

62719-167

5-3-1999

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(Base label):

(logo) Dow AgroSciences LLC

Equity*

When used for general pest control purposes, this product is to be applied only by or under the supervision of commercial applicators responsible for pest control programs. {For termiticide applications, for use only by...} For use by individuals/firms licensed or registered by the state to apply termiticide products. States may have more restrictive requirements regarding qualifications of persons using this product. Consult the structural pest control regulatory agency of your state prior to use of this product.

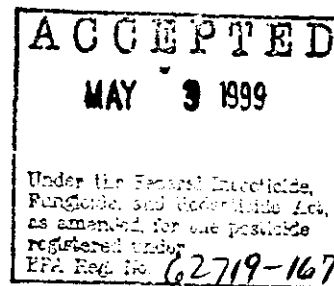
[and/or (for General Pest Control and Turf and Ornamental Uses)]

For control of various pests in and around residential and nonresidential buildings and structures, on various modes of transport, and on turf, ornamental plants, or fruit, nut, and citrus trees not grown for sale or commercial production.

Active Ingredient:

chlorpyrifos: O,O-diethyl O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)phosphorothioate	23.5%
Inert Ingredients	76.5%
Total	100.0%

Contains 2 pounds of chlorpyrifos per gallon.



Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION PRECAUCION

Precaucion al usuario: Si usted no lee inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Keep Out of Reach of Children

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Harmful If Swallowed, Inhaled Or Absorbed Through Skin

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Handle concentrate in a ventilated area. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating or smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep away from food, feedstuffs and water supplies.



Personal Protective Equipment (Mixers and Loaders)

Mixers and loaders must wear a minimum of long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, chemical-resistant gloves, and protective eyewear (goggles, a faceshield, or safety glasses with front, brow, and temple protection.)

In addition, all pesticide handlers (mixers, loaders and applicators) must wear a respiratory protection device (MSHA/NIOSH approved number TC-21C or TC-23C; or respirator with an organic-vapor removing cartridge and a prefilter approved for pesticides with MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-14G; or supplied-air respirator with MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-19C; or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-13F) and protective eyewear when working in a non-ventilated space.

Note: See specific use directions for personal protective equipment (PPE) required for application of this product.

First Aid

If swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on skin: Immediately wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

If in eyes: Flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air and if not breathing give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth. Get medical attention.

Note to physician: Chlorpyrifos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. If exposed, plasma and red blood cell cholinesterase tests may indicate significance of exposure (baseline data are useful). Atropine, only by injection, is the preferable antidote. Oximes, such as 2-PAM/protopam, may be therapeutic if used early; however, use only in conjunction with atropine. In case of severe acute poisoning, use antidote immediately after establishing an open airway and respiration.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to birds and wildlife, and extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Cover or incorporate spills. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment wash waters.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Refer to label booklet for additional precautionary information and Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before buying or using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer" and "Limitation of Remedies" inside label booklet.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

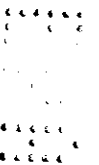
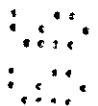
EPA Reg. No. 62719-167

EPA Est. 464-MI-1

*Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC
Dow AgroSciences LLC o Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A.

Specialty Termiticide Concentrate

Net Contents __ gal



4/33

(Datapack cover):

(logo) Dow AgroSciences LLC

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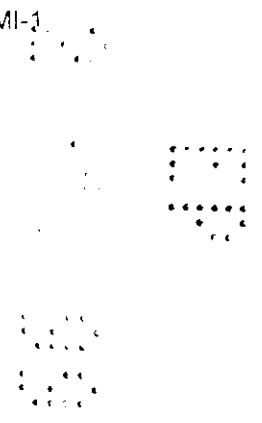
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Specialty Termiticide Concentrate

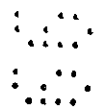
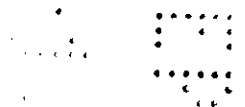
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- Inherent Risks of Use -
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Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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In addition, all pesticide handlers (mixers, loaders and applicators) must wear a respiratory protection device (MSHA/NIOSH approved number TC-21C or TC-23C; or respirator with an organic-vapor removing cartridge and a prefilter approved for pesticides with MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-14G; or supplied-air respirator with MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-19C; or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-13F) and protective eyewear when working in a non-ventilated space.

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Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

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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. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not tank mix this product with products containing dichlorvos (DDVP).

Do not formulate this product into other end-use products.

Not for use on plants grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes. For use on plants intended for aesthetic purposes or climatic modification and being grown in interior plantscapes, ornamental gardens or parks, or on golf courses or lawns and grounds.

Storage and Disposal

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

Storage: Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. Avoid storing above 122°F for extended periods of time. Storage below 40° F may result in formation of crystals. If product crystallizes, store at 55-75°F and shake occasionally to redissolve crystals. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or dispose of product and damaged container as indicated below.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency, or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

Container Disposal for Non-refillable Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent) then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and/or crush rinsed, empty container and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

or

Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Container Disposal for Refillable Containers: Replace the dry disconnect cap, if applicable, and seal all openings which have been opened during use. Return the empty container to a collection site designated by Dow AgroSciences. If the container has been damaged and cannot be returned according to the recommended procedures, contact Dow AgroSciences Customer Service Center at 1-800-258-1470 to obtain proper handling instructions.

Wood Destroying Insects

Subterranean Termites

Equity* termiticide concentrate for soil treatment is used to establish a barrier which is lethal to termites. In order to provide an effective barrier between the wood in the structure and termite colonies in the soil, disperse the chemical emulsion so as to avoid untreated gaps in the barrier.

Applicator PPE For Termiticide Uses

- **Pesticide Applicators** must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and chemical-resistant gloves. In addition, pesticide applicators must wear protective eyewear when applying termiticide by rodding or sub-slab injection.
- In addition, a respiratory protection device (MSHA/NIOSH approved number TC-21C or TC-23C; or respirator with an organic-vapor removing cartridge and a prefilter approved for pesticides with MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-14G; or supplied-air respirator with MSHA/NIOSH approval number

TC-19C; or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-13F) and protective eyewear must be worn when working in a non-ventilated space.

It is important that the service technician be familiar with current control practices including trenching, rodding, subslab injection, and low pressure spray applications. These techniques must be correctly employed to prevent or control infestations by subterranean termite species of *Reticulitermes*, *Zootermopsis*, *Heterotermes*, and *Coptotermes*. Choice of appropriate procedures includes consideration of such variable factors as the design of the structure, water table, soil type, soil compaction, grade conditions, and the location and type of domestic water supplies. The biology and behavior of the involved termite species are important factors to be known as well as suspected location of the colony and severity of the infestation within the structure to be protected. For advice concerning current control practices for specific local conditions, consult resources in structural pest control.

General Use Precautions (Additional Precautionary Statements)

All nonessential wood and cellulose containing materials, including scrap wood and form boards, should be removed from around foundation walls, crawl spaces, and porches. This does not include existing structural soil contact wood that has been treated.

When treating adjacent to an existing structure, the applicator must check the areas to be treated, and immediately adjacent areas of the structure for visible and accessible cracks and holes to prevent any leaks or significant exposures to persons occupying the structure. People present or residing in the structure during application must be advised to remove their pets and themselves from the structure if they see any signs of leakage. After application, the applicator is required to check for leaks.

All leaks resulting in the deposition of termiticide in locations other than those prescribed on this label must be cleaned up prior to leaving the application site. Do not allow people or pets to contact contaminated areas or to reoccupy the contaminated areas of the structure until the cleanup is completed.

Contamination of public and private water supplies must be avoided by following these minimum precautions:

1. Use anti-backflow equipment or procedures to prevent siphonage of pesticide back into water supplies.
2. Do not treat soil that is water saturated or frozen.
3. Do not treat while precipitation is occurring.
4. Consult Federal, state, and local specifications for information regarding approved treatment practices in your area.
5. Do not contaminate wells or cisterns. See specific "Treatment of Structures with Wells, Cisterns or Other Bodies of Water Adjacent to Treated Sites".

Rate Determination Guidelines

Consult the local extension agent or state entomologist for application rate recommendations. An initial treatment using a 0.75 - 1.0% dilution will provide effective, optimum long term residual control. {Initial treatments of less than 0.75% but not less than 0.5% may be made. Areas treated with less than 0.75% must be inspected annually for signs of reinfestation. The 0.5-0.75% rate may also be used when making follow-up or spot treatments with no re-inspection restrictions.}

A 2.0% dilution may be used to protect utility poles and fence posts.

