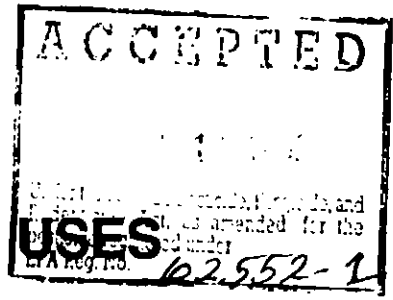


PM12

62552-1

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**AZATIN-EC™
INSECTICIDE
FOR INDOOR AND OUTDOOR USES**



ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Azadirachtin*.....	3.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....	97.0%
	100.0%

*Contains 0.265 pounds (120 grams) of azadirachtin per gallon.

WARNING

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

AVISO-PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee Ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

- If in Eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Call a physician if irritation persists.
- If Inhaled: Move to fresh air. Clear lungs and airways. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
- If on Skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
- If Swallowed: Do not induce vomiting. Contact a physician immediately.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Wear a dust mask while spraying. Causes eye irritation. Do not get in eyes. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Allow spray to dry before reentering treated areas.

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not Apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Do not apply this product while bees are actively visiting the treatment area.

IN CASE OF SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE OR ACCIDENT

Call CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300

If you have questions or comments regarding the use of AZATIN-EC, please call 801-583-3500 during business hours.

Net Contents:
 AgrIDyne Technologies Incorporated
 417 Wakara Way
 Salt Lake City, UT 84108

E.P.A. Registration No. 62552-1
 E.P.A. Est. No. 62552-UT-001
 ATI 6-05-92



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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

PESTS CONTROLLED BY AZATIN EC

- Ants
 - Argentine Ant
 - ~~Carpenter Ant~~
 - ~~Imported Fire Ant~~
- Aphids
 - Alfalfa Aphid
 - Cabbage Aphid
 - Cooley Spruce Gall Aphid
 - Corn Root Aphid
 - Eastern Spruce Gall Aphid
 - Green Peach Aphid
 - Hickory Leafstem Gall Aphid
 - Pea Aphid
 - Pine Bark Aphid
 - Potato Aphid
 - Rose Aphid
 - Spruce Gall Aphid
 - Strawberry Aphid
 - White Root Aphid
 - Woolly Apple Aphid
 - Woolly Hemlock Aphid
- Armyworms
 - Fall Armyworm
 - Lawn Armyworm
 - Southern Armyworm
 - Yellow Striped Armyworm
- Bagworms
- Beetles and Weevils
 - Billbugs
 - Black Vine Weevil
 - Blister Beetle
 - Bluegrass Weevil
 - Colorado Potato Beetle
 - Douglas Fir Beetle
 - Elm Bark Beetle
 - Elm Leaf Beetle
 - Ips Bark Beetle
 - Japanese Beetle (White Grub)
 - Japanese Weevil
 - June Beetle
 - May Beetle
 - Mexican Bean Beetle
 - Mountain Pine Beetle
 - Pales Weevil
 - Pine Bark Beetle
 - Pine Root Collar Weevil
 - Southern Pine Beetle
 - Spotted Cucumber Beetle
 - Two-banded Japanese Weevil
 - White-Fringed Beetle
 - White Pine Weevil
- Borers
 - Azalea Stem Borer
 - Bronze Birch Borer
 - Dogwood Twig Borer
 - Dogwood Borer
- Iris Borer
- Lilac Borer
- Oak Borer
- Peachtree Borer
- Rhododendron Borer
- Budworms
 - Spruce Budworm
 - Western Spruce Budworm
- Bugs
 - Boxelder Bug
 - Chinch Bug
 - Green Bug
 - Lygus Bug
 - Southern Brown Stink Bug
 - Southern Green Stink Bug
 - Tarnished Plant Bug
- Cankerworms
 - Fall Cankerworm
 - Spring Cankerworm
- Caterpillars
 - Cabbage Butterfly
 - Corn Ear Worm
 - Dagger-moth
 - Diamond Back Moth
 - Imported Cabbage Worm
 - Tent Caterpillars
 - Tomato Fruit Worm
- Centipedes
- Chafers
 - European Chafer
 - Northern Masked Chafer
 - Rose Chafer
 - Southern Masked Chafer
- Crickets
 - Mole Cricket
 - Mormon Cricket
- Cutworms
- Fungus Gnats
- Greenhouse Leaf Tier
- Grasshoppers and Locusts
 - Clear Wing Grasshopper
 - Desert Locust
 - Differential Grasshopper
 - Lesser Migratory Grasshopper
 - Rangeland Grasshopper
 - Two Striped Grasshopper
- Leafhoppers
- Leafminers
 - Azalea Leafminer
 - Boxwood Leafminer
 - Elm Leafminer
 - Holly Leafminer
- Leafrollers
- Loopers
- Marsh Crane Flies
- Mealybugs
- Midges
 - Chrysanthemum Gall Midge
 - Rose Midge
- Millipedes
- Mites
 - Clover Mite
 - European Red Spidermite
 - Hemlock Rust Mite
 - Honeylocust Mite
 - Pacific Mite
 - Spruce Mite
 - Two-Spotted Spidermite
- Moths
 - Codling Moth
 - Cranberry Girdler Moth
 - European Pine Shoot Moth
 - Gypsy Moth
 - Pine Tip Moth
 - Tiger Moth
 - Tobacco Hornworm Moth
 - Tussock Moth
- Psyllids
- Sawflies
- Scales
 - Azalea Bark Scale
 - Black Scale
 - Brown Soft Scale
 - California Red Scale
 - Camellia Scale
 - Cottony-cushion Scale
 - Fern Scale
 - Florida Red Scale
 - Juniper Scale
 - Pine Needle Scale
 - Rose Scale
 - San Jose Scale
 - Sugar Pine Scale
 - Tea Scale
 - Wax Scale
- Sowbugs (Pillbugs)
- Thrips
 - Citrus Thrips
 - Flower Thrips
 - Gladiolus Thrips
 - Onion Thrips
 - Western Flower Thrips
- Webworms
 - Fall Webworm
 - Sod Webworm
- Whitflies
 - Ash Whitefly
 - Bayberry Whitefly
 - Citrus Whitefly
 - Cloudy-winged Whitefly
 - Greenhouse Whitefly
 - Sweetpotato Whitefly

