



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Morris Gaskins
Micro Flo Company
P.O. Box 772099
Memphis, TN 38117-2099

NOV 12 1999

Subject: Carbaryl 2 Flowable
EPA Registration No. 51036-123
Amendment dated October 22, 1999
Label amendments as per the GDE dated August 6, 1999.

Dear Mr. Gaskins:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable provided that you make the labeling changes indicated below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:

1. The preharvest intervals (PHIs) for the following crops must be corrected:

Under the crops "Cucumber, Melons, Pumpkin, Squash" you must remove the statement "Preharvest interval-0 days". It is correctly stated immediately below this statement.

Peanuts- 14 day PHI

Sweet Potato- 7 day PHI

Apples- 3 day PHI.

Apples, Pears- 3 day PHI

Filberts, Pecans, and Walnuts- all have a 14 day PHI.

Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums, Prunes, Cherries- all have a 3 day PHI.

Cranberries and Blueberries- have a 7 day PHI.

Submit two copies of your final printed labeling with the corrections specified above before you release the product for shipment. A copy of the labeling stamped "Accepted With Comments" is enclosed for your records. If you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact me at (703) 308-9397.

Sincerely,

George Tompkins

George Tompkins, Ph.D., Entomologist
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards To Humans And Domestic Animals

CAUTION

May be harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing spray. Do not take internally. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

ANTIDOTE STATEMENT: Atropine sulfate is highly effective as an antidote.

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 overatropinization. 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 unless organophosphate intoxication is also suggested.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- 1. Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- 2. Waterproof gloves
- 3. Shoes plus socks
- 4. Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- 1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- 2. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR HOMEOWNERS

1. Wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes plus socks and household latex or rubber gloves when mixing and applying this product.
2. Wear a hat and eye protection when making overhead applications.
3. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide soaks clothing. Change clothing as soon as possible after use.
4. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As with any pesticide product, wash hands thoroughly immediately after handling and before eating, smoking or using the toilet.
5. Do not allow children or pets to contact treated area until sprays have dried.

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. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from area treated. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

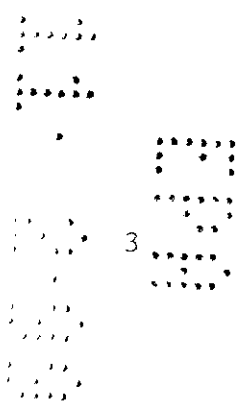
This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Do not use when value of bees as pollinators is more important than insect control. Before applying, warn beekeepers to locate hives beyond bee flight range until 1 week after application or to take equally effective precautions.

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.

DIRECTIONS FOR HOMEOWNER USE

Apply when air is calm to avoid drift and contact with eyes and skin. Start spraying at the farthest corner of the treatment area and work backward to avoid contact with wet surfaces. Allow spray to dry in treated areas before reentering. For trees taller than 10 feet, consider hiring a licensed professional. Spray thoroughly to wet upper and lower leaf surfaces, stems and branches. Do not repeat applications more than once a week.



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 and restricted-entry intervals. 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:

- 1. Coveralls
- 2. Waterproof gloves
- 3. Shoes plus socks
- 4. Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENT

The requirement 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, pets, and other unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

CHEMIGATION PROHIBITION

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

STORAGE: Store in original container only, in cool, dry, locked area out of reach of children and animals. Do not store in areas where temperature frequently exceed 100 degrees F. Carbaryl may be

used following exposure to several freeze thaw cycles. In case of minor spills, or leaks, clean up immediately. Soak up with sand, earth or other suitable material.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

APPLICATIONS

Shake all containers prior to use. Do not reuse empty containers of measuring devices for other purposes. Apply when insects or damage appear. Repeat as necessary to maintain control, unless spray interval is specified.

PLANT RESPONSE PRECAUTIONS: Carbaryl injures Boston Ivy, Virginia Creeper, and maidenhair fern. During early season, it may also injure Virginia and sand pines.

VEGETABLE CROPS

All dosages refer to teaspoonfuls per gallon of water. Do not exceed maximum dosage rate.

ASPARAGUS:

Asparagus beetle, Grasshoppers - 4 to 8 tsps/gal. Apache cicada, Asparagus beetle - 8 to 16 tsps/gal.

Pre-Harvest Interval: 1 day.

Do not apply more than 3 times to spears. Do not treat more than once every 3 days to spears.

Do not apply more than 2 times to ferns (after harvest of spears). Do not apply more than once every 7 days to ferns after harvest of spears.

