

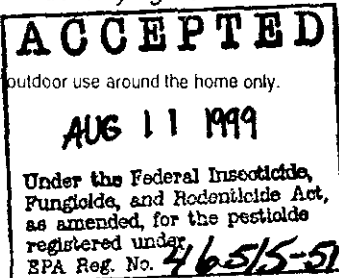
Dursban[®] Insect Spray

[Controls wood destroying pests including termites.

Controls pests around homes, trees, shrubs, ornamental plants, lawns and gardens.

Controls fleas & ticks in yard and around homes.

Also controls armyworms, carpenter ants, fire ants, ticks, wood-destroying beetles and other listed insects]



For outdoor use around the home only.

Active Ingredient:	
Chlorpyrifos	12.6%
*Other Ingredients:	87.4%
[TOTAL	100.0%]

[Contains 1 pound of chlorpyrifos per gallon.] *Contains aliphatic and aromatic petroleum solvents. Dursban[®] is a registered trademark of Dow Agro Sciences.]

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING See back [panel] [booklet] for additional precautionary statements. [Read entire label.]

NET CONTENTS 1 QUART [(946 mL)]

OPTIONAL MARKETING LANGUAGE AND DIRECTION FOR A GENERAL USE PRODUCT

[IMPORTANT: To avoid damage or poor results, carefully read and follow all directions and precautionary statements.]

[STOP. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USE]

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

[GENERAL INFORMATION:] This product is a concentrate designed to be diluted for use as a spray to control pests around houses [, and on trees, shrubs, ornamental plants and lawns]. Do not allow spray to contact food, feedstuffs or water supplies. Remove pets before spraying. Do not allow adults, children or pets on treated areas until spray has dried. Keep out of fish pools or other bodies of water.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: Apply as a coarse spray using a tank sprayer or hose-end sprayer. For tank sprayers, first add approximately half of the water needed to the spray tank. Then add the recommended amount of this product. Close the tank and shake for 5 - 10 seconds. Then add the remaining water slowly. For hose-end sprayers, follow the manufacturers directions on the sprayer.

NOTE: 1 fl. oz. = 2 Tablespoons = 6 Teaspoons = 29.6 mL

OUTDOOR SURFACES [OUTDOORS]

Apply to outdoor surfaces of buildings, porches, window frames, doorways, foundations, eaves, patios, garages, and around refuse dumps, garbage cans and garbage areas, and other areas where pests congregate. Repeat treatment as needed to maintain effectiveness.

BAND TREATMENT: To control Ants, Beetles, Boxelder Bugs, Carpenter Ants, Centipedes, Clover Mites, Cockroaches (American, Smokey Brown), Crickets, Earwigs, Elm Leaf Beetles, Fleas, Millipedes, Scorpions, Silverfish, Sowbugs, Spiders, Springtails and Ticks: Mix 1 fl. oz. in 3 gallons of water per 300 sq. ft. Use a band treatment to help prevent infestation of buildings. Treat a band of soil 6 - 10 feet wide around buildings, and

also building foundations to a height of 2 - 3 feet where pests are active and likely to find entrance. Thoroughly and uniformly wet the band area. For Scorpions, remove lumber, firewood and other materials which serve as hiding places, and treat areas beneath and adjacent to infested areas.

OUTSIDE SURFACES: To control Ants, Bees, Beetles, Boxelder Bugs, Carpenter Ants, Carpenter Bees, Centipedes, Clover Mites, Cockroaches, Crickets, Earwigs, Elm Leaf Beetles, Fleas, Flies, Homets, House Flies, Millipedes, Mosquitoes, Scorpions, Silverfish, Sowbugs, Spiders, Springtails, Ticks, Wasps and Yellow Jackets: Mix 1 pint in 3 gallons of water per 300 sq. ft. Thoroughly and uniformly wet the band area. For Scorpions, remove lumber, firewood and other materials which serve as hiding places, and treat areas beneath and adjacent to infested areas.

To control Fleas & Ticks (American Dog Tick, Brown Dog Tick, Cattle Fever Tick, Deer Tick, Gulf Coast Tick, Lone Star Tick): Mix 1 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water per 100 sq. ft. Treat perimeter of building by applying spray under shrubbery, in and around ground cover surrounding the building, and in and around patios. Treat perimeter of yard where grass and other ground cover plants grow that are likely areas for fleas and ticks to hide. Spray all surfaces to be treated until wet, but do not create runoff. Prior to and following treatment, areas where fleas and ticks hide, such as weeds and high grasses, should be kept trimmed. Rodents also serve as hosts for fleas and ticks. Rock and wood piles, and other rodent habitats should be removed or reduced. Key months for deer tick control are April through November in most parts of the U.S. For specific timing of application in your geographic area, contact your local extension service. NOTE: To be used as an area spray only. DO NOT USE ON PETS OR HUMANS. Pets and children should be removed from the area to be treated and not allowed to return until spray has dried. [People and pets should be kept off the area to be treated and not allowed to return until spray has dried.]

WOOD-INFESTING INSECTS [-OUTDOORS]: Mix 5 1/3 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water per 100 sq. ft. Use to control wood-infesting insects around homes and other buildings. To treat small areas, apply by brushing or spraying the diluted spray evenly on wood surfaces. For large areas, use a coarse, low pressure spray, avoiding dripping and runoff. Suitable protective clothing should be worn in confined or overhead areas to prevent exposure to eyes and skin. The use of eye protection, protective

PM of 46515-51 08/11/99 page 1 of 8

head covering, chemical resistant gloves and footwear, a long-sleeved shirt and long pants or coveralls are recommended. Do not permit contact with treated surfaces until spray has dried. Treated confined areas, such as detached garages, under porches and decks, should be ventilated during and immediately following application before the areas are re-occupied.