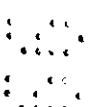
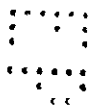


Table 1: Dilution Directions

Gallons of Finished Dilution Desired	Amount of Equity Needed			
	0.5%	0.75%	1.0%	2.0%
1	2.7 fl oz	4 fl oz	5.3 fl oz	10.7 fl oz
5	13.3 fl oz	20 fl oz	26.7 fl oz	53.4 fl oz
10	26.7 fl oz	40 fl oz	53.4 fl oz	107 fl oz
24	0.5 gal	3 qt	1 gal	2 gal
48	1 gal	1.5 gal	2 gal	4 gal
97	2 gal	3 gal	4 gal	8 gal

Mixing Directions

It is important that the termiticide dilution be uniformly mixed in the spray tank before and during beginning the treatment. The initial mixing will be enhanced by agitation, circulation through the treating hose, and the filling process. By-pass, jet, or mechanical agitation will ensure that the dilution remains uniformly mixed during application.

1. Fill tank 1/4 to 1/3 full.
2. Start pump to begin by-pass agitation and place end of treating tool in tank to allow circulation through hose.
3. Add appropriate amount of Equity.
4. Add remaining amount of water.
5. Let pump run and allow recirculation through the hose for 2 to 3 minutes.

Application Volume

To provide maximum control and protection against termite infestation, apply the specified volume of the finished water emulsion and active ingredient as set forth in the Directions for Use section of this label. If soil will not accept the labeled application volume, such as heavy, clay-type soils, the volume may be reduced provided there is a corresponding increase in concentration so that the amount of active ingredient applied to the soil remains the same. This would also apply to sensitive areas and/or horizontal applications where less volume may be desirable. Minimum volumes will be specified in the appropriate use directions. In light textured soils such as sand or gravel which accept larger amounts of water, increased volumes which deliver the appropriate concentration of termiticide in the soil may be used. Maximum volumes will be specified in the appropriate use directions. Note: Large reductions of application volume reduce the ability to obtain a continuous barrier. Variance is allowed when volume and concentration are consistent with label directed rates and a continuous barrier can still be achieved.

Retreatment Statement

Retreatment for subterranean termites can only be performed if there is clear evidence of reinfestation or disruption of the barrier due to construction, excavation, or landscaping and/or evidence of the breakdown of the termiticide barrier in the soil. These vulnerable or reinfested areas may be retreated in accordance with application techniques described in this product's labeling. The timing and type of these retreatments will vary, depending on factors such as termite pressure, soil types, soil conditions and other factors which may reduce the effectiveness of the barrier.

Annual retreatment of the structure is prohibited unless there is clear evidence that reinfestation or barrier disruption has occurred.

Treatment of Structures with Wells, Cisterns or Other Bodies of Water Within or Adjacent to Treated Sites

Do not contaminate wells or cisterns.

1. **Structures With Wells/Cisterns Inside Foundations:** Structures that contain wells or cisterns within the foundation of a structure can only be treated using the following techniques:
 - a. Do not treat soil while it is beneath or within the foundation or along the exterior perimeter of a structure that contains a well or cistern. The treated backfill method may be used if soil is removed and treated outside/away from the foundation. The treated backfill technique is described as follows:
 - (1) Trench and remove soil to be treated onto heavy plastic sheeting or similar material or into a wheelbarrow.
 - (2) Treat the soil at the rate of 4 gallons of dilute emulsion per 10 linear feet per foot of depth of the trench, or 1 gallon per 1.0 cubic feet of soil. See "mixing Directions" section of this label. Mix thoroughly into the soil taking care to contain the liquid and prevent runoff or spillage.
 - (3) After the treated soil has absorbed the diluted emulsion, replace the soil into the trench.
 - b. Infested and/or damaged wood in place may be treated using an injection technique such as described in the "Control of Wood Infesting Insects" section of this label.
2. **Structure With Adjacent Wells/Cisterns and/or Other Water Bodies:** Applicators must inspect all structures with nearby water sources such as wells, cisterns, surface ponds, streams, and other bodies of water and evaluate, at a minimum, the treatment recommendations listed below prior to making an application.
 - a. Prior to treatment, if feasible, expose the water pipe(s) coming from the well to the structure, if they enter the structure within 3 feet of grade.
 - b. Prior to treatment, applicators are advised to take precautions to limit the risk of applying the termiticide into subsurface drains that could empty into any bodies of water. These precautions include evaluating whether application of the termiticide to the top of the footer may result in contamination of the subsurface drain. Factors such as depth to the drain system and soil type and degree of compaction should be taken into account in determining the depth of treatment.
 - c. When appropriate (i.e., on the water side of the structure), the treated backfill technique (described above) can also be used to minimize off-site movement of termiticide.

Preconstruction Subterranean Termite Treatment

Preconstruction applications are defined as those applications made prior to the finished grade being installed. Effective Preconstruction treatment for subterranean termite prevention requires the establishment of vertical and/or horizontal chemical barriers between wood in the structure and the termite colonies in the soil. To meet FHA termite proofing requirements, follow the latest edition of the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Minimum Property Standards. Follow state and local regulations to meet minimum treatment standards for preventive Preconstruction treatments.

Do not apply at a lower dosage and/or concentration than specified on this label for applications prior to installation of the finished grade.

Prior to each application, applicators must notify the general contractor, construction superintendent, or similar responsible party, of the intended termiticide application and intended sites of application and instruct the responsible person to notify construction workers and other individuals to leave the area to be treated during application and until the termiticide is absorbed into the soil.

See "Rate Determination Guidelines" and "Table 1" for dilution directions.

1. For **horizontal barriers**, applications shall be made using a low pressure spray (not to exceed 50 psi when measured at the treating tool to minimize exposure and potential for drift) after grading is completed and prior to the pouring of the slab or footing.
 - a. {For a 0.5% rate, apply 1 gallon of dilution per 10 square feet or use 2.6 fluid ounces of Equity per 10 square feet in sufficient water (no less than 1/2 gallon or more than 2 gallons) to provide thorough and continuous coverage of the area being treated (See Application Volume section).}

For a 0.75% rate, apply 1 gallon of dilution per 10 square feet, or use 4 fluid ounces of Equity per 10 square feet in sufficient water (not less than 1/2 or more than 2 gallons) to provide thorough and continuous coverage of the area being treated (see Application Volume section).

For a 1.0% initial rate, apply 1 gallon of dilution per 10 square feet, or use 5.3 fluid ounces of Equity per 10 square feet in sufficient water (no less than 1/2 gallon or more than 2 gallons) to provide thorough and continuous coverage of the area being treated (See "Application Volume").

If the fill is washed gravel or other coarse material, it is important that a sufficient amount of dilution be used to reach the soil substrate beneath the coarse fill.
 - b. If concrete slabs cannot be poured over the soil the same day it has been treated, a vapor barrier should be placed over the treated soil to prevent disturbance of the termiticide barrier.
2. For **vertical barriers**, apply the {0.5-}0.75-1.0% dilution at a rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet per foot of depth. Establish vertical barriers in areas such as around foundations, plumbing lines, backfilled soil against foundation walls and other areas which may warrant more than just a horizontal barrier.
 - a. When treating foundations deeper than 4 feet, apply the termiticide as the backfill is being replaced, or if the construction contractor fails to notify the applicator to permit this, treat the foundation to a minimum depth of 4 feet after the backfill has been installed. The applicator must trench and rod into the trench or trench along the foundation walls and around pillars and other foundation elements, at the rate prescribed from grade to a minimum depth of 4 feet. When the top of the footing is exposed, the applicator must treat the soil adjacent to the footing to a depth not to exceed the bottom of the footing. However, in no case should a structure be treated below the footing.
 - b. Trenches need not be wider than 6 inches. Treat soil with the dilution as it is being replaced in the trench.

{For a 0.5% rate, apply 4 gallons of dilution per 10 linear feet per foot of depth or 10 2/3 fluid ounces of Equity per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to top of footing in sufficient water (not less than 2 gallons or more than 8 gallons) to ensure complete coverage.}

For a 0.75% rate, apply 4 gallons of dilution per 10 linear feet per foot of depth or 16 fluid ounces of Equity per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to top of footing in sufficient water (not less than 2 gallon or more than 8 gallons) to ensure complete coverage.

For a 1.0% rate, apply 4 gallons of dilution per 10 linear feet per foot of depth or 21.2 fluid ounces of Equity per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to top of footing in sufficient water (not less than 2 gallons or more than 8 gallons) to ensure complete coverage.