The total number of applications is 3 prior to harvest with 2 additional applications to ferns only.

BEANS, Fresh and Dried (snap, navy and kidney)

Peas, Fresh and Dried

Cowpeas:

Blister beetles, Mexican bean beetle - 2 to 4 tsps/gal.

Alfalfa caterpillar, Bean leaf beetle, Cucumber beetles, Flea beetles, Green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Three cornered alfalfa hopper, Thrips, Velvetbean caterpillar, Western bean cutworms - 4 tsps/gal.

Armyworm, Cutworms, European corn borer, Fall armyworm, Grasshoppers, Tarnished plant bug, Webworms - 4 to 6 tsps/gal. Corn earworm, Cowpea curculio, Lima bean pod borer, Lygus bugs, Stink bugs - 8 tsps/gal.

Pre-Harvest Interval - 3 days for succulents, 21 days for dried, 14 days for forage and 21 days for hay.

Do not treat more than 4 times per crop.

Do not treat more than once every 7 days.

BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGE, CARROTS, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY, CHINESE CABBAGE, COLLARDS, DANDELION, ENDIVE (Escarole), GARDEN BEET (roots and tops), HANOVER SALAD, HORSERADISH, KALE, KOHLRABI, LETTUCE (head and leaf), MUSTARD GREENS, OKRA, PARSNIPS, PARSLEY, RADISHES, RUTABAGAS, SALSIFY, SPINACH, SWISS CHARD, TURNIPS (roots and tops): Flea beetles, Harlequin bug, Leafhoppers - 2 to 4 tsps/gal. Aster leafhopper, Grasshoppers, Lygus bugs, Spittlebugs - 4 to 6 tsps/gal. Armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Imported cabbage worm, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug - 4 to 8 tsps/gal.

Pre-Harvest Intervals:

3 days - broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, kohlrabi, okra.

7 days - garden beets (roots), carrots, horseradish, radish, parsnip, rutabaga, salsify, turnips (roots).

14 days - chinese cabbage, collards, kale, lettuce (head and leaf), endive, celery, dandelion, parsley, spinach, swiss chard, hanover salad, rhubarb, garden beets (tops), turnips.

Do not treat more than 3 times per crop.

Do not treat more than once every 7 days.

CORN (Sweet only):

Armyworm, Chinch bug, Corn earworm, Corn rootworm adults, European corn borer, Fall armyworm, Flea beetles, Grasshoppers, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Sap beetles, Southwestern corn borer - 4 to 8 tsps/gal.

OBSERVE BEE CAUTION. For insects attacking silks and ears, apply at 3 to 6 day intervals starting when first silks appear and continuing until silks begin to dry. Optimum timing and good coverage are essential for effective control. Western bean cutworm 8 tsps/gal. Treat when infestation averages 15% and at 90 to 100% tassel emergence. Treatment after 100% silk emergence will reduce effectiveness.

Pre-Harvest Intervals:

2 days for ears, 14 days for forage, 48 days for fodder.

Do not treat more than 4 times per crop.

Do not treat more than once every 3 days.

CUCUMBER, MELONS, PUMPKIN, SQUASH:

Pickleworm, Melonworm - 2 to 4 tsps/gal. Cucumber beetles, Flea beetles, Grasshoppers, Leafhoppers, Squash bugs - 4 tsps/gal.
Pre-harvest interval - 0 days.

Pre-Harvest Intervals: 3 days.

Do not treat more than 3 times per crop.

Do not treat more than once every 7 days.

POTATO, TOMATO, EGGPLANT, PEPPER, PEANUTS:

Bean leaf beetle, Blister beetles, Colorado potato beetle, Cucumber beetles, Flea beetles, Green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Mexican bean beetle, Red-necked peanutworm, Three cornered alfalfa hopper, Thrips, Velvetbean caterpillar - 4 tsps/gal.

Alfalfa caterpillar, Armyworm, Corn earworm, Grasshoppers, Pea leaf weevil, Pea weevil, Webworms, Yellowstriped armyworm - 6 tsps/gal.
European corn borer, Fall armyworm, Lace bugs, Stink bugs, Tarnished plant bug, Tomato hornworm, Tomato pinworm - 4 to 8 tsps/gal.

Cutworms, Whitefringed beetle adults - 6 to 8 tsps/gal.

Pre-Harvest Intervals:

3 days - tomato, eggplant, pepper and peanuts.

