

BORE & WORM SPRAY

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated:

JAN 05 1986

INSECTICIDE

For the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
Registered for the pesticide
Classified under EPA Reg. No.

34874-26

Controls numerous Borers and Worms, including Dogwood Borers, Peach Tree Borers, Elm Bark Beetles, Ash Borers, Lilac Borers, Orangestriped Worms, Yellow neck caterpillar and other pests of Ornamental Plants and Trees.

To be applied only by or under the supervision of pest control operators, public health organizations, and other trained personnel responsible for insect control programs.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Chlorpyrifos (0,0-diethyl 0-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl) phosphorothioate) 12.0%
Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent 21.5%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 65.9%

Contains 1 pound of chlorpyrifos per gallon.

E.P.A. Registration No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans

CAUSES EYE IRRITATION

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED

Do Not Take Internally • Do Not Get in Eyes, on Skin or Clothing • Wash Thoroughly After Handling
Wash Contaminated Clothing Before Reuse • Avoid Breathing Vapors and Spray Mist • Avoid Spraying Food Crops • Keep Away From Food, Feedstuffs, and Domestic Water Supplies • Keep Container Closed
Handle Concentrate in a Ventilated Area

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If Swallowed: Do not induce vomiting. Contains aromatic petroleum solvent. Call a physician immediately. If On Skin: In case of contact, remove contaminated clothing and immediately wash skin with plenty of soap and water. If in Eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.

Note to Physician: Chlorpyrifos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. Atropine only by injection is an antidote.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

COMBUSTIBLE

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

Environmental Hazards

Borer worm spray is toxic to fish, birds and other wildlife. Do not apply directly to water. 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 plants. Protective information may be obtained from your Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service.

E.P.A. Est. No. 34874-TX-1

NET CONTENTS: 1/2 GALLON

MANUFACTURED BY:



RI 12, BOX 12020
TYLER, TEXAS 75708

USE DIRECTIONS

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

Pests of Ornamentals: Use **ROKER SPRAY** insecticide to treat flowers, shrubs, vines, shade and flowering trees, and evergreens found to be infested with the pests listed in the following table. Dilute **ROKER SPRAY** with water according to directions given in the table and apply using suitable hand or power spray equipment in a manner to provide complete and uniform coverage. For best results apply a wetting spray to both upper and lower leaf surfaces and infested limbs and trunk areas. Attempt to penetrate dense foliage but avoid overspraying to the point of excessive runoff. Treat when pests appear and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals if needed. **NOTE:** Do not use on azaleas, camellias, poinsettias, rose bushes, or variegated ivy, because of possible injury to these plants.

- Dogwood Borer:** Apply **ROKER SPRAY** to the trunks and lower limbs of dogwood trees when the adults begin to emerge. Consult your State Agricultural Experimental Station or Extension Service specialist for proper time to treat in your area. Mix at the rate of one gallon of DUREBAN 1-2 in 100 gallons of water and apply uniformly to trees as a coarse low pressure spray.

- Peach Tree Borer:** Apply **ROKER SPRAY** to the trunk and lower limbs of the trees. Prunus in water as a trunk spray before newly formed larvae enter the tree. Apply as a coarse low pressure spray. Thoroughly wet all trunk areas from ground level to the highest limbs. Consult your State Agricultural Experimental Station or Extension Service specialist for proper time to treat in your area.

NOTE: Mosquitoes coming to rest on areas treated for control of turf and ornamental plant pests will be killed for varying periods of time after treatment depending on exposure of treated areas to weather conditions.

Attention (Lawn and Ornamental Plant Pests): Keep children and pets off treated areas until spray has dried. Keep out of lawn and garden fishpools and other bodies of water.