- c. Hollow block foundations or voids of masonry can be treated to make a complete chemical barrier especially if the soil was not treated prior to pouring the footing. Apply the dilution at a rate of 2 gallons per 10 linear feet so that it reaches the top of the footing.
 - d. For crawl spaces, establish a vertical barrier on both sides of the foundation and around all piers and areas where underground utilities exit the soil. Do not apply the dilution to the entire surface area intended as the crawl.
3. For **plenum type structures** which use a sealed underfloor space to circulate heated and/or cooled air throughout the structure. Apply the dilution at a rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet per foot of depth. Soil adjacent to both sides of foundation walls, supporting piers, plumbing and conduits should be treated by trenching or rodding (where soil conditions permit) to a depth of 6 inches or, if less shallow, to the top of the footing. When conditions will not permit trenching or rodding, surface application adjacent to interior foundation walls may be made but the treated strip shall not exceed a width of 18 inches, horizontally, from the foundation walls, piers, or pipes. The surface application should be made at a rate of 1 gallon per 10 square feet as a very coarse spray under low pressure (not to exceed 20 p.s.i. when measured at the treating tool). After soil treatment, a continuous vapor barrier of at least 6 mil polyethylene film or other suitable vapor barrier must be installed on the ground surface over the entire subfloor area and on the inside of the plenum walls, in accordance with the recommended practice for plenum type structures.

Postconstruction Treatments

Postconstruction applications are defined as those applications made after the final grade is installed.

See "Rate Determination Guidelines" and "Table 1" for dilution directions.

Precaution: Do not apply dilution until location of heat or air conditioning ducts, vents, water and sewer lines and electrical conduits are known and identified. Extreme caution must be taken to avoid contamination of these structural elements and airways.

All holes in commonly occupied areas into which material has been applied must be plugged. Plugs should be of a non-cellulose material or covered by an impervious, non-cellulose material.

1. For **slab-on-ground construction** applications may be made using techniques such as sub-slab injection, rodding and/or trenching. Injectors should not extend beyond the tops of the footings.
 - a. Treat along the outside of the foundation to form a continuous termiticide barrier in the soil.

For shallow foundations, 1 foot or less, dig a narrow trench approximately 6 inches wide along the outside of the foundation walls. Do not dig below the bottom of the footings. For foundations with exposed footings, dig a trench alongside the footing taking care not to undermine the footing. The dilution should be applied to the trench and mixed with the soil as it is replaced in the trench.

{For a 0.5% rate, apply 4 gallons of dilution per 10 linear feet or use 10 2/3 fluid ounces of Equity per 10 linear feet in sufficient water (no less than 2 gallons or more than 8 gallons) to provide thorough and complete coverage of the area being treated (See "Application Volume").}

For a 0.75% rate, apply 4 gallons of dilution per 10 linear feet or use 16 fluid ounces of Equity per 10 linear feet in sufficient water (not less than 2 gallons or more than 8 gallons) to provide thorough and complete coverage of the area being treated (see Application Volume section).

For a 1.0% rate, apply 4 gallons of dilution per 10 linear feet or use 21.2 fluid ounces of Equity per 10 linear feet in sufficient water (no less than 2 gallons or more than 8 gallons) to provide thorough and complete coverage of the area being treated (See "Application Volume").

For foundations with footings deeper than 1 foot, apply the dilution at a rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet per foot of depth. For applications made after the final grade is installed, the applicator must trench and rod into the trench or trench along the foundation walls and around pillars and other foundation elements at the rate prescribed from grade to the top of the footing. When the footing is more than 4 feet below grade, the applicator must trench and rod into the trench or trench along the foundation wall at the rate prescribed to a minimum depth of 4 feet. The actual depth of treatment will vary depending on soil type, degree of compaction, and location of termite activity. When the top of the footing is exposed, the applicator must treat the soil adjacent to the footing to a depth not to exceed the bottom of the footing. However, in no case should a structure be treated below the footing.

- b. When treating cracks and expansion joints in the slab, along sidewalks or patios adjacent to the exterior foundation wall or other areas where holes are to be drilled to form a continuous termiticide barrier, the holes should be spaced at intervals up to 24 inches depending on soil type.

Hard, dry soils typically allow good lateral (horizontal) dispersion. However, they may be slow in absorption or downward movement. Care must be taken when injecting through slabs into areas with this type of soil. Low pressures should be considered in this situation. This will help to avoid backsplashing from the injection hole, backflow from cracks and expansion joints, and unwanted emergence of the termiticide dilution from adjacent drill holes. A slow, low pressure application using the proper volume of termiticide dilution will allow the soil to absorb the liquid and provide an adequate vertical barrier. The wider drill hole spacing (18 to 24 inches) can usually be used in this situation. Sand, loam, or gravel backfill materials are commonly found under slab foundations. The type of fill, amount of settling that has occurred, moisture content, etc., will determine drill hole spacing and amount of termiticide dilution to be injected through each hole. Highly absorptive soils or those with large pore spaces (gravel, coarse sand) will afford rapid downward (vertical) movement and limited lateral (horizontal) distribution of the termiticide dilution. In this situation, consider using a lateral dispersion tip on the sub-slab injector and place the drill holes closer together (12 to 18 inches).

For a {0.5-}0.75-1.0% rate apply 4 gallons of dilution per 10 linear feet.

- c. It may be necessary to treat along one side of interior partition walls if there are cracks in the slab, plumbing entry points, existing termite infestations, or other conditions which would make treatment appropriate.
- d. To complete the termiticide barrier under slab foundations, it may be necessary to drill and treat near plumbing and electrical entry areas, cracks, or other areas where termites might enter the structure. In this instance, one or more holes should be drilled in the slab as close to the entry point as is practical and termiticide placed in the fill. As a general rule, 3 to 5

gallons of dilution per entry point will usually give adequate coverage, however, the use of directional or lateral dispersion tips or foam delivery systems can give adequate coverage with lower volumes. Location of the drill hole in relation to the entry point, type of soil fill, presence or absence of a vapor barrier, application pressure and other considerations will affect the coverage and volume of termiticide needed to form a complete barrier. Precautions must be taken to avoid drilling into plumbing or electrical conduit.

- e. When necessary, drill through the foundation walls from the outside and force the dilution just beneath the slab either along the inside of the foundation or along all the cracks and expansion joints and other critical areas.
- f. **Bath traps:** Exposed soil or soil covered with tar or a similar type sealant beneath and around plumbing and/or drain pipe entry areas may be treated with a {0.5-}0.75-1.0% dilution of Equity.

An access door or inspection vent should be cut and installed, if not already present. After inspection and removal of any wood or cellulose debris, the soil can be treated by rodding or drenching the soil. A one square foot bath trap will usually require about 3 to 5 gallons of dilution for thorough and complete coverage.

2. **Hollow block foundations or voids in masonry** resting on the footing can be treated to make a continuous chemical barrier in the voids. If the void has direct contact with the soil, it should be treated. Drill and treat all voids in multiple masonry elements of the structure extending from the structure to the soil in order to create a continuous treatment barrier in the area to be treated. Apply at the rate of 2 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet of footing using a nozzle pressure of less than 25 psi. When using this treatment access holes must be drilled below the sill plate and should be as close as possible to the footing as is practical. Treatment of voids in block or rubble foundation walls must be closely examined. Applicators must inspect areas of possible runoff as a precaution against application leakage in the treated areas. Some areas may not be treatable or may require mechanical alteration prior to treatment.

Not for use in voids insulated with rigid foam.

3. For **basements**, apply at a rate of 4 gallons of dilution per 10 linear feet per foot of depth. Where footings are greater than 1 foot of depth from the grade to the top of the footing, application may be made by trenching and/or rodding at a rate of 4 gallons of dilution per 10 linear feet per foot of depth. When the footing is more than 4 feet below grade, the applicator must trench and rod into the trench or trench along the foundation wall at the rate prescribed to a minimum depth of 4 feet. The actual depth of treatment will vary depending on soil type, degree of compaction, and location of termite activity. When the top of the footing is exposed, the applicator must treat the soil adjacent to the footing to a depth not to exceed the bottom of the footing. However, in no case should a structure be treated below the footing. Treat outside of foundation walls, and if necessary beneath the basement floor along inside of foundation walls, along cracks in basement floors, along interior load bearing walls, around sewer pipes, conduits and piers.
4. **Accessible Crawl Spaces:** For crawl spaces, apply vertical termiticide barriers at the rate of 4 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to top of footing, or if the footing is more than 4 feet below grade, to a minimum depth of 4 feet.