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CROPS ON WHICH AZATIN EC CAN BE USED

AZATIN EC can be used indoors and outdoors. Plants may be potted, grown in the soil or soilless mixtures or grown hydroponically.

BEDDING PLANTS, FLOWERS, POTTED PLANTS AND FOLIAGE:

African Violet
Ageratum
Aglaonema
Algerian Ivy
Allocasia
Anthurium
Aphelandra
Artemisia
Aster
Azalea
 by's Breath
 gonia
Caladium
Calathea
Carnation
Chrysanthemum
Coleus
Columbine
Daisy

Delphinium
Dieffenbachia
Easter Lily
English Ivy
Fern
Ficus
Foxglove
Gaillardia
Gardenia
Geranium
Gladioli
Gloxinia
Impatient
Lily
Marigold
Pansy
Peperomia
Petunia
Philodendron

Phlox
Pinks
Poinsettia
Pothos
Primrose
Rosemary
Rose
Salvia
Schefflera
Sedum
Sempervivum
Snapdragon
Spathiphyllum
Syngonium
Verbena
Vinca
Zinnia

ORNAMENTALS:

African Violet
Ageratum
Arborvitae
Aster
Aucuba Ilex
Azalea
 gonia
Boxwood
Cacti
Calendula
Calla
Camella
Camellia
Carnation
Ceanothus
Chrysanthemum
Cineraria
Coleus
Cotoneaster
Cyclamen

Daffodil
Dahlia
Delphinium
Dogwood
Ficus
Foliage plants
Fuchsia
Gardenia
Geranium
Gloxinia
Hyacinth
Hydrangea
Iris
Ivy
Lily
Maidenhair fern
Marigold
Narcissus
Orchid
Pansy

Pelargonium
Peony
Phlox
Photinia
Pittosporum
Poinsettia
Pyracantha
Rhododendron
Rose
Rubber plant
Snapdragon
Stock
Tulip
Wandering Jew
White cedar
White pine
Yew
Yucca
Zinnia