7 days - potato.

Do not treat more than 3 times per crop.

Do not treat more than once every 7 days.

SWEET POTATO:

Corn earworm, Cucumber beetles, Flea beetles, Grasshoppers, Sweet potato hornworm, Tortoise beetles - 4 to 8 tsps/gal. NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA. Apply as a foliar spray as needed.

Yellowstriped armyworm - 8 tsps/gal.

Sweet potato weevil - 4 to 8 tsps/gal. Full coverage is essential.

Use lower rate on young plants and higher rate on mature plants.

Pre-harvest interval - 0 days.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

All dosages refer to teaspoonsful per gallon of water. Use sufficient spray gallonage to obtain thorough coverage. (Six teaspoons equal one fluid ounce).

APPLE THINNING:

Apply 1 full coverage dilute spray between 10 to 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 Carbaryl 2 Flowable, exercise caution to avoid possible yield reduction.

APPLES ONLY:

1 to 2 tsps/gal. Pre-harvest interval - 1 day. For easily thinned varieties including Cortland, Grimes, Jonathan, McIntosh, Orleans, Rome Beauty, Puritan, Red Delicious, Winesap, Yellow Newton. 2 to 4 tsps/gal. 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.

ALMOND:

Peach twig borer, San Jose scale, Fruittree leafroller - 4 tsps/gal. Apply in "popcorn" or petal fall stages and again when the May brood of the peach twig borer begins to hatch or thereafter as needed.

Navel orangeworm - 4 tsps/gal. Time early and mid season applications to correspond to moth flight peaks. Make a late season application at initiation of hull split or up to 10% hull split.

APPLE, PEARS:

Apple aphid, Apple maggot, Apple mealybug, Apple rust mite, Apple sucker, Bagworms, California pearslug (pear sawfly), Codling moth, Eastern tent caterpillar, European apple sawfly, Eyespotted bud moth, Forbes scale, Fruittree leafroller, Green fruitworm, Japanese beetle, Lecanium scales, Lesser appleworm, Orange tortrix, Oystershell scale, Pear leaf blister mite, Pear psylla, Pear rust mite, Periodical cicada, Red-banded leafroller, Rosy apple aphid, San Jose scale, Tarnished plant bug, Tentiform leafminers, White apple leafhopper, Woolly apple aphid, Yellowheaded fireworm - 4 tsps/gal - Pre-harvest interval - 1 day. 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. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present.

BLACKBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, DEWBERRIES (boysenberries and loganberries), GRAPES, STRAWBERRIES:

European fruit lecanium, European raspberry aphid, Grape leafhopper, Grape leafroller, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers, Meadow spittlebug, Omnivorous leaf-tier (strawberry fruitworm), Rose chafer, Snowy tree cricket, Strawberry weevil, Western grapeleaf skeletonizer, Western yellowstriped armyworm - 4 to 8 tsps/gal. Cutworms, Eight spotted forester, Grape berry moth, Japanese beetle, June beetle, Omnivorous leafroller, Orange tortrix, Raspberry sawfly, Redbanded leafroller, Saltmarsh

caterpillar - 8 tsps/gal. Apply before first brook leaffolder larvae emerge from rolls.

NOTE: For strawberries, carbaryl may injure Early Dawn and Sunrise varieties on the Delmarva Peninsula.

Pre-Harvest Intervals: 7 days.

Do not treat more than 4 times per crop.

Do not treat more than once every 7 days.

BLUEBERRIES:

Blueberry Maggot, Cherry fruitworm, Cranberry fruitworm, European fruit lecanium, Japanese beetle - 6 tsps/gal. Apply 3 weeks before harvest and repeat as necessary. Pre-harvest interval - 0 days.

CITRUS FRUITS (grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines, citrus citron, kumquats, and hybrids):

Avocado leafroller, California orangedog, Citrus cutworm, Citrus root weevil, Fruittree leafroller, Orange tortrix, Western tussock moth, Western Indian sugarcane borer (adults) - 4 tsps/gal.

Black scale, Brown soft scale, California red scale, Citricola scale, Citrus snow scale, Yellow scale - 3 to 4 tsps/gal.

Pre-harvest interval - 5 days. Do not apply less than 10 gallons of dilute spray mixture per mature tree. May be mixed with petroleum oils commonly used on citrus.

CRANBERRIES:

Cutworms, Cranberry fireworms, Cranberry fruitworm, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, Rose chafer - 6 to 12 tsps/gal. Pre-harvest interval - 1 day.