{For a 0.5% rate, apply 4 gallons of dilution per 10 linear feet per foot of depth or 5 1/3 fluid ounces of Equity per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to top of footing in sufficient water (not less than 2 gallons or more than 8 gallons) to ensure complete coverage.}

For a 0.75% rate, apply 4 gallons of dilution per 10 linear feet per foot of depth or 8 fluid ounces of Equity per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to top of footing in sufficient water (not less than 2 gallons or more than 8 gallons) to ensure complete coverage.

For a 1.0% rate, apply 4 gallons of dilution per 10 linear feet per foot of depth or 10 2/3 fluid ounces of Equity per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to top of footing in sufficient water (not less than 2 gallons or more than 8 gallons) to ensure complete coverage.

Apply by trenching and rodding into the trench, or trenching. Treat both sides of foundation and around all piers and pipes. Where physical obstructions, such as concrete walkways adjacent to foundation elements, prevent trenching, treatment may be made by rodding alone. When soil type and/or conditions make trenching prohibitive, rodding may be used. When the top of the footing is exposed, the applicator must treat the soil adjacent to the footing to a depth not to exceed the bottom of the footing. Read and follow the mixing and use direction section of the label if situations are encountered where the soil will not accept the full application volume.

- a. Rod holes and trenches shall not extend below the bottom of the footing.
- b. Rod holes shall be spaced so as to achieve a continuous chemical barrier but in no case more than 12 inches apart.
- c. Trenches shall be a minimum of 6 inches deep or to the bottom of the footing, whichever is less, and need not be wider than 6 inches. When trenching in sloping (tiered) soil, the trench shall be stepped to ensure adequate distribution and to prevent termiticide from running off. The emulsion must be mixed with the soil as it is replaced in the trench.
- d. When treating crawl spaces, turn off the air circulation system of the structure until application has been completed and all termiticide has been absorbed by the soil.

5. **Inaccessible Crawl Spaces:** For inaccessible interior areas, such as areas where there is insufficient clearance between floor joists and ground surfaces to allow operator access, excavate if possible, and treat according to the instructions for accessible crawl spaces. Otherwise, apply one or a combination of the following two methods.

{For a 0.5% rate, apply 4 gallons of dilution per 10 linear feet or 10 2/3 fluid ounces of Equity per 10 linear feet in sufficient water (not less than 2 gallons or more than 8 gallons) to ensure complete coverage (See "Application Volume").}

For a 0.75% rate, apply 4 gallons of dilution per 10 linear feet per foot of depth or 16 fluid ounces of Equity per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to top of footing in sufficient water (not less than 2 gallons or more than 8 gallons) to ensure complete coverage.

For a 1.0% rate, apply 4 gallons of dilution per 10 linear feet per foot of depth or 21.2 fluid ounces of Equity per 10 linear feet per foot of depth from grade to top of footing in sufficient water (not less than 2 gallons or more than 8 gallons) to ensure complete coverage.

- a. To establish a horizontal barrier, apply 1 gallon of emulsion per 10 sq. ft. to the soil surface. Use a nozzle pressure of less than 25 psi. and a coarse application nozzle (e.g., Delavan Type RD Raindrop, RD-7 or larger, or Spraying Systems Co. 8010LP TeeJet or comparable nozzle). For an area that cannot be reached with the application wand, use one or more extension rods to make the application to the soil. Do not broadcast or powerspray with higher pressures.
- b. To establish a horizontal barrier, drill through the foundation wall or through the floor above and treat the soil perimeter at a rate of 1 gallon of emulsion per 10 square feet. Drill spacing

must be at intervals not to exceed 16 inches. Many states have smaller intervals so check state regulations which may apply.

When treating crawl spaces, turn off the air circulation system of the structure until application has been completed and all termiticide has been absorbed by the soil.

- c. In the presence of unsupported termite tubes, mechanically destroy each tube and apply approximately 1 pint of 0.5 to 1.0% dilution to an area of no more than 18 inches in diameter where the tubes emerged from the soil.
6. In **plenum type structures** which use a sealed underfloor space to circulate heated and/or cooled air within the structure, turn off the air circulation system of the structure until application has been completed and all termiticide has been absorbed by the soil. Apply the {0.5-} 0.75-1.0% dilution at a rate of 4 gallons per 10 linear feet per foot of depth. Soil adjacent to both sides of the foundation walls, supporting piers, plumbing and conduits should be treated by trenching or rodding (where soil conditions permit) to a depth of 6 inches or to the top of the footing. When conditions will not permit trenching or rodding, a surface application adjacent to interior foundation walls may be made, but the treated strip shall not exceed a width of 18 inches, horizontally, from the foundation piers or pipes. ~~The surface~~ Surface application ~~should be~~ is made at a rate of 1 gallon per 10 square feet as a very coarse spray under low pressure (not to exceed 20 p.s.i. when measured at the treating tool). In order to properly calculate the amount of termiticide dilution needed, use the following guideline: A strip 18 inches wide and 6 feet 8 inches long is equal to 10 square feet. Before treatment, a barrier of at least 6 mil polyethylene film or other suitable vapor barrier must be present on this ground surface over the entire subfloor area in accordance with recommended practices for plenum type structures. Install a new vapor barrier if barrier is absent or deteriorated. The vapor barrier film on the ground and foundation walls must be folded back from the areas to be treated prior to treatment and replaced immediately following treatment. Structures should be ventilated during application and until treatment is dry.
7. **Application using foam generating equipment:** The emulsion may be converted to a foam and the foam used to control or prevent termite infestations.

Depending on circumstances, foam applications may*be used alone or in combination with liquid emulsion applications. Applications may be made behind veneers, piers, chimney bases, into rubble foundations, into block voids or structural voids, under slabs, stoops, porches, or to the soil in crawl spaces, and other similar voids.

Foam and liquid application must be consistent with volume and active ingredient instructions in order to ensure proper application has been made. The volume and amount of active ingredient are essential to an effective treatment. At least 50 to 75% of the labeled liquid emulsion volume of product must be applied, with the remaining percent delivered to appropriate areas using foam application. Refer to the label and use recommendations of the foam manufacturer and the foaming equipment manufacturer for adjuvant rates to produce the needed expansion ratio with this product.

Foam applications are generally a good supplement to liquid treatments in difficult areas, but may be used alone in difficult spots.

The following provides the amount of Equity required for a given area and volume range of the prefoamed termiticide dilution necessary for application of the product.

{For a 0.5% rate, apply 10 2/3 fluid ounces of Equity per 10 linear feet using no less than 2 gallons, or more than 8 gallons, of prefoamed dilution.}

For a 0.75% rate, apply 16 fluid ounces of Equity per 10 linear feet using no less than 2 gallons, or more than 8 gallons, of prefoamed dilution.

For a 1% rate, apply 21.2 fluid ounces of Equity per 10 linear feet using no less than 2 gallons, or more than 8 gallons, of prefoamed dilution.

8. Application in conjunction with the use of the Sentricon* *Colony Elimination System*: As a part of the integrated pest management (IPM) program for subterranean termite control, Equity may be applied to critical areas of the structure including plumbing and utility entry sites, bath traps, expansion joints, foundation cracks, and areas with known or suspected infestations at a rate of {0.5%-}0.75%-1.0% as a spot application or complete barrier treatment. Application may be made as described in the Postconstruction Treatment section of this label.

Underground Utility Cable and Conduit

Preventative Treatment For Use Only In Guam, Hawaii, and Other Pacific Islands: Use a 1.0% to 2.0% dilution (See "Rate Determination Guidelines" and "Table 1" for dilution directions). After digging the trench, place approximately 6 inches of backfill or sand at the bottom and apply 2 gallons of the dilution per 10 linear feet. Allow to dry and place the cable on the backfill. Cover with an additional 6 inches of backfill or sand and apply another 2 gallons of emulsion per 10 linear feet. Finish filling trench with untreated soil.

Wherever cables emerge from the soil to enter poles, light frames, etc., treat the soil around the cable and pole or frame to establish a continuous 6 inch chemical barrier.

A continuous 6 inch chemical barrier must be established around the cable to insure protection from termite attack.