For Beetles (Furniture, Deathwatch, False Powderpost, Longhorned, Powderpost, and Appletwig Borers), Carpenter Ants (and other wood-infesting Ants) and Carpenter Bees: Spray infested areas or areas likely to be infested, such as wood surfaces, voids and channels in damaged wood, spaces between wooden members of a structure, and between wood and foundations. Applications may be made to inaccessible areas by drilling and then injecting the solution with a tank sprayer. *For Ants,* spray around doors and windows and other places where these ants may enter or crawl and hide. Also treat cracks and crevices or openings into wall voids or other areas where these ants may be present. Do not spray into electrical outlets or utilities. *For Bees,* spray or inject into holes and tunnels already made by the bees with a tank sprayer, or spray onto localized areas where carpenter bees are beginning to build tunnels into the wood.

For Termites: Spray localized areas of structures, including voids and channels in damaged wood, in spaces between wooden members of a structure and between wood and foundations where infestation is likely to occur. Treatment of localized areas is intended to kill workers and winged reproductive forms of termites in the treated areas and to provide temporary protection from infestation. This type of treatment is not intended to substitute for soil treatment or mechanical alteration to control subterranean termites.

LAWNS

To control Ants (including foraging Fire Ants), Armyworms (Beet, Fall, Yellowstriped), Centipedes, Chinch Bugs, Clover Mites, Crickets, Cutworms, Earwigs, Fiery Skippers, Grasshoppers, Greenbugs, June Beetles, Leafhoppers, Lucerne Moths, Millipedes, Mites (Clover, Formula Grass, Winter Grain), Mosquitoes, Sowbugs, and Springtails: Mix 3 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Apply as a coarse, low pressure spray. For best results, apply when lawns are moist. Spray when pests first appear. Repeat as needed.

To control Fleas, Ticks and Chiggers: Mix 3 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Spray until wet, but before runoff occurs.

Also treat hedges, shrubbery and other lawn perimeter areas. **DO NOT APPLY TO PETS OR HUMANS.**

To control European Crane Flies: Mix 4 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water per 1,000 sq. ft.

To control Turfgrass Weevils (Hyperodes): Mix 6 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Apply to problem areas in mid-April and again in mid-May or as recommended by your local Cooperative Extension Service.

To control White Grubs (Black Turfgrass, Ataenius, European Chafer, Southern Masked Chafer, Japanese Beetle Larvae): Mix 6 - 12 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Apply when grubs are young and actively feeding near the surface, usually in late July or early August, or as recommended by your local Cooperative Extension Service. For best results, water treated area with 1/2 to 1 inch of water immediately after spraying.

To control Bluegrass Billbugs: Mix 3 - 12 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Apply early in season when adults first appear. Retreat as needed.

To control Fire Ant mounds: Mix 1 fl. oz. per gallon of water per mound. Gently sprinkle over surface of mound using a sprinkler can. Thoroughly wet mound and surrounding area to a diameter of 4 ft. For best results, apply in cool weather (65 - 80° F) or in early morning or late evening. Treat new mounds as they appear. Pressurized sprays may disturb the ants and cause migration.

To control Sod Webworms: Mix 3 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Delay watering and mowing treated areas for 12 - 24 hours after treatment.

ORNAMENTALS (outdoors)

To control pests listed below on flowers, shrubs, evergreens, vines, shade and flowering trees, and other ornamental plants. Apply as a coarse spray, completely wetting both upper and lower surfaces of foliage, and limb and trunk areas. Penetrate foliage, do not create excessive runoff. Treat when pests first appear and repeat at 7 - 10 day intervals, if needed. Do not use during drought conditions, or extremely hot or cold weather. **DO NOT USE ON AZALEAS, CAMELLIAS, POINSETTIAS, ROSE BUSHES, OR VARIEGATED IVY.**

To control Adelgids (Cooley and Eastern Spruce Galls, Pine Bark), Ants (including foraging Fire Ants), Aphids (Apple, Chrysanthemum, Cottonwood, Elm Leaf, Peach, Rose, Spirea, Wool-

ly), Armyworms (Fall, Yellowstriped), Bagworms, Boxelder Bugs, Cankerworms, Catalpa Sphinx, Chiggers, Citrus Mealybugs, Elm Spanworms, Fall Webworms, Grasshoppers, Green Fruitworms, Hornworms, Jackpine Budworms, Juniper Webworms, Katydid, Lace Bugs, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers, Maple Leafcutters, Mites (Clover, Red Spider, Southern Red), Oleander Caterpillars, Orange Tortrix, Periodical Cicada, Plant Bugs, Psyllids, Poplar Tentmakers, Puss Caterpillars, Rose Chafers, Sawflies (Pine, Pin Oak, Redheaded), Sowbugs, Spittlebugs, Spring Elm Caterpillars, Springtails, Spruce Budworms, Tent Caterpillars (Eastern, Western, Forest), Thornbugs, Walnut Caterpillars, Western Spruce Budworms, Whitellus and Yellownecked Caterpillars: Mix 1/3 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water. *For Bagworms,* apply when insects are in crawler stage. *For Leafrollers,* apply before leaves are tightly rolled. *For Maple Leafcutters,* apply to larvae as cases are being formed. Do not treat Sugar Maple Trees intended for maple syrup production. *For Spider Mites,* when large numbers of eggs are present, make a second application 3 to 5 days in south or 5 to 7 days in north after initial treatment to control newly hatched pests.

To control Armyworms (Beet), Beetles (Fuller Rose, Native Elm Bark), Cutworms, Leafhoppers, Mahogany Webworms, Mealybugs, Mimosa Webworms, Moths (Brown-tail, Cypress Tip, Douglas Fir Tussock, European Pine Shoot, Gypsy, Holly Bud, Nantucket Pine Tip, Pandora, Pitch Pine Tip, Subtropical Pine Tip, Tussock), Oakworms (California, Orange Striped, Red-humped), Redhumped Caterpillars, Thrips (exposed) and Weevils (Blackvine, Yellow Poplar, Pine Reproduction): Mix 2/3 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water. *For Bark Beetles,* to reduce twig and branch feeding, make applications in spring or early summer. *For Gypsy Moths,* treat trunks and foliage. *For Blackvine Weevils,* spray in late afternoon.

