emergence. Treatment after 100% silk emergence will reduce effectiveness. Apply in a 12 inch band, using 1/4 pound (4 ounces) per 1000 linear feet of row, in at least 15 gallons of water per acre. For broadcast application use up to 8 pounds in at least 20 gallons (ground) or 5 gallons (air) of water per acre.
	Western bean cutworm	2 1/4		
	Cutworms	2 1/4 to 8		
*For application to Corn via Sprinkler Irrigation Systems, refer to "Directions for Use Through Sprinkler Irrigation Systems."				
Cucumber, Melons, Pumpkins, Squash	Pickleworm, Melonworm	1/2 to 1 1/4	3	Observe plant response precautions. Avoid excessive applications.
	Cucumber beetles, Flea beetles, Leafhoppers, Squash bugs	1 1/4		
Dandelion, Endive (Escarole), Lettuce, Salsify	Flea beetles, Harlequin bug, Leafhoppers	1/2 to 1 1/4	14 (head lettuce)	Observe plant response precautions. Treat on a 5 to 7 day schedule after heads begin to form.
	Aster leafhopper, Lygus bugs, Spittlebugs	1 1/4 to 1 1/2	7 (salsify roots)	
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Imported cabbage worm, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug	1 1/4 to 2 1/2	14 (dandelion, endive (escarole), leaf lettuce & salsify tops)	
Flax, Proso Millet (DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA)	Armyworm	1 1/4 to 1 1/2	42	Do not graze treated areas or harvest for dairy feed prior to crop maturity.
Forage Grasses, Pasture	Armyworm, Black grass bug, Chinch bugs, Essex skipper, Fall armyworm, Range caterpillars, Range crane fly, Striped grass looper, Thrips, White grubs (green June beetle)	1 1/4 to 1 1/2	14	To control thrips in grasses grown for seed, use high spray pressure to improve penetration into boot. Apply a maximum of 2 applications per year. Allow at least 14 days between applications. Do not allow foraging or cut for hay within 14 days of last application by ground. Aerially treated pastures may be grazed or cut for hay on day of treatment. Carefully mark swaths to avoid over-application Refer to general GRASSHOPPER heading above.
	Grasshoppers			
Rangeland	Black grass bug, Mormon cricket, Range caterpillar, Range crane fly	1/2 to 1 1/4	0	FOR AERIAL APPLICATION ONLY. Apply a maximum of 2 applications per year. Allow at least 14 days between applications. Carefully mark swaths to avoid over application Refer to general GRASSHOPPER heading above.
	Grasshoppers			
Wasteland, Rights-of-Way, Hedgerows, Ditchbanks, Roadsides	Black grass bug, Mormon cricket, Range caterpillar, Range crane fly	1/2 to 1 1/4	14	Apply a maximum of 2 applications per year. Allow at least 14 days between applications. Do not allow foraging or cut for hay within 14 days of last application by ground. Aerially treated areas may be grazed or cut for hay on day of treatment. Carefully mark swaths to avoid over-application Refer to general GRASSHOPPER heading above.
	Grasshoppers			
Garden Beet, Spinach, Swiss Chard	Flea beetles, Harlequin bug, Leafhoppers	1/2 to 1 1/4	7 (garden beet roots)	Treat on a 5 to 7 day schedule.
	Aster leafhopper	1 1/4 to 1 1/2		
	Armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug	1 1/4 to 2 1/2	14 (garden beet tops, spinach, Swiss chard)	
Okra	Corn earworm, Stink bugs	1 1/4 to 2 1/2	3	Treat on a 5 to 7 day schedule.