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.

FILBERTS: Filbert aphid, Filbert leafroller, Filbertworm - 4 tsps/gal. Pre-harvest interval - 0 days. Apply when leafroller eggs are hatching. Repeat on first appearance of adult filbert moths and again 3 to 4 weeks later.

APRICOTS, CHERRIES, NECTARINES, PEACHES, PLUMS, PRUNES:

Apple pandemis, Black cherry aphid, Brown soft scale, Cherry fruitworm, Cherry maggot, Cucumber beetles, European earwig, Eyespotted bud moth, Forbes scale, Fruittree leafroller, Green fruitworm, Japanese beetle, June beetles, Lecanium scales, Lesser peachtree borer, Mealy plum aphid, Olive scale, Oriental fruit moth, Oystershell scale, Peach twig borer, Periodical cicada, Plum curculio, Prune leafhopper, Redbanded leafroller, Rose chafer, San Jose scale, Tarnished plant bug, Variegated leafroller - 4 tsps/gal.

Codling moth, Eastern tent caterpillar, Orange tortrix, Tussock moth - 3 to 4 tsps/gal. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For lesser peachtree borer control, spray limbs and tree trunks thoroughly, weekly, during moth flight. Pre-harvest interval - 1 day, cherries, peaches, plums and prunes; 3 days, apricots and nectarines.

PECANS:

Black margined aphid, Fall webworm, Hickory shuckworm, Lesser webworm, Pecan leaf phylloxera, Pecan nut casebearer, Pecan spittlebug, Pecan weevil, Twig girdler, Walnut caterpillar - 4 to 10 tsps/gal. Pre-harvest interval - 0 days.

WALNUT:

Calico scale, Codling moth, European fruit lecanium, Filbertworm, Fruittree leafroller, Frosted scale - 2 tsps/gal. For codling moth apply spray when average cross sectional diameters of developing nuts are 1/2 to 3/4 inch. Repeat during middle or late June as needed. European earwig - 8 tsps/gal. Spray tree trunks to point of run-off. Pre-harvest interval 0 days.

TREES AND ORNAMENTALS

For dilute spray applications to trees (including shade trees, shelter belts, plantations, parks and recreational areas), ornamentals, woody plants and shrubs, apply the specified dosage per gallon of water in sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage. (Six teaspoons equal one fluid ounce).

GROUND APPLICATION - TREES (including shade trees, shelter belts, plantations, parks and recreational areas) Ornamentals (including roses and other herbaceous plants),

WOODY PLANTS AND SHRUBS:

INSECTS: Ants, Apple aphid, Armyworm, Azalea leafminer, Bagworms, Birch leafminer, Blister beetle, Boxelder bug, Boxwood leafminer, Browntail 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 mapleworm, Grasshoppers, Gypsy moth, Hackberry nipplegall maker, Holly bud moth, Holly leafminer, Jackpine budworm, Japanese beetle, Jeffrey pine needleminer, June beetles, Lace bugs, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers, Locust borer, Maple leafcutters, Mealy bugs, Mimosa webworms, Nantucket pine tip moth, Oak leafminers, Oak leaf skeletonizer, Oakworm complex, Oleander caterpillar, Olive ash borer, Orange stripped oakworm, Orange tortrix, Periodical cicada, Pine sawfly, Pine spittlebug, Pitch pine tip moth, Plant bugs, Poinsettia hornworm, Psyllids, Puss

caterpillar, Redhumped oakworm, Rose aphid, Rose chafer, Roselug, Saddled prominent, Sawflies (exposed), Scale insects, Sowbugs, Spiny elm caterpillar, Springtails, Spruce budworm, Spruce needleminer, Subtropical pine tip moth, Tent caterpillar, Thorn bug, Thrips (exposed), Ticks, Walnut caterpillar, Webworms, Western hemlock looper, Western spruce budworm, Willow leaf beetles, Yellow poplar weevil - Use 4 teaspoons per gallon of water. Observe plant response precautions. Apply dilute sprays to obtain thorough coverage of upper and lower leaf surfaces. To control scale insects, treat trunks, stems and twigs in addition to plant foliage. For optimum worm control treat when in early instars. Addition of a sticker may improve residual control. INSECTS: Ips engraver beetles, Mountain pine beetle, Roundheaded pine beetle, Western pine beetle - Use 13.3 Fluid ounces per gallon of water. 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.