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TREES AND SHRUBS:

Iromeda
 Arborvitae
 Ash
 Azalea
 Beech
 Birch
 Boxwood
 Butternut
 Catoneaster
 Chamaecyparis
 Cherry
 Crabapple
 Dogwood
 Douglas fir
 Elm
 Euonymus fir

Firethorn
 Forsythia
 Hackberry
 Hawthorn
 Hemlock
 Hickory
 Holly
 Honey locust
 Horse chestnut
 Juniper
 Larch
 Laurel
 Lilac
 Linden
 London plane
 Magnolia

Maple
 Mimosa (silk tree)
 Mountain ash
 Myrtle
 Oak
 Pachysandra
 Peach
 Pine
 Planetree
 Poplar
 Privet
 Quince
 Spruce
 Sycamore
 Other ornamentals,
 trees and shrubs

TURF

Bentgrass
 Bermuda Grass
 Bluegrass
 Annual Bluegrass
 Buffalo Grass

Centipede Grass
 Fescue
 Ryegrass
 Annual Ryegrass
 Perennial Ryegrass

St. Augustine
 Wheatgrass
 Zoysia Grass

IMPORTANT NOTE: AZATIN-EC has been evaluated for phytotoxicity on a wide range of ornamental plants. However, since all combinations or sequences of pesticide sprays including fertilizers, surfactants and adjuvants have not been tested, it is recommended that a small area be sprayed first to make certain that no phytotoxicity occurs.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Read all directions before using.

A. POTTED OR FLOWERING PLANTS, BEDDING PLANTS, FOLIAGE PLANTS, TREES AND ORNAMENTALS.

1. Spray: Dilute AZATIN-EC in water at a rate up to 21 fluid ounces per acre. Apply using suitable spray equipment in a manner to provide complete and uniform coverage. For best results apply spray to thoroughly wet both upper and lower leaf surfaces to run-off. Avoid overspraying to the point of excessive runoff. For best results, treat when pests first appear and are in their earliest larval stages. Repeat applications every 7 days or as needed. Spraying early mornings or late afternoon is recommended. Apply a maximum of 21 ounces per acre per application. To ensure good results, a spreader sticker is recommended.

2. Drench (hand applied): Dilute AZATIN-EC in water at a rate up to 21 fluid ounces per acre. Apply as a soil drench to moderately moist soils. Use volumes of drench that thoroughly wet the soil but that do not cause significant surface runoff or excessive drip from pots. Apply drench solution at rates up to, but not exceeding 21 ounces of AZATIN-EC per acre. AZATIN-EC is effective as a soil drench for controlling soil-borne insect larvae (e.g. fungus gnats). It is also effective as a soil drench for controlling foliar and soil insect pests, particularly when alternated with AZATIN-EC foliar sprays. For best results, treat when pests first appear and are in their earlier instars. Repeat applications every 7 days or as needed. AZATIN-EC may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate tank mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Application should be in sufficient water and of sufficient duration to apply the recommended rate evenly to the entire treated area. Crop injury, or lack of effectiveness can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

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3. **Chemigation:** Refer to supplemental labeling entitled "AgriDyne's Chemigation Bulletin" for use directions for chemigation. Do not apply this product through any irrigation system unless the supplemental labeling on chemigation is followed.

B. TURFGRASS

1. **AZATIN-EC** should always be applied as a spray in sufficient water to assure thorough coverage of the foliage or soil, depending on the type of application.

2. **Spray Equipment:** Use conventional spray equipment that allows for uniform coverage of the targeted treatment area, such as hand or power-operated spray equipment, or hose-end applicators.

3. **Application: Surface Feeders:** For control of armyworm, fall armyworm, yellow striped armyworm, southern armyworm, lawn armyworm, sod webworm, (Crambus spp.) cutworm, chinch bugs, leafhopper, and aphids in turfgrass: Apply **AZATIN-EC** at a rate up to 0.5 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet. Use 1-5 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet to obtain good coverage. Irrigate well before applying. Do not water or cut grass until at least 24 hours after application. Late afternoon application is preferable. Repeat application as needed.