CROP	INSECT	LBS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ ACRE	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Peanuts	Blister Beetles, Mexican bean beetle	½ to 1¼	14	Observe plant response precautions.
	Alfalfa caterpillar, Bean leaf beetle, Cucumber beetles, Green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Red-necked peanut worm, Three cornered alfalfa hopper, Thrips, Velvetbean caterpillar	1¼		
	Amyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Stinkbugs, Webworms	1¼ to 1¾		
Peas	Whitefringed beetle (adults), cutworms	2½	3 (succulents) 14 (forage) 21 (dried, hay)	State of Washington Only.
	Colorado potato beetle, Leafhoppers	1¼		
	Armyworm	1¼ to 1¾		
	Alfalfa caterpillar, Cutworms, Pea leaf weevil, Pea weevil, Yellowstriped armyworm	1¾		
Potato*, Tomato, Eggplant, Pepper	Alfalfa looper	3	7 (potato) 3 (tomato, eggplant, pepper)	
	Colorado potato beetle, Flea beetles, Leafhoppers	¾ to 1¼		
	European corn borer, Fall armyworm, Lace bugs, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug, Tomato fruit worm, Tomato hornworm, Tomato pinworm	1½ to 2½		
	Cutworms	2½		
*For application to Potatoes via Sprinkler Irrigation Systems refer to "Directions for Use Through Sprinkler Irrigation Systems."				
Prickly Pear cactus	Cochineal scale (crawlers)	2½	1	Apply as needed at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 7 applications per season.
Rice	Armyworm, Chinch bugs, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs	1¼ to 1¾	14 (grain, straw)	CAUTION! May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where these are important resources. Do not use on rice fields in which crayfish and/or catfish farming are included in the cultural practice. DO NOT APPLY PROPANIL HERBICIDES WITHIN 15 DAYS BEFORE OR AFTER APPLICATION OF THIS PRODUCT OR PLANT INJURY WILL RESULT. MISSISSIPPI DELTA & TEXAS CALIFORNIA ONLY: For optimum tadpole shrimp control, apply to water when pest first appears.
	Armyworm, Leafhoppers, Tadpole shrimp	2½		
Sorghums (milo, grain sorghum, and hybrids)	Armyworm, Chinch bugs, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs, Webworms	1¼ to 2¼	21 (grain, fodder) 14 (forage, grazing)	Direct spray into forming heads for optimum insect control. Treat for sorghum midge when 25 to 30 percent of heads have emerged from boot and are in bloom. Repeat application 3 to 5 days later if adults are still active. A third application may be necessary in late planted sorghum or if midge are abundant. For chinch bugs use high gallonage ground application directed at base of plants.
	Sorghum midge, Southwestern corn borer	1¾		
	Cutworms	2¾		
Soybeans	Bean leaf beetle, Cucumber beetles, Green cloverworm, Mexican bean beetle, Velvetbean caterpillar	¾	3 (succulents) 14 (forage) 21 (dried, hay)	DO NOT APPLY A COMBINATION OF THIS PRODUCT AND 2,4-DB HERBICIDES TO SOYBEANS AS CROP INJURY MAY RESULT. Use lower rates for light to moderate populations and smaller instars. Use the higher rates for heavy populations and larger instars.
	Corn earworm	¾ to 1		
	Blister beetles, Grape colaspis, Mexican bean beetle	¾ to 1¼		
	Alfalfa caterpillar, Bean leaf beetle, Cucumber beetles, Green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Three cornered alfalfa hopper, Thrips, Velvetbean caterpillar	1¼		
	Armyworm, cutworms, Fall armyworm, Stink bugs, Webworms	1¼ to 1¾		
	Painted lady (Thistle caterpillar), Saltmarsh caterpillar, Yellowstriped armyworm	2½ to 3		
	Armyworm, Beet leaf beetle, Fall armyworm, Flea beetles, Leafhoppers, Webworms	1¼ to 1¾		
Sugar beets	Cutworms	1¾	28	
	Armyworm, Fall armyworm	1¼ to 2½		
Sunflower	Stem Weevil, Sunflower beetle	1¼ to 2½	60	DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA Do not allow animals to graze on treated crops.
	Cutworms	1¾		
Sweet potato	Sweet potato weevil	9 Tbsps./gal.	7	DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA PREPLANT DIP: Just prior to planting, dip sweet potato cutting in a suspension of this product (9 Tbsps./gal. of water). Apply as a foliar spray as needed.
	Corn earworm, Cucumber beetles, Flea beetles, Sweet potato hornworm, Tortoise beetles	1¼ to 2½		
	Sweet potato weevil	1¼ to 2½		