Utility Poles and Fence Posts

Preventative Treatment: Use a 1.0% to 2.0% dilution (See "Rate Determination Guidelines" and "Table 1" for dilution directions). After pole or post hole has been dug, mix the dilution with the soil as it is being replaced to a depth of approximately 10 inches. Place pole or post on top of this layer. The remaining soil fill and termiticide dilution should be mixed while backfilling the hole. The treated soil zone around the post or pole should be approximately 6 inches wide. Soil for the base layer and backfill of each pole or post should be treated at a rate of 4 gallons of dilution per 10 cubic feet of soil.

Remedial Treatment: To control existing infestations or to prevent infestation of posts and poles already in place, use a 1.0% to 2.0% dilution. The termiticide dilution should be injected into termite galleries or channels in the wood. For maximum protection, injection sites should be at or below grade.

Posts or poles may also be treated by rodding down to the base of the structure. Rod holes should be placed approximately 3 inches away from the pole and about 6 inches apart. Inject approximately 12 fluid ounces of dilution per foot of depth into each rod hole.

It may be appropriate to use one or both treatment techniques depending upon the specific circumstances at the work site, e.g., soil type.

Control of Wood Infesting Insects

Applicator PPE for Control of Wood-Infesting Insects

- o Wear eye protection when making overhead applications
- o In addition, a respiratory protection device (MSHA/NIOSH approved number TC-21C or TC-23C; or respirator with an organic-vapor removing cartridge and a prefilter approved for pesticides with MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-14G; or supplied-air respirator with MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-19C; or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-13F) and protective eyewear must be worn when working in a non-ventilated space.

Dosage and Mixing Directions

Equity is recommended for use as an aqueous emulsion containing 0.5% to 1.0% chlorpyrifos. See "Table 1" for dilution directions.

Advisements

When spraying overhead interior living areas of homes, apartment buildings, etc., cover surfaces below the area being sprayed with plastic sheeting or other material.

Contact with treated surfaces should be avoided until spray has dried. Cover or remove exposed foods before treatment. Do not use in structures housing animals which are intended for or which produce products to be used for food purposes. Do not use for above ground control of wood infesting insects in food areas of food handling establishments, restaurants or other areas where food is commercially prepared or processed.

To control wood infesting insects such as **powderpost beetles** (Lyctidae), **false powderpost beetles** (Bostrichidae), **deathwatch beetles** (Anobiidae), **old house borers** (Cerambycidae) and **ambrosia beetles** (Scolytidae) in homes and other structures, treatments may be applied either as coarse sprays or by brushing the product onto targeted surfaces. Use a sufficient amount of spray to cover the area to the point of wetness but avoiding runoff. Use the following guidelines to determine appropriate rates of application:

New Wood, (typically less than 10 years of age) apply approximately 1 gallon of dilution per 150 square feet as a coarse spray.

Old Wood, (typically greater than 10 years of age) apply approximately 1 gallon of dilution per 100 square feet as a coarse spray.

Treatment Directions

For control of **carpenter ants** in homes and other structures apply dilution around doors and windows and other places where carpenter ants enter the premises and where they crawl and hide. Also spray into cracks and crevices or through openings or small newly drilled holes into wall voids where these ants or their nests are present. Use a sufficient amount of spray to cover the area to the point of wetness but avoiding runoff.

For control of **termites** (localized areas of infested wood in structures), apply dilution to voids and channels in damaged wood and in spaces between members of a structure and between wood and foundations where termite infestation is likely to occur. Application may be made to inaccessible areas by drilling, and then injecting the emulsion. Use a sufficient amount of spray to cover the area to the point of wetness but avoiding runoff. Treatment of localized areas is intended to kill workers and winged reproductive forms of termites in the treated areas and to prevent infestations for a temporary period. This type of application is not intended to be a substitute for soil treatment or mechanical alteration to control subterranean termites.

General Pest Control - Indoors

Directions for General Use Indoors

Equity is intended to be mixed with water or suitable base oil and applied as crack and crevice and spot treatments with pressurized sprayers or other equipment suitable for applying insecticides to localized areas. The active ingredient in this product can provide effective residual control of pests listed on this label. To minimize airborne particles spray pressure should not exceed 30 psi at the nozzle tip.

Applicator PPE for General Use Indoors

- Wear eye protection when making overhead applications
- To avoid breathing spray mist during application in confined areas, wear a mask or respirator of a type recommended by NIOSH for filtering spray mists

Precautions for General Use Indoors

Adults, children and pets must not contact treated surfaces until spray has dried.
 Before spraying, remove pets and cover aquaria, i.e., fish bowls, and turn off air pump.
 Do not apply where electrical short circuits could occur.
 Do not use indoors as a space spray or in fogging equipment.

Treatment Sites

When used according to label directions Equity may be applied in and around residential and nonresidential buildings and structures including residential kitchens and all types of food handling establishments and vehicles. This product can be applied to walls, floors, ceilings, in and around cabinets, between, behind and beneath equipment and appliances, around floor drains, window and door frames, around plumbing, sinks and other possible pest harborage sites.

Permitted areas of use include but are not limited to:

apartment buildings	industrial buildings
bakeries	kitchens
bottling facilities	laboratories
breweries	mausoleums
cafeterias	mobile and motor homes
crawl spaces	offices
food manufacturing plants	restaurants
food processing plants	schools
food service establishments	stores
granaries and grain mills	warehouses
hospitals	wineries
hotels	vehicles
houses	

Dosage Rates

Applications of 0.25% to 0.5% Equity can be made depending on pest species and conditions of premises. See "Specific Indoor Use Directions" for additional information.

Mixing Directions

To prepare the spray, dilute Equity with water or a suitable base oil as shown in the following "Spray Dilution Chart". Use only deodorized kerosene for oil-based sprays to be applied in food handling establishments. A stable emulsion of Equity can be formed by first adding approximately one-half the water or suitable base oil to a spray tank followed by adding the proper amount of Equity. Close the tank

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and shake vigorously for 5 to 10 seconds. To avoid excess foam, slowly add the remaining water or suitable base oil.

Spray Dilution Chart

Type of Spray Mixture	Fluid Ounces† of Equity to Use Per Gallon of Finished Spray	
	0.25% spray	0.50% spray
Water-base spray	1 1/3 fl oz	2 2/3 fl oz
Oil-based spray††	1 fl oz	2 fl oz

†Note: 1 fluid ounce = 2 tablespoonfuls = 6 teaspoonfuls

††Calculated on basis of deodorized kerosene

Tank Mixing: Unless prohibited by a product's label, users, at their own discretion, can tank mix pesticides currently labeled for similar use patterns. It is always recommended that a small jar compatibility test using proper proportions of chemicals and water be run to check for physical compatibility prior to tank mixing. **Do not** tank mix this product with products containing dichlorvos (DDVP).

Application Methods

This product may be applied indoors as crack and crevice and spot treatments. Indoor broadcast applications are prohibited. Treat where pests are found or normally occur. Except as noted under "Food Handling Establishments", applications can be made in 7 day intervals. If necessary, Equity may be applied after 2 days from last treatment (call back treatments), but such use should be limited to once per month.

Crack and Crevice Applications

Use a low pressure system with a pinpoint or variable pattern nozzle to apply the spray mixture to areas such as: floors, cracks, and crevices in and around baseboards, walls, expansion joints, areas around water and sewer pipes, and voids formed by equipment or appliances.

Spot Applications

Use a low pressure system with fan type nozzle to uniformly apply spot treatments to areas such as: baseboards, in and around cupboards and between, beneath and behind equipment or appliances.

Note: Thoroughly ventilating treated areas following application can reduce potential odors and speed drying. Ventilation in buildings with closed air circulating systems can be improved by adjusting ventilation systems to include outside air.

Cabinet Interiors: When treating interiors of cabinets containing food or food utensils, remove or otherwise protect such items from contact with spray. Allow spray to dry before returning food or food utensils to treated cabinets. Prevent the above items from directly contacting treated surfaces. Shelf liners or similar material can provide adequate protection from treated surfaces. Thoroughly wash dishes, food utensils or food-contacting surfaces with soap and water if they are directly exposed to this product.

Food Handling Establishments: Equity may be applied in both food and nonfood areas of all types of food-handling establishments, i.e., food service, food processing and food manufacturing establishments. This includes, but is not limited to, restaurants, grocery stores, bakeries, bottling plants, canneries, and grain mills. See "Treatment Sites" for a more complete but not exhaustive listing.

Note: For oil based sprays to be applied in food handling establishments, use only deodorized kerosene.

Note: Applications of this product within food handling areas are limited to spot and crack and crevice treatments. Applications can be applied in 7 day intervals in restaurants and similar food service establishments and applied in 14 day intervals in other types of food handling establishments. If

necessary, Equity may be applied after 2 days from last treatment (call back treatments), but such use should be limited to once per month.