To control Beetles (Cottonwood Leaf, Elm Leaf, Flea, Willow Leaf): Mix 2/3 - 1 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water.

To control Borers (Clearwing Moth: Ash, Dogwood, Lesser Peachtree, Lilac, Oak, Rhododendron; Metallic Wood: Bronze Birch, Flatheaded Appletree, Twined Chestnut), Longhorned Beetles (Locust, Red Oak), Cranberry Girdler Larvae, Leafminers, Needleminers (Jeffrey Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Spruce) and Scale Crawlers (Cottony-cushion, Cottony-maple, Euonymus, Fletcher, Florida Wax, Golden Oak, Hemispherical, Lecanium, Magnolia, Oak Kermes, Oystershell, Pine Needle, San José, Tea, White Birch): Mix 1 1/3 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water. *For*

Borers, spray trunks and lower limbs of trees and shrubs when adults emerge (consult local extension office for treatment time). For *Cranberry Girdler Larvae*, Spray base of plants. Water immediately after application. Treat after egg laying in early summer.

To control *Borers (Cottonwood, Peachtree)*: Mix 4 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water. For *Peachtree Borers*, apply as a trunk spray before larvae enter trees. Thoroughly wet all bark areas from ground level to scaffold limbs.

To control *Beetles (Cottonwood Leaf, Elm Leaf, Flea, Fuller Rose, Native Elm Bark, Willow Leaf)*: Mix 5 1/3 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water. For *Beetles* as a preventive treatment, spray main trunk of trees in early spring or when threat of attack exists from nearby infested trees. For infested trees, apply when damage occurs but before adult beetles begin to emerge. To prevent *Native Elm Bark Beetles* from wintering over in uninfested trees, apply to the bottom 9 feet of the trunk. Thoroughly wet trunk but not to runoff. Apply right to base of root flare. Apply from spring through early fall.

To control *Beetles (Ambrosia, Anobiidae, Black Turpentine, European Elm Bark, Japanese, June, Southern Pine, Spruce) and Carpenter Ants*: Mix 10 2/3 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water. For *Beetles* as a preventive treatment, apply to trunks of trees in early spring or when threat of attack exists from nearby infested trees. For infested trees, spray when damage occurs, but before adults emerge.

FRUIT & NUT TREES

Treat the entire tree with spray to runoff. Use higher rate of application for greater infestations. Mow or beat down blooming weed cover to reduce hazard to bees, or spray late in the evening to allow the spray to dry by morning when bees return. Consult your local extension service for recommended times to treat for listed pests.

APPLES: To control *Apple Aphids, Apple Maggots, Codling Moths, European Apple Sawflies, Eyespotted Bud Moths, European Corn Borers, Fruit Leafrollers, Green Fruitworms, Lesser Appleworms, Obliquebanded Leafrollers, Orange Tortrix, Pandemis Leafrollers, Oriental Fruit Moths, Periodical Cicada, Plum Curculio, Redbanded Leafrollers, Rose Apple Aphids, San José Scales, Tarnished Plant Bugs, Tufted Apple Budmoths, Variegated Leafrollers, Woolly Apple Aphids and Dogwood Borers*: Mix

2 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water. Make no more than 8 applications per season. Do not apply within 28 days of harvest. Do not make last 2 applications closer than 21 days apart. For *Apple Aphids*, spray every 10 - 14 days to prevent infestation. For *Dogwood Borers*, apply to trunk of tree.

WALNUTS: To control *Codling Moths, Walnut Husk Flies and Walnut Scales*: Mix 2 2/3 fl. oz. with one gallon of water. Make only 1 dormant/delayed dormant application and no more than 2 foliar applications per season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Best results are obtained with winter sanitation (mummy nuts are removed) and target pests are regularly monitored.

FILBERTS: To control *Eyespotted Bud Moths, Filbert Aphids, Filbert Leafrollers, Filbertworms, Obliquebanded Leafrollers, Omnivorous Leaf Tiers and Winter Moths*: Mix 2 - 3 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water. Make no more than 3 foliar applications per season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

PECANS: To control *Black Pecan Aphids, Hickory Shuckworms, Pecan Leaf Scorch Mites (use to prevent infestation), Pecan Nut Casebearer, Phylloxera spp. (use 2 applications 7 - 10 days apart beginning at bud swell and ending by early leaf extension), Fall Webworms and Spittlebugs*: Mix 1 1/3 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water. Make no more than 5 applications per season. Do not apply within 28 days of harvest. For *Pecan Scorch Mites*, apply to prevent infestation. For *Phylloxera spp.*, make first application at beginning of bud swell and second at early leaf extension (about 7 - 10 days apart).

SOUR CHERRIES: To control *Borers (American Plum, Lesser Peachtree, Pacific Flatheaded, Peach Twig, Peachtree, Shot-hole), Climbing Cutworms, Green Fruitworms, Leafrollers (Fruit-tree, Obliquebanded, Pandemis, Redbanded), Lesser Appleworms, Tarnished Plant Bugs, Moths (Eyespotted Bud, Mineola), Scales (European Fruit Lecanium, San José) and Stink Bugs*: Mix 1 1/3 - 2 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water.

To control *Blackcherry Aphids, Cherry Fruit Flies, Plum Curculio and Rose Chafers*: Mix 2 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water. Make no more than 8 applications per season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

SWEET CHERRIES: To control *Borers (Lesser Peachtree, Greater Peachtree, American Plum)*: Mix 2 - 4 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water. Apply to tree trunks and lower limbs. Avoid contact with foliage as premature leaf drop may result. Make second

application 2 weeks after the first and a third application after harvest. Consult your local extension service for treatment times in your area. Make only 3 applications per year. Do not apply within 6 months of harvest.