CROP	INSECT	LBS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ ACRE	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Tobacco	Tobacco flea beetle	2½ Tbsps./gal. or 1¼ lbs. 50 gal. and apply 6 gal./100 sq. yards	0	IN PLANT BEDS: To prevent plant injury, avoid excessive applications.
	Green June beetle grubs	¼ lb./100 gallons		Apply only to areas that larvae have uprooted by sprinkling as a drench with 50 to 100 gallons per 100 square yards.
	Budworms, Fall armyworm, Flea beetles, Hornworms, Japanese beetle, June beetles, Suckfly	1¼ to 2¼		IN FIELDS: Use lower rate on young plants (up to knee height). Use at least 10 gallons of prepared spray per acre. Begin treatments when worms are small. If late season applications are necessary, allow three days before priming or cutting.
Wheat	Cereal leaf beetle	1¼	7 (Forage)	DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA. Do not make more than two applications after grain heads emerge from boot.
	Armyworm, Fall armyworm	1¼ to 1¾	21 (grain)	Application is effective against eggs larvae and adults.

TREE FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

For dilute sprays apply the specified dosage per 100 gallons of water. For concentrate and aerial sprays increase the concentration of CLEAN CROP CARBARYL 80 WDG in the spray mixture to apply an amount per acre equivalent to that in a dilute spray. The optimum spray gallonage will depend on tree size, density and stage of growth. Typical spray gallonages per acre range from 200-300 gallons for dilute sprays, 30-100 gallons for concentrate sprays and 10-25 gallons for aerial sprays. Do not exceed maximum label rate per acre per application.

CROP	LBS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ 100 GALS.	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
APPLE THINNING			Apply 1 full coverage dilute spray between 10 and 25 days after full bloom. If factors such as tree age, variety, nutrition, previous crop, pruning, bloom and degree of set favor excessive fruit thinning with this product, exercise caution to avoid possible yield reduction.
Apples only	¾ to ¾	1	Consult with your County Extension Service or other experts for advice on the proper use of this product. For easily thinned varieties including Cortland, Grimes, Jonathan, McIntosh, Orleans, Rome Beauty, Puritan, Red Delicious, Winesap, Yellow Newton.
	¾ to 1¼		For difficult to thin varieties including Baldwin, Ben Davis, Duchess, Early McIntosh, Golden Delicious, Lady Apple, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Steele Red, Turley, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent and York Imperial.

CROP	INSECT	LBS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ ACRE	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Almond	Peach twig borer, San Jose scale, Fruittree leafroller	1¼	28	Apply in "popcorn" or petal fall stages when the May brood of the peach twig borer begins to hatch or thereafter as needed.
	Navel orangeworm			Time early and mid season applications to correspond to moth flight peaks. Make a late season application at initiation of hull split up to 10% hull split. Do not apply more than 6¼ pounds per acre.
Apples, Pears	Apple aphid, Apple rust mite, Apple sucker, Bagworms, California pearslug (pear sawfly), Codling moth, Eye spotted bud moth, Green fruitworm, Lecanium scales, Lesser appleworm, Lygus bugs, Orange tortrix, Oyster shell scale, Pear leaf blister mite, Pear psylla, Pear rust mite, San Jose scale, Tentiform leafminers, Woolly apple aphid	1 to 1¼	3	WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. To avoid undesired apple thinning, delay use until at least 30 days after full bloom. For psylla control, apply when eggs hatch or young nymphs are present.
	Apple mealybug, Apple aphid, Codling moth, White apple leafhopper	¾		EAST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
	Apple maggot, Apple rust mite, Bag worms, Eastern tent caterpillar, European apple sawfly, Eyespotted bud moth, Forbes scale, Fruittree leafroller, Green fruitworm, Japanese beetle, Lecanium scales, Lesser appleworm, Oystershell scale, Pear psylla, Pear leaf blister mite, Pear rust mite, Periodical cicada, Plum curculio, Redbanded leafroller, Rosy apple aphid, San Jose scale, Tarnished plant bug, Tentiform leafminers, Woolly apple aphid, Yellowheaded fireworm	1¼		To avoid undesired apple thinning, delay use until at least 30 days after full bloom. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present.
Chestnuts	Chestnut weevil	2½ to 3 ¾	14	DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA. Make 4 applications at weekly intervals beginning in late July for adult chestnut weevil control. Last application should be made prior to shuck split.