Indoor Pests Controlled by Equity

Ants (1)	Firebrats
Beetles	Fleas (5)
Boxelder bugs	Flies (6)
(or other true bugs)	Flour beetles
Brown dog ticks (2)	(Confused)
Carpet beetles (3)	(Red)
Centipedes	(Sawtoothed)
Clover mites	Indian meal moths
Cockroaches (4)	Mediterranean flour moths
(American)	Millipedes
(Asian)	Rice weevils
(Brownbanded)	Silverfish
(German)	Scorpions
(Oriental)	Sowbugs
(Smokybrown)	Spiders
Crickets	Ticks
Earwigs	and other insect pests

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to "Specific Use Directions".

Specific Use Directions

1. **Ants** may be controlled by treating ant trails and wherever else these pests may find entrance; for example, around doors and windows.
2. For the control of **brown dog ticks**, apply as a spot or crack and crevice treatment to infested areas, along baseboards, windows and door frames, and areas of floor and floor coverings where these pests may be present. Old bedding should be replaced or thoroughly washed. **DO NOT TREAT PETS WITH THIS PRODUCT. Humans or pets must not contact treated surfaces until the spray has dried.**
3. For the control of **carpet beetles**, apply as a spot or crack and crevice treatment to rugs, carpets, along baseboards and edges of carpeting, under carpeting, rugs and furniture, in closets and on shelving, and wherever else these insects are seen or suspected. **Humans or pets must not contact treated surfaces until spray has dried.**
4. **Cockroaches** can be controlled by making crack and crevice and spot treatments. Treat where insects are found or normally occur including but not limited to floors, cracks and crevices in walls, along and behind baseboards, around plumbing, floor drains and other utility installations, beneath and behind sinks, cabinets or other fixtures. Applications within food handling areas are limited to spot and crack and crevice treatments.
5. **Fleas:** Apply as a spot or crack and crevice treatment only to infested areas, such as rugs and carpets. Prior to treatment, carpets should be vacuumed thoroughly and vacuum cleaner bag discarded in an outdoor trash container. **Humans or pets must not contact treated surfaces until the spray has dried.** Old pet bedding should be replaced or thoroughly washed. **DO NOT TREAT PETS WITH THIS PRODUCT.** To control the source of flea infestations, pets inhabiting the treated premises should be treated with a flea-control product registered for application to animals.
6. To control **flies** in livestock housing structures (including poultry houses) and pet kennels, apply Equity spray to ceilings, walls, light fixtures, window frames and other fly resting areas. Product application must be restricted to surfaces inaccessible to direct contact with animals. Surfaces directly in contact with animals should not be sprayed within six feet of the floor. Timing and frequency of application should be based on nuisance levels of flies, but should not be more frequent than once every 7 days. **Do not make interior applications of Equity while animals are present. Keep animals out of treated area until spray has dried. Do not make applications to animals,**

feedstuffs or watering equipment. Do not apply in milk storage rooms. Do not contaminate milking or milk handling equipment.

General Pest Control - Perimeter Treatments

Directions for Perimeter Treatments

Equity is intended to be mixed with water and applied outdoors with pressurized sprayers as a general surface spray.

Applicator PPE for Perimeter Treatments

- Wear eye protection when making overhead applications

Precautions for Perimeter Treatments

- Adults, children and pets must not contact treated surfaces until spray has dried.
- Keep out of fish pools and other bodies of water.
- Do not treat vegetable gardens.
- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas.
- Do not feed treated grass cuttings (hay) or seed screenings to livestock, or use treated hay for livestock bedding.

Treatment Sites

When used in accordance to label directions Equity may be applied to and around outside surfaces of residential and nonresidential buildings and structures. Permitted areas of use include but are not limited to:

crawl spaces	garages
decks	patios
driveways	refuse dumps
eaves	walkways
fences	walls
foundations	window and door frames

Note: Phytotoxicity: Environmental factors and varietal differences may affect phytotoxic expression. In situations where phytotoxicity potential is of concern, it is recommended that a small group of plants be sprayed and observed for 7 to 10 days to determine phytotoxic potential before treating large numbers of those plants.

Dosage Rates

Applications of {0.03% to} 0.25% to 0.5% Equity can be made depending on pest species and method of application. See "Application Methods" for additional information.

Mixing Directions

{To make a 0.03% water based spray, add 1 2/3 fl oz Equity per 10 gallons of spray.} To make a 0.5% water based spray add 2 2/3 fl oz Equity per each gallon of spray.

A stable emulsion of Equity can be formed by first adding approximately one-half the water to the spray tank followed by adding the proper amount of Equity. Close the tank and agitate for 5 to 10 seconds. Add remaining water slowly to avoid excess foam.

Tank Mixing

Unless prohibited by a product's label, users, at their own discretion, can tank mix pesticides currently labeled for similar use patterns. It is always recommended that a small jar compatibility test using proper

proportions of chemicals and water be run to check for physical compatibility prior to tank mixing. Do not tank mix this product with products containing dichlorvos (DDVP).

Application Methods

This product may be applied outdoors as a general surface spray. Treat where pests are found or normally occur.

Low Volume Directed Sprays

Application of low volume, high concentration (about 0.5%) sprays can quickly reduce localized heavy pest infestations on outside surfaces. Use a low pressure system with a pinpoint or variable pattern nozzle, such as a 1 gallon hand pump sprayer, and apply the spray mixture to specific areas such as cracks and crevices along walkways, patios, windows and door frames or other areas where insects may congregate or can gain entrance to the structure.

High Volume Broadcast Sprays

Application of high volume, low concentration (0.03% - 0.12%) sprays, such as with power spraying equipment, can help prevent infestation of buildings by reducing pests in outdoor areas. Longer residual is achieved at the higher rates (about 0.12%). To make a 0.03% water based spray, mix 8 fl oz of Equity per 50 gallons. To make a 0.12% dilution, mix 32 fl oz of Equity per 50 gallons of water. This type of treatment provides more thorough coverage over large areas than low volume directed sprays. Treat by applying spray mixture directly to areas such as junctions of soil and structural walls, along base of fences, and under eaves. To help prevent infestation of buildings, treat a band of soil 6 to 10 feet wide around and adjacent to buildings, also the building foundation to a height of 2 to 3 feet, where pests are active and may find entrance. Apply as a coarse spray at the rate of about 10 gallons spray mixture per 1000 square feet. Thoroughly and uniformly wet the treated area.

Small amounts of solution mixed at 0.75% to 1.0% termiticide rates remaining in the spray tank can be diluted as indicated in the following table and used to treat outside surfaces or perimeter areas:

Concentration of Equity Dilution	Amount of water to Add to Each Gallon of Equity Dilution to Provide:		
	{0.03% Spray}	0.25% Spray	0.5% Spray
0.75%	{25 gallons}	2 gallons	0.5 gallon
1.0%	{33.3 gallons}	3 gallons	1 gallon

Pests Controlled by Perimeter Treatments of Equity

Ants	Elm leaf beetles
Bees	(adults)
Beetles	Fire ants (1)
Boxelder bugs	Fleas
(or other true bugs)	Flies
Carpenter ants	Hornets
Centipedes	Millipedes
Clover mites	Mosquitoes
Cockroaches	Pillbugs
(American)	Scorpions (2)
(Asian)	Sowbugs
(Brownbanded)	Spiders
(German)	Springtails
(Oriental)	Ticks
(Smokybrown)	Wasps
Crickets	Yellowjackets
Earwigs	and other outdoor insects

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to "Specific Use Directions".

Specific Use Directions:

1. **Fire ant mounds** may be controlled by applying Equity as a drench. Dilute 2 fl oz per 4 gallons of water. Gently sprinkle 1 to 2 gallons of the diluted insecticide over the surface of each mound and surrounding areas to a 2 foot diameter. For best results, apply in cool weather, 65 to 80°F, or in early morning or late evening hours. Treat new mounds as they appear. Pressurized sprays may disturb the ants and cause migration, reducing product effectiveness.
2. **Scorpions** may be controlled by removing accumulations of lumber, firewood and other materials serving as harborage sites. Before stacking firewood or lumber, apply Equity as a localized spray to surfaces immediately below such materials. Broadcast sprays outdoors may assist in reducing pests migrating from surrounding areas.