Dormant or delayed dormant spray for control of *San José Scales, Peach Twig Borers and Climbing Cutworms*: Mix 1 2/3 - 3 1/3 fl. oz. with 1/2 - 1 pint of petroleum oil recommended for dormant use in 5 gallons of water. Use oil recommended by local extension service. Third application after harvest can be substituted for a dormant or delayed dormant spray. Spray entire tree using a coarse spray to runoff.

NECTARINES & PEACHES: To control *Peachtree Borers*: Mix 4 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water. Apply as a spray to trunk and lower limbs, before newly hatched borers enter trees. Do not spray fruit. Make only 1 application per season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

DORMANT SPRAY - TREE PESTS

Mix 1 - 2 fl. oz. with 7 1/2 - 15 fl. oz. of petroleum spray oil and 3 gallons of water. Use a petroleum spray oil recommended by local extension service for dormant use. Spray entire tree to point of run-off. Do not apply during cold or dry conditions, as spray may penetrate bark and cause bud damage or drop. Apply only when soil is moist and twigs are not desiccated. Make only one application during dormant season.

APPLES: To control *Rosy Apple Aphids, San José Scales, Lygus, Pandemis Leafrollers, Climbing Cutworms*.

PEARS: To control *San José Scales, Climbing Cutworms, Pear Psylla Adults*.

PLUMS, PRUNES: To control *San José Scales, Mealyplum Aphids, Climbing Cutworms, Peach Twig Borers*.

ALMONDS, PEACHES, NECTARINES: To control *San José Scales, Peach Twig Borers, Climbing Cutworms*.

CITRUS FRUIT TREES

Do not apply when temperature exceeds 95° F. Highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment. Do not apply when bees are visiting the area. Apply in late evening or early morning (when bees are not actively foraging) to allow spray to dry before bees visit the treated areas.

GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, ORANGES & OTHER CITRUS FRUITS: To control *Aphids, Katydid, Lepidopterous Larvae (Cutworms, Fruittree Leafroller, Orange Tortrix, Western Tus-*

sock Moth, Citrus Thrips, Mealybugs) and Scale Insects (Black Scale, Brown Soft Scale and California Red Scale, Snow Scale, Chaff Scale): Mix 1/3 - 1/2 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water. Do not use with other products. Do not make more than 2 applications per fruit year or more than 6 fl. oz. of this product per 1,000 sq. ft. per fruit year. Do not make the second application within 30 days of the first application. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Do not mix this product with other pesticides, fertilizers, or chemicals. Do not apply during periods of extreme temperature or drought.

GRAPES (grown east of the Rocky Mountains): *To control Grape Root Borers:* Mix 1 1/3 fl.oz per 1/2 gallon of water per vine. Apply as a soil treatment just before the pest emerges from the ground. Contact your local Cooperative Extension Service for recommended application times. Apply to soil surface around the base of each vine to a diameter of about 4 ft. Do not allow spray to contact fruit or foliage. Do not apply more than once per season or within 35 days of harvest.

STRAWBERRIES: *To control Strawberry Bud Weevils:* Mix 3 fl. oz. with 3 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft. For pre-bloom use only. Apply as a foliar spray when buds first appear and again 10 - 14 days later. Do not apply after berries start to form or are present. Do not apply during high temperatures or drought. Do not make more than two applications per season or apply within 21 days of harvest.

MINT: *To control Cutworms:* Mix 3 - 6 fl. oz. with 3 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Apply as a foliar spray during May and June when pests are present. For best results, sprinkle treatment areas with about 1 inch of water immediately after application. Do not apply more than once per growing season or within 90 days of harvest.

To control Mint Root Borers: Mix 6 fl. oz. with 3 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Apply as a post-harvest treatment only. For best results, sprinkle treatment areas with about 1 inch of water immediately after application. Make only one post-harvest application per season.

ONIONS: *To control Onion Maggots:* Mix 1/2 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water per 100 linear feet of row. Apply as an in-furrow drench. Incorporate [mix] into soil to a depth of 1 - 2 inches. Do not apply

more than once per year.

CAULIFLOWER: *To control Root Maggots:* Mix 1/2 fl.oz in 1 gallon of water per 100 linear feet of row. Apply as an in-furrow drench to a 4 inch wide band over each row at planting. For transplanted crops, apply to base of plants immediately after planting. Do not apply to foliage. Incorporate [mix] into soil to a depth of 1 - 2 inches. Do not apply more than 6 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. Do not apply more than once per season or within 30 days of harvest.

BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGE, CHINESE CABBAGE, COLLARDS, KALE, KOHLRABI AND TURNIPS: *To control Root Maggots:* Mix 1/2 fl.oz in 1 gallon of water per 100 linear feet of row. Apply as an in-furrow drench to a 4 inch wide band over each row at planting. For transplanted crops, apply to base of plants immediately after planting. Do not apply to foliage. Incorporate [mix] into soil to a depth of 1 - 2 inches. Do not apply more than 7 1/2 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. Do not apply more than once per season or within 30 days of harvest.

RADISHES: *To control Root Maggots:* Mix 1/2 fl.oz in 1 gallon of water per 100 linear feet of row. Apply as an in-furrow drench to a 4 inch wide band over each row at planting. For transplanted crops, apply to base of plants immediately after planting. Do not apply to foliage. Incorporate [mix] into soil to a depth of 1 - 2 inches. Do not apply more than 8 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. Do not apply more than once per season.

RUTABAGAS: *To control Root Maggots:* Mix 1/2 fl.oz in 1 gallon of water per 100 linear feet of row. Apply as an in-furrow drench to a 4 inch wide band over each row at planting. For transplanted crops, apply to base of plants immediately after planting. Do not apply to foliage. Incorporate [mix] into soil to a depth of 1 - 2 inches. Do not use rutabaga tops for food or feed purposes after treatment. Do not apply more than 5 1/2 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. Do not apply more than once per season.