CROP	INSECT	LBS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ ACRE	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Citrus Fruits (such as grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines, citrus citron, kumquats and hybrids)	Avocado leafroller, California orange dog, Citrus cutworm, Citrus root weevil, Fruittree leafroller, Orange tortrix, Western tussock moth, West Indian sugarcane borer (adults)	1½	5	Do not apply more than 25 pounds of this product per acre per application. Do not apply less than 10 gallons of dilute spray mixture per mature tree. May be mixed with petroleum oils commonly used on citrus.
	Black scale, Brown soft scale, California red scale, Citricola scale, Citrus snow scale, Yellow scale	1 to 1½		
Filbert	Filbert aphid, Filbert leafroller, Filbertworm	1½	14	Apply when leafroller eggs are hatching. Repeat on first appearance of adult filbert moths and again 3 to 4 weeks later.
Olives	Olive scale	1 to 1½	14	Do not exceed 2 applications per year. Do not apply more than 18½ pounds of this product per acre per application
Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines	Apple pandemis, Codling moth, Cucumber beetles, European earwig, Fruittree leafroller, Japanese beetle, June beetles, Lecanium scales, Lesser peachtree borer, Olive scale, Orange tortrix, Oriental fruit moth, Peach twig borer, Periodical cicada, Plum curculio, Redbanded leafroller, San Jose scale, Tarnished plant bug, Tussock moths, Variegated leafroller	1½	3 (peaches) 3 (apricots & nectarines)	Do not apply more than 7½ pounds of this product per acre per application to apricots. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. Spray limbs and trunk thoroughly, weekly during moth flight.
Pecans	Black margined aphid, Fall webworm, Hickory shuckworm, Lesser webworm, Pecan leaf phyloxera, Pecan nut casebearer, Pecan spittlebug, Pecan stem phyloxera, Pecan weevil, Twig girdler, Walnut caterpillar	1¼ to 3	14	Do not apply more than 9 pounds of this product per acre per application.
Pistachios	Navel orangeworm	¾ to 2½	14	Apply dilute volumes of 150 to 300 gallons of mixed spray per acre for full coverage at onset of hull split.
Plums, Prunes, Cherries	Black cherry aphid, Brown soft scale, Cherry fruitworm, Cherry maggot, European earwig, Eyespotted bud moth, Forbes scale, Fruittree leafroller, Green fruitworm, Japanese beetle, Lecanium scales, Lesser peachtree borer, Mealy plum aphid, Oystershell scale, Peach twig borer, Plum curculio, Prune leafhopper, Redbanded leafroller, Rose chafer, San Jose scale, Variegated leafroller	1½	3	Do not apply more than 7½ pounds of this product per acre per application. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For lesser peachtree borer control, spray limbs and tree trunks thoroughly, weekly during moth flight.
	Codling moth, Eastern tent caterpillar, Orange tortrix, Tussock moth	1		
Walnut	Calico scale, European fruit lecanium, Codling moth, Filbertworm, Fruittree leafroller, Frosted scale	¾	14	Apply 1000 gallons of dilute spray per acre for mature trees. For codling moth apply first spray when average cross sectional diameters of developing nuts are ¼ to ½ inch. Repeat during middle or late June as needed. Spray tree trunks to point of run-off.
	European earwig	2½		