General Pest Control - Turf, Ornamentals, and Fruit, Nut, and Citrus Trees

General Information

Equity is an emulsifiable concentrate for use to control pests injurious to turf, ornamentals, and fruit, nut, and citrus trees. The pests controlled are listed in the accompanying tables. Equity is compatible with insecticides, miticides and fungicides commonly recommended except for alkaline materials such as Bordeaux mixture and lime. A small amount of spray mixture should be prepared to check for compatibility before a large volume of spray is mixed.

Applicator PPE for Turf, Ornamental, and Fruit, Nut, and Citrus Tree Use

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemically-resistant gloves and footwear

Precautions for Turf, Ornamental, and Fruit, Nut, and Citrus Tree Use:

- Adults, children and pets must not contact treated surfaces until the spray has dried.
- Keep out of fish pools and other bodies of water.
- Do not treat vegetable gardens.
- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas.
- Do not feed treated grass cuttings (hay) or seed screenings to livestock or use hay for livestock bedding.
- Chemigation: do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Fruit, nut, and citrus trees: see precautionary statements and restrictions in this section of the label.
- It is always recommended that a small jar compatibility test using proper proportions of chemicals and water be run to check for physical compatibility prior to tank mixing.

Turf and Other Outdoor Uses

Use Equity to control the pests listed in the following table by application at the recommended dosages. Dilute Equity in water and apply using suitable application equipment. For best results, turf should be moist at time of treatment.

Pest	Amount of Equity per	
	1000 sq. ft.	Acre
Ants Gnats Amyworms (Such as: Beet, Fall, Yellowstriped) Grasshoppers Greenbug aphids Centipedes Green June beetle grubs Chiggers (1) Leafhoppers Chinch bugs Lucerne moth Crickets Millipedes Cutworms Mites (Such as: Clover, Bermudagrass stunt, Winter grain) Deer ticks (2) Mosquitoes (4) Earwigs Pillbugs European crane fly larvae Sod webworms (lawn moths) (5) Fiery skipper Sowbugs Fire ants (foraging workers) Ticks (1) Fire ants (mounds) (3) Fleas	1 1/2 fl oz	2 qt
Billbug adults (Such as: Bluegrass, Denver, Hunting) (6)	1 1/2 - 3 fl oz	2 - 4 qt
Annual bluegrass weevil (<i>Hyperodes</i>) (7)	3 fl oz	4 qt
Black turfgrass ataenius adults (8)		
Mole crickets (9)		
Mole crickets (10)	3 - 4 1/2 fl oz	4 - 6 qt
White grubs (Such as: Black turfgrass ataenius, European chafer, Japanese beetle larvae, and Northern and Southern masked chafers) (11)	3 - 6 fl oz	4 - 8 qt

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to "Specific Use Directions".

Specific Use Directions:

- Use Equity for area control of **ticks** and **chiggers** infesting non-cropland areas such as turf and grassy areas, roadsides, footpaths and trails, picnic and camping sites, parks and other recreational areas where these pests are present and create a nuisance or a possible public health problem. Do not allow public use of treated areas during application or until spray has dried. Apply Equity insecticide in water at the rate of 1 pint per acre (1/3 fl oz per 1000 sq. ft.) using a hydraulic sprayer, mist applicator, backpack sprayer, or other suitable hand or power operated spray equipment.
- For control of **deer ticks** apply Equity in water at the rate of 2 quarts per acre or 1 1/2 fl oz per 1000 square feet. Treat low underbrush, turf, grassy areas, weeds, and ground surface and debris, using enough spray volume to obtain thorough coverage.
- For individual **fire ant mounds** apply Equity as a drench. Dilute 2 fl oz per 4 gallons of water. Gently sprinkle 1 to 2 gallons of the diluted insecticide over the surface of each mound and surrounding areas to a 2 foot diameter. For best results, apply in cool weather, 65-80°F, or in early morning or late evening hours. Treat new mounds as they appear. Pressurized sprays may disturb the ants and cause migration, reducing product effectiveness.
- Mosquitoes** coming to rest on areas treated for control of turf pests will be controlled for varying periods of time after treatment depending on exposure of treated areas to weathering conditions.
- For **sod webworms**, watering or mowing of the treated area should be delayed for 12 to 24 hours after treatment.
- For **billbugs**, spray early in the season, just prior to or coinciding with first appearance of adults, as recommended by your local Agricultural Extension Service Specialist.
- To control **annual bluegrass weevil**, spray suspected problem areas in mid-April and again in Mid-May, or as recommended by your local Agricultural Extension Service specialist.
- For **black turfgrass ataenius** adults, spray early in the season as recommended by your local Agricultural Extension Service Specialist. A repeat application may be needed 1 to 2 weeks later.
- To control **mole crickets** in turfgrass, apply Equity through high pressure injection or other suitable subsurface placement application equipment. Depending on the application equipment used, follow the manufacturer's recommendation for calibration and the volume of spray per acre needed to

provide control or as recommended by your local Agricultural Extension Service Specialist. For best results, apply when young nymphs are active.

10. To control **mole crickets** in turfgrass, apply Equity using broadcast or suitable hand-held application equipment. Application should be in a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre. Turf must be irrigated within 24 hours after treatment to wash the insecticide into the area of insect activity. Apply when early stage nymphs are active. Effectiveness may be enhanced by spraying late in the afternoon or early evening and irrigating the turf within 24 hours prior to and following application to move mole crickets near the soil surface and wash the insecticide into the zone of insect activity.
11. For **white grubs**, spray when grubs are young and actively feeding near the soil surface, usually during late July and August or as recommended by your local Agricultural Extension Service specialist. For best results, soil should be moist prior to treatment. **For best results, immediately after spraying, irrigate the treated area with 1/2 to 1 inch of water to wash the insecticide deep into the thatch or underlying soil.**

Ornamentals (Outdoor)

Use Equity to treat flowers, shrubs, evergreens, vines, shade and flowering trees, and non-bearing fruit, nut, and citrus trees found to be infested with the types of pests listed in the following tables. Dilute Equity with water according to directions given in the tables and apply using suitable hand or power-operated spray equipment in a manner to provide complete and uniform coverage. Attempt to penetrate dense foliage, but avoid over-spraying to the point of excessive runoff. Uniform coverage is critical for effective insect and mite control.

Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service specialist for application timing and other specific use information

Note: Phytotoxicity: Environmental factors and varietal differences may affect phytotoxic expression. In situations where phytotoxicity potential is of concern, it is recommended that a small group of plants be sprayed and observed for 7 to 10 days to determine phytotoxic potential before treating large numbers of those plants.

Sucking Insects and Mites

Pest	Amount of Equity per			
	1 gallon	100 gallons		
Adelgids (Such as: Cooley and Eastern spruce galls, Pine bark)	1/6 - 1/3 fl oz	1 pt - 1 qt		
Aphids (Such as: Apple, Balsam twig, Black pecan, Chrysanthemum, Cottonwood, Crape myrtle, Elm leaf, Melon, Peach, Rose, Spirea White pine, Woolly, Woolly apple, Yellow pecan)				
Boxelder bugs				
Lace bugs (Such as: Hawthorn)				
Periodical cicada				
Plant bugs				
Psyllids				
Spittlebugs				
Thornbug				
Whiteflies				
Leafhoppers			1/3 fl oz	1 qt
Mealybugs (Such as: Citrus, Taxus)				
Mites (Such as: Clover, Red spider, Southern Red, Spruce spider, Twospotted spider) (1)				
Thrips (exposed)				
Scale insects (Such as: Cottony cushion, Cottony maple, Dearness, Euonymus, Fletcher, Florida wax, Golden oak, Hemispherical, Lecanium, Magnolia, Oak kermes, Oak lecanium, Oystershell, Pine needle, San Jose, Tea, White birch) (2)	2/3 fl oz	2 qt		

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to "Specific Use Directions".

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Specific Use Directions:

1. For effective control of **spider mites** when large numbers of eggs are present, apply a second spray 3 to 5 days in the South or 7 to 10 days in the North after initial treatment to control newly hatched nymphs.
2. Time applications for control of **scale insects** when crawlers or first two stages of settled nymphs are present.