ASPARAGUS: *To control Cutworms, Asparagus Aphids and Asparagus Beetles:* Mix 1 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water per 200 sq. ft. Use only in Midwest and Pacific Northwest States. Apply as a foliar spray. For cutworms, apply when soil is moist and worms are active on or near the surface. Applications may be made during the fern stage to control asparagus aphids and asparagus beetles. Do not apply more than 5 1/2 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. Do not apply more than one pre-harvest application per season or apply within one day of harvest. Do not make more than two

post-harvest applications during the fern stage.

SWEET CORN

Pre-plant Soil Incorporation Treatment: To control Cutworms and symphylans, mix 3 - 6 fl. oz. with 3 gallons of water and apply to 1,000 sq. ft. of soil surface.

To control billbugs, Flea Beetle Larvae, Grubs, Seed Corn Maggots, Seed Corn Beetles and Wireworms, mix 6 fl. oz. with 3 gallons of water and apply to 1,000 sq. ft. of soil surface.

To control Lesser Cornstalk Borer and Corn Rootworm Larvae, mix 9 fl. oz. with 3 gallons of water and apply to 1,000 sq. ft. of soil surface. Immediately incorporate [mix] spray into the top 2 to 4 inches of soil.

Cultivation Time Treatment: To control Corn Rootworm Larvae, mix 3 fl. oz. with 3 gallons of water and apply to 1,000 sq. ft. Apply to soil at base of plants and to row sides. Incorporate [mix] into soil. For best results, apply when cultivating and eggs are about to hatch.

Post-emergence Treatment: Treat when pests become a problem. On corn less than 6 inches tall, apply in a 9 - 12 inch band over the row. On corn taller than 6 inches, apply directly to base of plants. Do not apply within 35 days before harvest. Do not apply more than a total of 22 fl. oz. of this product per 1,000 sq. ft. per season. Do not apply in combination with any herbicide.

To control Grasshoppers, mix 3/4 - 1 1/2 fl. oz. with 3 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft.

To control Armyworms, Aphids, Corn Rootworm Adults, Webworms, Western Bean Cutworms, mix 1 1/2 - 3 fl. oz. with 3 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft.

To control Cutworms, Lesser Cornstalk Borers and Common Stalk Borers, mix 3 - 4 1/2 fl. oz. with 3 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft.

To control Billbugs and Flea Beetle Adults, mix 3 - 4 1/2 fl. oz. with 12 - 15 gallons of water and apply to 1,000 sq. ft.

To control Chinch Bugs, mix 1 1/2 - 3 fl. oz. with 12 - 15 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft.

For Cutworms, Webworms, Western Bean Cutworms, Armyworms, Aphids, European and Southwestern Corn Borers, Grasshoppers, Lesser Cornstalk Borers, Corn Rootworm Adults, Corn Earworms and Common Stalk Borers, apply as a broadcast spray. For Cutworms, apply when soil is moist and worms

are active on or near surface. If ground is dry, cloddy or crusty, incorporate [mix] spray into soil or effectiveness will be reduced. For *Webworms*, shallow incorporate [mix] into soil immediately after application. For *first-generation European Corn Borers*, apply directly to corn whorls when damage first appears. For *second-generation European Corn Borers*, apply when pests become a problem with a second application 10 - 14 day later, if needed.

PEANUTS: Do not use on drought stressed plants within 3 days following watering. Do not make more than one application per season. Do not apply more than 6 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

To control *Lesser Cornstalk Borers*: Mix 3 - 6 fl. oz. with 3 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Apply to the base of plants in an 8 - 10 inch band.

To control *Armyworms, Corn Earworms, Cutworms, Leafhoppers, Mites, Rednecked Peanutoworms and Thrips*: Mix 1 1/2 - 3 fl. oz. with 3 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Apply to the base of plants in an 8 - 10 inch band.

To control *Velvetbean Caterpillars and Green Cloverworms*: Mix 3/4 - 1 1/2 fl. oz. with 3 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Apply as a foliar spray.

SWEET POTATOES: To control *Conoderus Wireworms, Systena Flea Beetles and Sweet Potato Flea Beetles*: Mix 6 fl. oz. with 3 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Apply as a pre-plant soil incorporation [mix]. Incorporate [mix in] to 4 - 6 inches. Do not make more than one application per season. Do not apply within 125 days of harvest.

SUNFLOWERS

Pre-plant Incorporation Treatment: For control of *Cutworms*, mix 3 - 6 fl. oz. with 3 gallons of water and apply to 1,000 sq. ft. of soil surface. Immediately incorporate [mix] into top 2 - 4 inches of soil.

Post-emergence Treatment: To control *Sunflower Beetle Larvae and Adults, Stem Weevils, Sunflower Moths, Banded Sunflower Moths, Woollybears and Seed Weevils*, mix 1 1/2 - 2 fl. oz. with 3 gallons of water applied to 1,000 sq. ft. For *Stem Weevils*, apply within 5 - 7 days after adult weevils appear. For *Sunflower Moths*, apply during first 5% of bloom stage, and make a second application in 7 days, if needed.

To control *Cutworms*, mix 3 - 4 1/2 fl. oz. with 3 gallons of water

and apply to 1,000 sq. ft. For *cutworms*, make second application in 7 to 10 days, if needed.

To control *Grasshoppers*, mix 1 1/2 fl. oz. with 3 gallons of water and apply to 1,000 sq. ft. Apply as a broadcast spray to thoroughly cover entire plant.

For all pests, additional applications can be made in 7 to 10 day intervals, if needed. Do not apply more than 13 1/2 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. per season. Do not apply within 42 days of harvest.