SMALL FRUIT CROPS

Recommended dosages refer to pounds of CLEAN CROP CARBARYL 80 WDG per acre. The optimum spray gallonage will depend on plant size, density and stage of growth. Typical spray gallonages per acre range from 100-300 gallons for dilute sprays, 30-100 gallons for concentrate sprays and 10-25 gallons for aerial sprays. Do not exceed maximum label rate per acre per application.

CROP	INSECT	LBS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ ACRE	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Blackberries, Raspberries, Dewberries (including boysenberries and loganberries)	European raspberry aphid, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, leafrollers, Rose chafer, Snowy tree cricket	1½ to 2½	7	CALIFORNIA ONLY
	Omnivorous leafroller, Raspberry sawfly	2½		
Blueberries	Blueberry maggot, Cherry fruitworm, Cranberry fruitworm, European fruit lecanium, Japanese beetle	1½	7	Apply 3 weeks before harvest and repeat as necessary.
Cranberries	Cutworms, Cranberry fireworms, Cranberry fruitworms, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Rose chafer	1½ to 3½	7	CAUTION! May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where these are important resources. Apply in late bloom and as needed at 7 to 10 day intervals.
Grapes	European fruit lecanium, Grape leaf folder, Grape leafhopper, Western grapeleaf skeletonizer, Western yellow-striped armyworm	1½ to 2½	7	Apply before first brood leaf folder larvae emerge from rolls.
	Cutworms, Eight-spotted forester, Grape berry moth, Japanese beetle, June beetles, Orange tortrix, Omnivorous leafroller, Redbanded leafroller, Saltmarsh caterpillar	2½		

CROP	INSECT	LBS. OF THIS PRODUCT/ ACRE	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Strawberries	Flea beetles, Meadow spittlebug, Omnivorous leafier (strawberry fruitworm), Strawberry leafroller, Strawberry weevil	1½ to 2½	7	Carbaryl may injure Early Dawn and sunrise varieties on the Delmarva Peninsula.

TREES AND ORNAMENTALS

For dilute-spray ground applications to trees (including shade trees, shelter belts, forests, plantations, parks, and recreational areas), ornamentals, woody plants and shrubs, apply the specified dosage per 100 gallons of water. For concentrate-spray ground applications, apply the specified dosage per acre in sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage.

For aerial applications to forest trees (including shade trees, shelter belts, plantations, parks, and recreational areas) and commercially grown ornamentals, woody plants and shrubs, apply the specified dosage per acre in sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage. Avoid direct application to lakes, streams and ponds.