LAWN AND RECREATIONAL AREAS

TURF GRASSES: INSECTS - Ants, Armyworm, Bluegrass billbug, Centipedes, Chiggers, Chinch bugs, Cutworms, Earwigs, Essex skipper, European chafer, Fall armyworm, Fiery skipper, Fleas, Grasshoppers, June beetles, Leafhoppers, Lucerne moth, Millipedes, Mole Crickets, Mosquitoes, Sod Webworm (lawn moths), Sowbugs, Springtails, Ticks, White grubs, Yellowstriped armyworm - Use 12 fl. oz. per 1000 square feet (16 quarts per acre) of turf grass. Make application in sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage and turf thatch penetration. Repeat as necessary. For Armyworm, Cutworm, Fall Armyworm and Sod Webworm Control: Do not irrigate treated areas following insecticide application. 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. 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.

TURF GRASSES: INSECTS - Imported Fire Ants - Use 2 tablespoons (1 fluid ounce) per gallon of water. 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 solution 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 degrees 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, reducing product effectiveness.

MOSQUITO CONTROL

YARDS, AND RECREATIONAL AREAS: ADULT MOSQUITO - CAUTION - May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where these are important resources. OBSERVE BEE CAUTION. Avoid direct application to lakes, streams, and ponds. For dilute - spray ground applications to trees (including shade trees, shelter belts, plantations, parks, and recreational areas), ornamentals, woody plants and shrubs, apply 1 to 2 tablespoons per gallon of water. Treat shrubbery and areas where adult mosquitoes congregate. Treat when adult mosquitoes are active in early morning or late evening. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. For residual control in subtropical regions use 16 fluid ounces per gallon of water and apply 4 gallons of prepared spray per 2000 square feet of surface area. Repeat in 3 to 6 months or when necessary.

PEST CONTROL IN AND AROUND BUILDINGS

INSECTS: Brown dog tick, Earwigs, Fleas, Millipedes, Silverfish - 7 ounces/gal. Ants, Cockroaches - 17 ounces/gal. For use in and around buildings such as homes, apartments, warehouses, barns and municipal and recreational areas. Apply as coarse wet spray or with a paint brush to outdoor sleeping quarters of pets, outside perimeter of dwellings and other areas where insects tend to congregate. Do not use this product in commercial food areas of food handling establishments, restaurants, or other places where food is prepared and processed. Avoid application to surfaces where visible spray residues are objectionable.

POULTRY INSECT CONTROL

CHICKENS, DUCKS, GEESE, GAMEBIRDS, PIGEONS, TURKEYS: Chicken mite, Fleas, Lice, Northern fowl mite - For use as a direct spray on birds by:

1. Misting with Electric Fog Machine: Mix 20 ounces of Carbaryl 2 Flowable in 1 gallon of spray. Use 1 1/2 gallons per 1000 hens in cages, on litter or on slatted floor. Repeat in 4 weeks if necessary or:
2. Spraying with knapsack or cylinder type compressed air sprayers: Mix 12 ounces in 5 gallons of spray. Use 1 gallon per 100 hens in cages, on litter or on slatted floor. Repeat in 4 weeks if necessary. Direct mist spraying for chicken mite and fleas is a supplement to spraying insects and buildings for control of these pests. Do not apply to poultry and game birds within 7 days of slaughter.

POULTRY ROOSTS AND BUILDINGS ONLY

Bed bugs, Chicken mites, Fleas, Lice, Northern fowl mite - 5 tablespoons/gal. Fowl tick - 10 ounces/gal. Apply 12 to 25 ounces of spray mixture per 100 square feet of wall, litter or roost surface. Force spray into cracks. Repeat as needed. Avoid contamination of nests, eggs and feeding and watering troughs. Ventilate while spraying. Do not treat premises within 7 days of slaughter. Lesser mealworms - 33 ounces/gal. Apply 25 ounces of spray mixture per 100 square feet of floor space or litter surface. Repeat as needed. Ventilate while spraying. Do not treat premises within 7 days of slaughter.

MICRO FLO WARRANTS THAT THIS PRODUCT CONFORMS TO THE CHEMICAL DESCRIPTION ON THE LABEL THEREOF AND IS REASONABLY FIT FOR THE PURPOSE STATED ON SUCH LABEL ONLY WHEN USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE. 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 MICRO FLO. IN NO CASE SHALL MICRO FLO BE LIABLE FOR THE 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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