Optional Marketing Language And Directions For A Wood-Infesting Insect Product

OPTIONAL MARKETING CLAIMS

Kills [controls] wood and home infesting pests, including carpenter ants, carpenter bees, termites, and wood infesting beetles • Kills [controls] carpenter ants, carpenter bees, termites, beetles and other wood infesting insects • Kills [controls] wood destroying insects • For use around foundations, outside buildings, porches, wood piles, wooden fences, and decks • Protects your home from invading carpenter ants • Long lasting control • Protects your home from invading pests • For use on outside surfaces • For use on outside surfaces (as a perimeter treatment) • Also kills scorpions

Dursban Insect Spray kills carpenter ants and other wood infesting insects where they hide. For best control, use this product to kill visible pests and as a perimeter treatment to prevent future infestations.

Dursban Insect Spray is highly effective against carpenter ants, carpenter bees, termites and other wood infesting insects. This formula kills on contact and can be used as a perimeter treatment to prevent future infestations.

STOP! READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USE. DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

PRECAUTIONS: People and pets should not be allowed to

contact treated areas until spray has dried. Do not use on pets.

HOW TO USE

This product is a concentrate designed to be diluted for use as a spray to control pests around houses [, and on trees, shrubs, ornamental plants and lawns]. Using a tank sprayer or hose-end sprayer, apply as a coarse spray. Repeat treatment as needed to maintain effectiveness. Do not spray into electrical outlets or utilities. Do not allow spray to contact food, feedstuffs or water supplies. Remove pets before spraying. Keep out of fish pools or other bodies of water.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING. For tank sprayers, first add half of the water needed to the spray tank. Then add the recommended amount of product. Close the tank and shake for 5 - 10 seconds. Then slowly add the remaining water. For hose-end sprayers, follow the manufacturers directions on the sprayer.

NOTE: 1 fl. oz. = 2 Tablespoons = 6 Teaspoons = 29.6 mL

OUTDOOR SURFACES

[Use to control wood-infesting insects around homes and other buildings.] Treat outdoor surfaces of buildings, porches, window frames, doorways, foundations, eaves, patios, garages, and around refuse dumps, garbage cans and garbage areas, and other areas where pests are found.

For Carpenter Ants, Termites*, Wood Infesting Beetles & Other Wood Infesting Insects - Mix 5 1/3 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water to treat 100 sq. ft. When treating small areas, apply by brushing or spraying the diluted spray evenly on wood surfaces. For large areas, use a coarse, low pressure spray, avoiding dripping and run-off.

Suitable protective clothing should be worn in confined or overhead areas to prevent exposure to eyes and skin. The use of eye protection, protective head covering, chemical resistant gloves and foot-wear, a long-sleeved shirt and long pants or coveralls are recommended.

Treated confined areas, such as detached garages, under porches and decks, should be ventilated during and immediately following application before the areas are re-occupied.

For Carpenter Ants and other Wood-infesting Ants, Carpenter

Bees and Beetles (Furniture, Deathwatch, False Powderpost, Long-horned, Powderpost, and Appletwig Borers): Spray infested areas or areas likely to be infested, such as wood surfaces, voids and channels in damaged wood, spaces between wooden members of a structure, and between wood and foundations. *For Carpenter Ants,* spray around doors and windows and other places where ants may enter or crawl and hide. Also treat cracks, crevices and openings into wall voids or other areas where ants may be found. *For Carpenter Bees:* Spray holes and tunnels already made by the bees. Also spray areas where bees are beginning to damage [attack] wood.

For Termites:* Spray localized areas of structures, including voids and channels in damaged wood, in spaces between wooden members of a structure and between wood and foundations where infestation is likely to occur. Treatment of localized areas is intended to kill workers and winged reproductive forms of termites in the treated areas and to provide temporary protection from infestation.

TIPS FOR TREATING CARPENTER ANTS

1. The best way to control carpenter ants is to locate their nest and spray it directly. To help locate nest, watch the ants to see where they go. Nests outside [outdoors] can be found in trees, old wood piles, decks, stumps, fences and adjacent buildings.
2. Common nest sites in the home include under cabinets and dishwashers, around pipes, attics, leaky roofs and doors, wall voids and garage door jams.
3. To keep pests from entering your home, spray the outside surfaces of screens, doors, window frames or wherever these insects may enter.
4. To prevent future infestations [damage]:
 - Treat the outside of your home's foundation and treat your yard [with products registered for these uses [such as . . .]].
 - Trim all trees and bushes [shrubs] so that the branches do not touch the [your] house. Carpenter ants often travel into homes via [from] branches.
 - Fix leaky roofs and plumbing. Carpenter ants need a moist environment to establish a colony and typically nest in softened decayed wood.
 - Seal openings in living trees and remove dead trees and

wood piles - they attract carpenter ants.

TIPS TO REDUCE THE RISK OF TERMITES

In addition to using this product to spot treat for termites, there are some important steps you can take to reduce the risk of getting termites:

- Eliminate any sources of moisture for termites (any areas that remain moist inside and outside the home)
- Remove any food sources (any direct wood to ground contact)
- Apply a pre-treatment when building a new home
- Have a regular termite inspection
- Apply Chemsico Insect Bait A around your home, following all package instructions. [Apply a product registered for termite perimeter treatment around your home.]