CROP	INSECT	AMOUNT OF THIS PRODUCT TO PREPARE		SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
		5 GALS.	100 GALS.	
GROUND APPLICATION: Trees (including shade trees, shelter belts, forests, plantations, parks and recreational areas). Ornamentals (including roses, flowers and other herbaceous plants). Woody Plants and Shrubs. AERIAL APPLICATION: Forest Trees (including shade trees, belts, forests, plantations, parks and recreational areas) and Commercially Grown Ornamentals (including roses, flowers and other herbaceous plants). Woody Plants and Shrubs	Ants, Apple aphid, Armyworm, Azalea leafminer, Bagworms, Birch leafminer, Blister beetle, Boxelder bug, Boxwood leafminer, Brown tail moth, Cankerworms, Catalpa sphinx, Chiggers, Cooley spruce gall aphid, Cutworms, Cypress tip moth, Douglas fir tussock moth, Eastern spruce gall aphid, Elm leaf aphid, Elm leaf beetle, Elm spanworm, Eriophyid mites, European pine shoot moth, Fall armyworm, Flea beetles, Fuller rose beetle, Gall midges, Gall wasps, Green striped maple worm, Grasshoppers, Gypsy moth hornworm weevil, Hackberry nipplegall maker, Holly bud moth, Holly leafminer, Jackpine budworm, Japanese beetle, Jeffrey pine needleminer, Lace bugs, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers, Locust borer, Maple leafcutter, Mealy bugs, Mimosa webworm, Nantucket pine tip moth, Oak leafminers, Oak leaf skeletonizer, Oakworm complex, Oleander caterpillar, Olive ash borer, Orange striped oakworm, Orange tortrix, Periodical cicada, Pine sawfly, Pine spittlebug, Pitch pine tip moth, Plant bugs, Poinsettia psyllids, Puss caterpillar, Redhumped oakworm, Rose aphid, Rose chafer, Roseslug, Saddled prominent, Sawflies, Scale insects, Sowbugs, Spiny elm caterpillar, Springtails, Spruce budworm, Spruce needleminer, Subtropical tip moth, Tent caterpillars, Thorn bug, Walnut caterpillar, Webworms, Western hemlock looper, Western spruce budworm, Willow leaf beetles, Yellow poplar	1 oz.	1½ lbs.	Observe plant response precautions. Apply dilute sprays to obtain thorough coverage of insects, treat trunks, stems and twigs in addition to upper and lower leaf surfaces to control scale plant foliage. For optimum worm control, treat when in early instars. Addition of a sticker may improve residual control. Applications for control of maple leafcutter on sugar maple leafcutter on sugar maple should be made when larvae are in 2nd instar, after mining, and as cases are being formed. Note: Carbaryl injures Boston Ivy. To control the Great basin tent caterpillar on Aspen, make an aerial application using 1½ lb. in fuel oil to make 1 gallon. Apply at rate of 1 gal./acre. Apply when most larvae are in first three instars.
	Ips engraver beetles, Mountain pine beetle, Round headed pine beetle, Western pine beetle	1½ lbs.	25 lbs.	Effective as a preventive treatment only. Repeat annually as required to prevent beetle attacks. Apply 1 gallon of spray per 50 square feet of bark in late May to early July, or prior to beetle attack. Treat tree trunks from ground level up, until trunk diameter is less than 5 inches.
	Elm bark beetle			Apply approximately 20 to 30 gallons of spray mixture for each 50 feet of elm tree for thorough coverage of all bark surfaces on trunk, limbs and twigs.

POULTRY INSECT CONTROL

POULTRY	INSECT	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Game birds, Pigeons, and Turkeys	Chicken mite, Fleas, Lice, Northern fowl mite	For use as a direct spray on birds by: 1. Misting with Electric Fog Machine: Mix ¾ pounds (6 ounces) of this product in 1 gallon of spray. Use 1½ gallons per 1000 hens in cages, on litter or on slatted floors. Repeat in 4 weeks if necessary. 2. Spraying with knapsack or cylinder type compressed air sprayers: Mix ¼ pound (4 ounces) of this product in 5 gallons of spray. Use 1 gallon per 100 hens in cages, on litter or on slatted floors. Repeat in 4 weeks if necessary. Direct mist spraying for chicken mite and fleas in a supplement to spraying roosts and buildings for control of these pests. Do not apply to poultry and game birds within 7 days of slaughter.
POULTRY QUARTERS Roosts and Buildings	Bedbugs, Chicken mites, Fleas, Fowl tick, Darkling Beetle (Lesser mealworms), Lice, Northern fowl mite	Spray roosts and buildings with conventional power spray or knapsack equipment. For chicken mite, fleas and bedbugs, use 5 pounds of this product per 100 gallons of water. For fowl ticks, use 20 pounds of this product per 100 gallons of water. For lesser mealworms, use 62½ pounds per 100 gallons. Spray 1 to 2 gallons per 1000 square feet of wall, bedding, litter or roost surface. Force spray into cracks. Repeat as needed. Avoid spraying of nests, eggs and feeding and watering troughs. Ventilate while spraying. Do not treat premises within 7 days of slaughter.