Subsurface feeders: For control of white grubs, and billbugs in turfgrass: Apply **AZATIN-EC** at a rate up to 0.5 fluid ounces per 1,000 square feet per application. Sprinkle irrigate with 1 to 2 inches of water after application. Repeat application as needed.

4. **CHEMIGATION:** Refer to supplemental labeling entitled "AgriDyne's Chemigation Bulletin" for use directions for chemigation. Do not apply this product through any irrigation system unless the supplemental labeling on chemigation is followed.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

AZATIN-EC with water:

1. Thoroughly clean equipment.
2. Fill tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with water.
3. Add **AZATIN-EC** to the tank.
4. Complete filling tank and thoroughly mix before application.
5. **AZATIN-EC** should be applied immediately after mixing.
6. If the mixture is not applied immediately, agitate before application.
7. Thoroughly clean equipment following application.

TANK MIXTURES OR FLUID FERTILIZERS WITH AZATIN-EC:

1. Before using **AZATIN-EC** in a tank mix with fluid fertilizer or registered pesticide, determine compatibility by conducting a compatibility test with a small amount of product.
2. Observe all cautions and limitations on labels of all products used in combination.
3. Follow all tank mix directions and observe limitations listed in the combination product(s) label.

COMPATIBILITY TEST

A compatibility test should be performed before tank mixing **AZATIN-EC** with other product(s) or liquid fertilizer(s). Fill three separate 1 quart Mason jars with 1 pint of water or fertilizer. To a first jar add **AZATIN-EC** and mix well. To a second jar, add the desired other tank mix product(s) and mix well. To a third jar, combine the **AZATIN-EC** with the other tank mix product(s) and mix well. If more than one product is used, add them separately with dry formulations first, flowables next, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After each addition, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix. For the appropriate amount of product for this test use the following:

DRY PRODUCTS: For each pound to be applied per acre, add 1.5 level teaspoons to each jar.

LIQUID PRODUCTS: For each pint to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoons or 2.5 ml to each jar.

Note any differences between the mixtures in the jars (compounds alone vs mixtures) after 15 minutes. Look for evidence of physical incompatibility such as clumping, precipitation, oily residues on the sides of the glass or other signs of incompatibility. If either mixture separates, but can be readily remixed, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, do not use the mixture. For additional mixing information or assistance call AGRIDYNE Technical Product Services at 801-583-3500.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Do not store above 100 degrees F or below -20 degrees F for extended periods of time. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

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 an incinerator or landfill or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

Read this Limited Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product.

AGRIDYNE TECHNOLOGIES INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and, if used in accordance with directions for use, is fit for the purposes referred to. It is impossible, however, 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 AGRIDYNE TECHNOLOGIES INC. All such risks are expressly assumed by the buyer.

AGRIDYNE TECHNOLOGIES INC. makes no other warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose nor any other express or implied warranty except as stated above. Under no circumstances shall the manufacturer be held liable for consequential or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. Damages caused by this product shall be limited to the purchase price.

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AGRIDYNE'S CHEMIGATION BULLETIN

Apply this product only through drip (trickle); sprinkler (solid set, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, center pivot, or hand move); flood (basin); furrow; or border irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufactures or other experts.

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

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

Drip (Trickle) Chemigation:

1. 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.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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 shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
6. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (i.e., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate tank mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil but that do not cause significant runoff or excessive drip from pots. Application should be in sufficient water and of sufficient duration to apply the recommended rate evenly to the entire treated area.

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Sprinkler Chemigation:

1. 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.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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 shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate tank mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply when soils are moderately moist. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the foliage and/or soil but that do not cause significant runoff or excessive drip from pots. Application should be in sufficient water and of sufficient duration to apply the recommended rate evenly to the entire treated area.
8. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Flood (Basin), Furrow and Border Chemigation:

1. Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential of water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.
2. Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
 - a. 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.
 - b. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quickclosing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
 - c. 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 shut down.
 - d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
 - e. 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.
 - f. 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.
3. Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate tank mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil but that do not cause significant runoff. Application should be in sufficient water and of sufficient duration to apply the recommended rate evenly to the entire treated area.

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