***USE OF THIS TYPE OF PRODUCT TO CONTROL [KILL] TERMITES SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A SUBSTITUTE FOR SOIL TREATMENT OF SUBTERRANEAN TERMITES DONE BY A PROFESSIONAL PEST CONTROL OPERATOR.**

AS A BAND TREATMENT: *To control Ants, Beetles, Boxelder Bugs, Carpenter Ants, Centipedes, Clover Mites, Cockroaches (American, Smokey Brown), Crickets, Earwigs, Elm Leaf Beetles, Fleas, Millipedes, Scorpions, Silverfish, Sowbugs, Spiders, Springtails and Ticks:* Mix 1 fl. oz. in 3 gallons of water to treat 300 sq. ft. Use a band treatment to keep insects from entering your buildings. Spray a band of soil 6 - 10 feet wide around buildings, and also spray the foundations with a 2 - 3 foot high band. Thoroughly and evenly wet the area. *For Scorpions,* carefully remove stacks of firewood, lumber, and other materials where scorpions like to hide (be sure to wear work gloves.) Other places scorpions like to hide are in rocks, compost piles and similar areas. Treat beneath and next to the infested areas. When directly treating scorpions, stand at a safe distance and thoroughly cover the pests. If you live in areas where scorpions are common, always shake out your shoes, gloves, clothing, and sleeping bag before using them.

For Other Outdoor Insects [Pests]

OUTSIDE SURFACES

For Ants, Bees, Beetles, Boxelder Bugs, Centipedes, Clover Mites, Cockroaches, Crickets, Earwigs, Elm Leaf Beetles, Fleas, Flies, Hornets, Houseflies, Millipedes, Mosquitoes, Scorpions, Silverfish, Sowbugs, Spiders, Springtails, Ticks, Wasps and Yellow Jackets: Mix 1 pint in 3 gallons of water to treat 300 sq. ft. Thoroughly and uniformly wet the band area. *For Scorpions,* carefully remove stacks of firewood, lumber, and other materials where scorpions like to hide (be sure to wear work gloves.) Other places scorpions like to hide are in rocks, compost piles and similar areas. Treat beneath and next to the infested areas. When directly treating scorpions, stand at a safe distance and thoroughly cover the pests. If you live in areas where scorpions are common, always shake out your shoes, gloves, clothing, and sleeping bag before using them.

For Fleas & Ticks (American Dog Tick, Brown Dog Tick, Cattle Fever Tick, Deer Tick, Gulf Coast Tick, Lone Star Tick): Mix 1 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water to treat 100 sq. ft. Treat around the outside of building by spraying under shrubbery, in and around the surrounding ground cover, and in and around patios. Treat the outer edges of your yard where grass and other ground cover grow. Spray all surfaces to be treated until wet, but stop before run-off occurs. Always keep weeds and high grasses trimmed. [Rodents also carry fleas and ticks.] Rock and wood piles, and other rodent hiding places should be removed or reduced. Key months for deer tick control are April through November in most parts of the U.S. For specific timing of application, in your geographic area, contact your local extension service. NOTE: Use this product as an area spray only. **DO NOT USE ON PETS OR HUMANS.** People and pets should be kept off the area to be treated and not allowed to return until spray has dried.

LAWNS

For Ants (including foraging Fire Ants), Armyworms (Bout, Fall, Yellowstriped), Centipedes, Chiggers, Chinch Bugs, Clover Mites, Crickets, Cutworms, Earwigs, Fiery Skippers, Fleas, Grasshoppers, Greenbugs, June Beetles, Leafhoppers, Lucerne Moths, Millipedes, Mites (Clover, Formula Grass, Winter Grain), Mosquitoes, Sod Webworms, Sowbugs, Springtails and Ticks: Mix 3 fl. oz. in one gallon of water to treat 1,000 sq. ft. Apply as

6 of 8

a coarse, low pressure spray. For best results, apply when lawn is moist. Spray when pests first appear. Repeat as needed. For Fleas, Ticks and Chiggers: Spray until wet, but before run-off occurs. Also treat hedges, shrubbery and around the edge of the lawn. **DO NOT APPLY TO PETS OR HUMANS.** For Sod Webworms: Delay watering and mowing treated areas for 12 - 24 hours after treatment.

For European Crane Flies: Mix 4 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water to treat 1,000 sq. ft.

For Turfgrass Weevils (*Hyperodes*): Mix 6 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water to treat 1,000 sq. ft. Apply to problem areas in mid-April and again in mid-May or as recommended by your local Cooperative Extension Service.

For White Grubs (*Black Turfgrass, Ataenius, European Chafer, Southern Masked Chafer, Japanese Beetle Larvae*): Mix 6 - 12 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water to treat 1,000 sq. ft. Apply when grubs are young and actively feeding near the surface, usually in late July or early August, or as recommended by your local Cooperative Extension Service. For best results, water treated area with 1/2 to 1 inch of water immediately after spraying.

For Bluegrass Billbugs: Mix 3 - 12 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water to treat 1,000 sq. ft. Apply early in season when adults first appear. Repeat as needed.

For Fire Ant mounds: Mix 1 fl. oz. with one gallon of water to treat each mound. Gently sprinkle over surface of mound using a watering can. Thoroughly wet mound and 4 ft. around the mound. For best results, apply in cool weather (65 - 80°F) or in early morning or late evening. Treat new mounds as they appear. Pressurized sprays may disturb the ants and cause migration.

ORNAMENTALS (outdoors)

To control pests listed below on flowers, shrubs, evergreens, vines, shade and flowering trees, and other ornamental plants. Apply as a coarse spray, completely wetting both upper and lower surfaces of leaves, and limb and trunk areas. Penetrate foliage, do not create excessive run-off. Treat when pests first appear and repeat at 7 - 10 day intervals, as needed. Do not use during drought conditions, or extremely hot or cold weather. **DO NOT USE ON AZALEAS, CAMELLIAS, POINSETTIAS, ROSE BUSHES, OR VARIEGATED IVY.**

For Adelgids (*Coolley and Eastern Spruce Galls, Pine Bark*), Ants (*including foraging Fire Ants*), Aphids (*Apple, Chrysanthemum,*