LAWN, TURF, AND RECREATIONAL AREAS

9 4 10

CROP	INSECT	SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS
Lawn and Turf grasses	Ants, Armyworm, Bluegrass billbug, Centipedes, Chiggers, Chinch bugs, Cutworms, Earwigs, Essex skipper, European chaler, Fall army worm, Fiery skipper, Fleas, Grasshoppers, June beetles, Leafhoppers, Lucerne moth, Millipedes, Mosquitoes, Sod webworm (lawn moths), Sow bugs, Springtails, Ticks, White grubs, Yellowstriped armyworm	<p>Use 4 ounces CLEAN CROP CARBARYL 80 WDG per 1000 square feet (10 1/4 pounds per acre) of turf grass. Make applications in sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage and turf thatch penetration. Repeat treatment as necessary. Do not allow public use of treated areas until sprays have dried.</p> <p>For Armyworm, Cutworms: Fall Armyworm and Sod Webworm Control: Do not irrigate treated areas following insecticide application.</p> <p>For Chinch Bug Control: Treat entire turf grass area rather than just damaged areas. Irrigation of turf grass area before insecticide application will aid in penetration into turf grass.</p> <p>For White Grub Control: Applications should be made when grubs are feeding near the soil surface, usually during late March through May, or July to early September, or as recommended by local Agricultural Extension Service agents. Water or irrigate turf grasses thoroughly soon after treatment.</p>

IMPORTED FIRE ANT CONTROL

SITE	AMOUNT OF THIS PRODUCT		SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
	5 GALS.	100 GALS.	
Cemeteries, and Recreational Areas (including turf, golf courses, and parks) Pastures, Rangeland, Forested Lands, Wastelands	1 1/2 oz.	2 lbs.	Apply a total of 2 gallons of the diluted solution over the surface of each mound or at least 1 quart per 6 inches of mound diameter using a bucket, can or other appropriate equipment. Thoroughly wet mound and surrounding area to a 4 ft. diameter (12 sq. ft.). Do not disturb mounds prior to treatment. Pour solutions from a height of about three feet to give sufficient force to break mound apex and flow into ant tunnels. For best results, apply in cool weather 65-80°F, or in early morning or late evening hours. Repeat application if mound activity resumes after 10 days. Treat new mounds as they appear. Pressurized sprays may disturb the ants and cause migration, reduction in product effectiveness.

MOSQUITO CONTROL

SITE	AMOUNT OF THIS PRODUCT TO PREPARE		SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
	10 GALLONS	100 GALLONS	
Pastures, Rangeland, Yards, Parks, Recreational Areas, Logging Camps, Military Posts and Adjacent Forested Lands or Wastelands.	2 oz.	1 1/4 lbs.	<p>ADULT MOSQUITOES CAUTION! May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where these are important resources. Do not allow public use of treated areas until sprays have dried. OBSERVE BEE CAUTION Apply in sufficient spray gallonage to effectively cover areas to be treated. For optimum control apply in early morning or evening when air is calm and adult mosquitoes are active. Thoroughly cover lower shade tree foliage, shrubbery, flower beds, grass and shaded areas around buildings where adult mosquitoes congregate. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary. Carbaryl injures Boston Ivy.</p>
	1 1/4 lbs.	25 lbs.	For residual control in subtropical regions apply 4 gallons of prepared spray per 2000 square feet of surface areas. Repeat in 3 to 6 months or when necessary. Do not allow public use of treated areas until sprays have dried.

CARBARYL P VDG
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TIONS OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY, AND PLATTE'S, THE MANUFACTURER'S OR SELLER'S TOTAL LIABILITY, SHALL BE FOR DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE COST OF THE PRODUCT.