- Native Elm Bark Beetle:** Prevention of Overwintering. To prevent the adult beetle from overwintering in uninfested trees and to reduce beetle populations in disease free areas apply **ROKER SPRAY** insecticide as a 0.5% mixture of chlorpyrifos in water to the bottom 5 feet of the trunk. Wet the trunk thoroughly but do not spray to runoff. Care should be taken to apply the spray right to the base of the root flare. Applications can be made with either a backpack mist blower or a hydraulic pressure sprayer from ground level to the canopy. Prevent feeding on high value Elm trees. To reduce the heavy and brown feeding on infested trees deemed to be high value apply 6 to 8 chlorpyrifos water spray to the tree canopy. Application should be made in the spring or early summer using a sprayer that will give thorough coverage to the tree canopy.

DOSAGES and DILUTIONS for USE on ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Pests Controlled		Amount of ROKER SPRAY in Water to Make		
		3 gallons	10 gallons	100 gallons
Aphids	Mites	1 fl oz	3 1/2 fl oz	2 pints
Bagworms	Orangestriped oakworm			
Eastern tent caterpillar	Spittlebugs			
Fall webworm	Whiteflies			
Grasshoppers	Yellownecked caterpillar			
Cutworms	Mimosa webworm	2 fl oz	6 1/2 fl oz	2 quarts
Leafhoppers	Redhumped caterpillar			
Mealybugs	Thrips (exposed)			
Ash borer	Scale crawlers	4 fl oz	12 1/2 fl oz	4 quarts
Lilac borer	Oak lecanium			
Dogwood borer	Pine needle			
	Tea			
	White peach			
Peach tree borer		11 1/2 fl oz	38 1/2 fl oz	12 quarts

Equivalent to 4 ounces of chlorpyrifos per 100 gallons

Equivalent to 8 ounces of chlorpyrifos per 100 gallons

Equivalent to 1 pound of chlorpyrifos per 100 gallons

Equivalent to 3 pounds of chlorpyrifos per 100 gallons

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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: 16 OZ bottle: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other approved state and local procedures.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: 55 GALLON DRUM: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other

NOTE: Mosquitoes coming to rest on areas treated for control of fruit and ornamental plant pests will be killed for varying periods of time after treatment. Depending on exposure of treated areas to weathering conditions.

Attention (Lawn and Ornamental Plant Pests): Keep children and pets off treated areas until spray has dried. Keep out of lawn and garden, ashpits and other hot lines of water.

Native Elm Bark Beetle: Prevention of Overwintering. To prevent the adult beetle from overwintering in uninfected trees and to reduce beetle populations in disease-free areas, apply **POKER SPRAY** insecticide as a 0.5% mixture of chlorpyrifos in water to the bottom 5 feet of the trunk. Wet the trunk thoroughly, but do not spray to runoff. Care should be taken to apply the spray right to the base of the trunk. Applications can be made with either a backpack blower or a hydraulic pressure sprayer from ground level up to the canopy. Prevention of Bark and Twig Feeding in High Value Elm Trees. To reduce the bark and twig feeding on infected trees deemed to be high value, apply 1.5% chlorpyrifos water spray to the tree canopy. Application should be made in the spring or early summer using a sprayer that will get through canopy to the trunk.

DOSAGES and DILUTIONS for USE on ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Pests Controlled		Amount of POKER SPRAY in Water to Make		
		3 gallons	10 gallons	100 gallons
Aphids	Mites	1 fl oz	32 fl oz	2 pints
Bagworms	Orangestriped oakworm			
Eastern tent caterpillar	Spittlebugs			
Fall webworm	Whiteflies			
Grasshoppers	Yellow-necked caterpillar			
Cutworms	Mimosa webworm	2 fl oz	64 fl oz	2 quarts
Leafhoppers	Redhumped caterpillar			
Mealybugs	Thrips (exposed)			
Ash borer	Scale crawlers	4 fl oz	128 fl oz	4 quarts
Lilac borer	Oak lecanium			
Dogwood borer	Pine needle Tea White peach			
Each tree borer		11.6 fl oz	38.4 fl oz	12 quarts

Equivalent to 4 ounces of chlorpyrifos per 100 gallons

†† Equivalent to 8 ounces of chlorpyrifos per 100 gallons

††† Equivalent to 1 pound of chlorpyrifos per 100 gallons

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NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes 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 abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.