Cottonwood, Elm Leaf, Peach, Rose, Spirea, Woolly), Armyworms (*Fall, Yellowstriped*), Bagworms, Boxelder Bugs, Cankerworms, *Catalpa Sphinx, Chiggers, Citrus Mealybugs, Elm Spanworms, Fall Webworms, Grasshoppers, Green Fruitworms, Homworms, Jackpine Budworms, Juniper Webworms, Katydid, Lace Bugs, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers, Maple Leafcutters, Mites (Clover, Red Spider, Southern Red), Oleander Caterpillars, Orange Tortrix, Periodical Cicada, Plant Bugs, Psyllids, Poplar Tentmakers, Puss Caterpillars, Rose Chafers, Sawflies (Pine, Pin Oak, Redheaded), Sowbugs, Spittlebugs, Spring Elm Caterpillars, Springtails, Spruce Budworms, Tent Caterpillars (Eastern, Western, Forest), Thornbugs, Walnut Caterpillars, Western Spruce Budworms, Whiteflies and Yellownecked Caterpillars*: Mix 1/3 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water. For Bagworms, apply when insects are in crawler stage. For Leafrollers, apply before leaves are tightly rolled. For Maple Leafcutters, apply to larvae as cases are being formed. Do not treat Sugar Maple Trees intended for maple syrup production. For Spider Mites, when large numbers of eggs are present, make a second application 3 to 5 days in south or 5 to 7 days in north after initial treatment to control newly hatched pests.

For Armyworms (*Beet*), Beetles (*Fuller Rose, Native Elm Bark*), Cutworms, Leafhoppers, Mahogany Webworms, Mealybugs, Mimosa Webworms, Moths (*Browntail, Cypress Tip, Douglas Fir Tussock, European Pine Shoot, Gypsy, Holly Bud, Nantucket Pine Tip, Pandora, Pitch Pine Tip, Subtropical Pine Tip, Tussock*), Oakworms (*California, Orange Striped, Redhumped*), Redhumped Caterpillars, Thrips (*exposed*) and Weevils (*Blackvine, Yellow Poplar, Pine Reproduction*): Mix 2/3 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water. For Bark Beetles, to reduce twig and branch feeding, make applications in spring or early summer. For Gypsy Moths, treat trunks and foliage. For Blackvine Weevils, spray in late afternoon.

For Beetles (*Cottonwood Leaf, Elm Leaf, Flea, Willow Leaf*): Mix 2/3 - 1 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water.

For Borers (*Clearwing Moth: Ash, Dogwood, Lesser Peachtree, Lilac, Oak, Rhododendron; Metallic Wood: Bronze Birch, Flat-headed Appletree, Twolined Chestnut*), Longhorned Beetles (*Locust, Red Oak*), Cranberry Girdler Larvae, Leafminers, Needleminers (*Jeffrey Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Spruce*) and Scale Crawlers (*Cottonyushion, Cottonymaple, Euonymus, Fletcher, Florida Wax, Golden Oak, Hemispherical, Lecanium, Magnolia, Oak Kermes, Oystershell, Pine Needle, San José, Tea, White*

Birch): Mix 1 1/3 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water. For Borers, spray trunks and lower limbs of trees and shrubs when adults emerge (consult your local Cooperative Extension Service for treatment time). For Cranberry Girdler Larvae, spray base of plants. Water immediately after spraying. Treat after egg laying in early summer.

For Cottonwood and Peachtree Borers: Mix 4 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water. For Peachtree Borers, apply as a trunk spray before larvae enter trees. Thoroughly wet all bark areas from ground level to scaffold limbs.

For Beetles (*Cottonwood Leaf, Elm Leaf, Flea, Fuller Rose, Native Elm Bark, Willow Leaf*): Mix 5 1/3 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water. For Beetles as a preventive treatment, spray main trunk of trees in early spring or when threat of attack exists from nearby infested trees. For infested trees, apply when damage occurs but before adult beetles begin to emerge. To prevent Native Elm Bark Beetles from wintering over in uninfested trees, apply to the bottom 9 feet of the trunk. Thoroughly wet trunk but not to run-off. Apply right to base of root flare. Apply from spring through early fall.

For Beetles (*Ambrosia, Anobiidae, Black Turpentine, European Elm Bark, Japanese, June, Southern Pine, Spruce*) and Carpenter Ants: Mix 10 2/3 fl. oz. with 1 gallon of water. For Beetles as a preventive treatment, apply to trunks of trees in early spring or when threat of attack exists from nearby infested trees. For infested trees, spray when damage occurs, but before adults emerge.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS FOR BOTH OPTIONS.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. **Storage:** Store in original container, in a locked storage area out of the reach of children and pets. Do not store above 100°F for extended periods of time. **Disposal:** Do not reuse empty container. Wrap in several layers of newspaper and dispose of in trash.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING: Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes substantial, but temporary, eye injury. May cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wear eye protection when handling. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Handle in a well ventilated area. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep away from food, feed and water supplies. This product may cause skin sensitization reactions in certain individuals.

First Aid

If Swallowed: Call physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Do not induce vomiting due to aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum solvents. Drink a large quantity of milk, egg white, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Do not give anything by mouth to a convulsing or unconscious person. **If in Eyes:** Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention immediately. **If on Skin:** Wash with plenty of soap and warm water. Get medical attention if irritation persists. **If Inhaled:** Remove victim to fresh air. Get medical attention immediately. **Note to Physician:** Chlorpyrifos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. Atropine, by injection only, is the preferable antidote. Oximes, such as 2-PAM/protopam, may be therapeutic if used early, however, use only in conjunction with atropine.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to birds, fish and aquatic invertebrates. Birds feeding in treatment area may be killed. Clean up spilled product to reduce exposure to wildlife. Do not apply directly to water. Drift and run-off from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. 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.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

NOTE: Buyer assumes all responsibility for safety and use

not in accordance with directions.

Questions or Comments? Call 800-332-5553

Made in the USA for Celex, Division of United Industries Corporation, P.O. Box 15842, St. Louis, Mo 63114-0842

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[Bracketed Text] = Optional Language

8
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8