PEST CONTROL IN AND AROUND BUILDINGS

General Information

NOTE: Staining may occur on certain surfaces such as stucco, brick, cinder block and wood. Therefore, applications of this product to surfaces where noticeable residue or discoloration is objectionable should be avoided. Do not apply to carpets or draperies as staining may occur. Care should be exercised to avoid spotting of wallpaper and fabrics. Do not use this product in commercial food areas of food handling establishments, restaurants, or other places where food is prepared or processed. Do not use in serving areas while food is exposed. Do not allow public use of treated areas until sprays have dried.

Indoors

CRICKETS, FIREBRATS, SILVERFISH: Mix 1½ oz. of this product per gallon of water and apply as a fine, low pressure (20 psi) spot spray or as crack and crevice application to areas where these pests hide, such as baseboards, storage areas, closets, around water pipes, doors and windows, behind and under refrigerators, cabinets, sinks, stoves, dishwashers, hot water heaters, the underside of shelves, drawers, and similar areas. **ANTS:** Mix 4 oz. this product per gallon of water. Apply to ant trails, around doors and windows and other places where ants enter premises.

COCKROACHES: Efficacy varies with species sensitivity. This product is generally not highly effective in controlling German cockroaches. However, the following may be controlled with the rates as stated. American roach, Australian roach, Brown roach, Smoky brown roach, and others. Mix 4 oz. this product per gallon of water and apply as a fine, low pressure (20 psi) spot spray or as crack and crevice application to areas where these pests hide, such as baseboards, storage areas, closets, around water pipes, doors and windows, behind and under refrigerators, cabinets, sinks, stoves, dishwashers, hot water heaters, the underside of shelves, drawers, and similar areas.

BROWN DOG TICKS AND FLEAS: Mix 1½ oz. this product per gallon of water and thoroughly spray infested areas such as pet beds and resting quarters, nearby cracks and crevices, between and under cushions and upholstered furniture, along and behind baseboards, window and door frames and other areas where these pests may be present.

CENTIPEDES, EARWIGS, MILLIPEDES, AND SCORPIONS: Mix 1½ oz. this product per gallon of water and apply around water pipes, doors and windows, and other places where these pests may enter premises. Spray baseboards, storage areas, garages, carports, basements and other areas where these pests are found.

BEEES AND WASPS: Mix 3 oz. this product per gallon of water and thoroughly spray nest and entrance and surrounding areas where insects alight. It is generally advisable to spray the nests in the evening when insects are less active and have returned to the nest. For best results, check nest carefully one or two days after spraying to ensure complete kill, then remove and destroy nest to prevent emergence of newly hatched insects.

CARPENTER ANTS: Mix 1½ oz. this product per gallon of water and apply to ant trails, around doors and windows and other places where ants enter premises. Where possible, apply this product directly to ant nest or infested wood.

SPIDERS: Mix 1½ oz. this product per gallon of water and apply to infested baseboards, window and door frames, corners, pipes, storage areas, attics and under eaves. Make spot applications to other areas which these pests may crawl.

Outdoors

PERIMETER TREATMENT: Residual spray for control of ants, bees and wasps, brown dog ticks, carpenter ants, centipedes, cockroaches, crickets, earwigs, firebrats and silverfish, fleas, millipedes, scorpions, and spiders. Mix 9 oz. this product per 50 gallons of water (1 oz. per 5½ gallons), and apply via power spray or other spray method.

To help prevent infestations of buildings by the above pests, outside perimeter treatment should be in a band 6 to 10 feet wide and confined to shrub beds, foundation plantings and lawn or soil areas immediately adjacent to the structure. Direct application to structures should be minimal and restricted to cracks and crevices and other areas where insects tend to congregate.

NOTICE

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ELIMINATE ALL RISKS INHERENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT. CROP INJURY, INEFFECTIVENESS, OR OTHER UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS WEATHER CONDITIONS, PRESENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF PLATTE, THE MANUFACTURER OR SELLER. IN NO CASE SHALL PLATTE, THE MANUFACTURER OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. ALL SUCH RISKS SHALL BE ASSUMED BY THE BUYER.

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