Defoliators and Leafminers

Pest	Amount of Equity per		
	1 gallon	100 gallons	
Armyworms (Such as: Fall, Yellowstriped)	Oleander caterpillars	1/6 - 1/3 fl oz	1 pt - 1 qt
Bagworms (1)	Orange tortrix		
Cankerworms	Poplar tentmaker		
Catalpa sphinx	Puss caterpillars		
Elm spanworms	Rose chafers		
Fall webworms (2)	Sawflies, exposed (Such as: European pine, Pine, Pin oak, Redheaded)		
Grasshoppers	Spring elm caterpillars		
Greenstriped mapleworms	Springtails		
Green fruitworms	Spruce budworms (Such as: Eastern, Western)		
Hornworms	Tent caterpillars (Such as: Eastern, Forest, Western)		
Jackpine budworms	Walnut caterpillars		
Juniper webworms	Yellownecked caterpillars		
Katydid			
Leafrollers (3)			
Maple leafcutters (4)			
Oak skeletonizers			
Balsam gall midge	Mahogany webworms	1/3 fl oz	1 qt
Beet armyworms	Mimosa webworms		
Beetles (Such as: Fuller rose) (5)	Nantucket pine tip moth		
Browntail moth	Oakworms (Such as: California, Orangestriped, Redhumped)		
Cutworms	Pandora moth		
Cypress tip moth	Pitch pine tip moth		
Douglas-fir tussock moth	Redhumped caterpillars		
European pine shoot moth	Subtropical pine tip moth		
Gypsy moth (6)	Tussock moth		
Holly bud moth			
Beetles (Such as: Cottonwood leaf (7), Elm leaf, Flea, Willow leaf)		1/3 - 2/3 fl oz	1 - 2 qt
Leafminers		2/3 fl oz	2 qt
Needleminers (Such as: Jeffrey pine, Lodgepole pine, Spruce)			
Pine needle midge			
Rhododendron gall midge			

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to "Specific Use Directions".

Specific Use Directions:

1. For **bagworms**, treat when larvae are small and actively feeding.
2. For effective control of **fall webworms**, direct spray into web and immediately surrounding foliage.
3. For effective control of **leafrollers**, spray should be applied before leaves are tightly rolled.
4. For **maple leafcutter** on maple trees, apply spray to larvae as cases are being formed. Do not treat sugar maple trees intended for maple syrup production.
5. To reduce foliar feeding on twigs and branches by **beetles**, applications should be made in the spring or early summer.
6. To control migrating and invading **gypsy moth** larvae, treat trunks and foliage.
7. For **cottonwood leaf beetles**, spray larvae and adults infesting cottonwoods. Applications should be made when damaging beetle populations are developing or present.

Borers, Bark Beetles, and Weevils

Pest	Amount of Equity per	
	1 gallon	100 gallons
Weevils (Such as: Black vine (1), Cranberry girdler (2), Pine reproduction, Yellow poplar)	1/3 fl oz	1 qt
Borers: Clearwing moths (Such as: Ash, Dogwood, Lesser peachtree, Lilac, Oak, Peachtree, Rhododendron), Longhorned beetles (Such as: Cottonwood, Locust, Red oak), Metallic wood (Such as: Bronze birch, Flatheaded apple tree, Twolined chestnut) (3) Pales weevil adults Zimmerman pine moth	2/3 fl oz	2 qt
Northern pine weevil (4) Pales weevil (4)	2 fl oz	6 qt
Beetles (5); (Such as: Ambrosia, Anobiidae, Black turpentine, Blister, Cottonwood leaf, Elm leaf, European elm bark, Fuller rose, Japanese, June, Mountain pine, Native elm bark (6), Southern pine, Spruce, Western pine, Willow leaf)	5 1/3 fl oz	4 gal
Weevils (Such as: Northern pine, Pitch eating, Twig) (7)	10 2/3 fl oz	8 gal

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to "Specific Use Directions".

Specific Use Directions:

1. **Black vine weevils** are night feeders. Late afternoon spraying will maximize control.
2. For **cranberry girdler** larvae infesting Douglas-fir seedlings, direct spray at lower crown and stems following egg laying during summer and irrigate immediately after application to move the insecticide into the top 1 to 2 inches of soil.
3. For **borers**, spray trunks and lower limbs of trees and shrubs when adults begin to emerge. For **peachtree borers**, spray flowering trees and shrubs of the genus *Prunus* as a trunk spray before newly-hatched larvae enter the trees and thoroughly wet all bark areas from ground level to scaffold limbs. Pheromone traps may aid in detection of adult clearwing moths. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service specialist for proper time to treat.
4. For control of **northern pine** and **pales weevil** larvae, apply as a cut stump spray or drench in winter or early spring.
5. For **preventive treatment**, spray the main trunk of trees in the early spring or when threat of attack exists from nearby infested trees. For **remedial treatment**, spray the main trunk of infested trees or logs before adult beetles begin to emerge.
6. To prevent **native elm bark beetles** from over-wintering in uninfested trees, apply using a dilution of 2 gal per 100 gallons of water (2 2/3 fl oz per gallon) as a spray to the bottom 9 feet of trunk. Wet the trunk thoroughly but do not spray to runoff. Care should be taken to apply the spray right to the base of the root flare. Applications can be made from spring to early fall. To reduce twig and branch feeding on trees deemed to be of high value, apply as a spray to the tree crown using a dilution of 2 gal per 100 gallons of water (2 2/3 fl oz per gallon). Applications should be made in the spring or early summer using a sprayer that will give thorough coverage to the tree crown.
7. For pine seedlings, treat immediately after transplanting. Treat each seedling with enough spray to thoroughly wet the foliage and stem to the point of runoff.

Ants, Termites, and Miscellaneous Pests

Pest	Amount of Equity per	
	1 gallon	100 gallons
Ants Cockroaches (Such as: American, Asian, Brownbanded, German, Oriental, Smokybrown, Wood) Fire ants (foraging workers) Fire ants (mounds) (1) Sowbugs Springtails	1/3 fl oz	1 qt
Carpenter ants (2) Termites	5 1/3 fl oz	4 gal

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to "Specific Use Directions".

Specific Use Directions:

1. For individual **fire ant mounds** apply Equity as a drench. Dilute 2 fl oz per 4 gallons of water. Gently sprinkle 1 to 2 gallons of the diluted insecticide over the surface of each mound and surrounding areas to a 2 foot diameter. For best results, apply in cool weather, 65-80°F, or in early morning or late evening hours. Treat new mounds as they appear. Pressurized sprays may disturb the ants and cause migration, reducing product effectiveness.
2. If possible, locate **carpenter ant nests** and drench thoroughly.

Ornamentals (Dormant Spray of Tree Pests)

Use Equity as a dormant or delayed dormant spray at the rates indicated to control the listed insects. While Equity may be used without oil, oil is recommended to control additional pests such as European red mite.

For high volume (dilute) sprays (200 to 600 gallons of spray mixture per acre), tank mix the specified dosage with 1 to 2 gallons of a petroleum spray oil recommended for dormant use in 100 gallons of water. Spray the entire tree to runoff using suitable ground spray equipment.

For low volume (concentrate) sprays (less than 200 gallons of spray mixture per acre), use the same amount of Equity as for a dilute spray and apply in a manner that will ensure thorough coverage of the trees. Use oil as recommended by your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Specialist.

Precautions: Because cold dry conditions may cause Equity plus oil to infuse trees resulting in bud damage or drop, do not apply until rain or irrigation has replenished soil moisture such that bark and twigs are not desiccated.

Restrictions: Make only one application during the dormant season. Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated areas.

Pest	Amount of Equity per	
	1 gallon	100 gallons
Aphids (Such as: Mealy plum, Rosy apple, Woolly apple) Borers (Such as: Peach twig) Cutworms (Such as: Climbing) Leafrollers (Such as: Obliquebanded, Pandemis) Pear psylla adults Scale insects (Such as: San Jose)	1/6 - 1/3 fl oz	1 pt - 1 qt

Fruit, Nut, and Citrus Trees

Use Equity to treat **almond, apple, cherry, filbert, nectarine, peach, pecan, walnut** and **citrus trees or tree fruit** (such as: **grapefruit, lemon, orange**) not grown for commercial consumption of fruit by spraying to the point of runoff. When treating citrus trees only, a petroleum spray oil recommended for use on **citrus trees** may be added to spray mixtures only at rates of up to 1.8 gallons per 100 gallons of water to improve control of aphids, mealybugs, scale insects and thrips. Treat when insects become a problem or in accordance with the local spray schedule recommended by your State Extension Service Specialist.

Precautions: Do not apply as a foliar spray to **sweet cherries** because contact of spray solution with leaves may result in premature leaf drop. Observe local use directions for tank mix combinations especially with applications of Equity plus spray oil. Do not apply Equity in combination with oil to **walnuts**. Dry or cold conditions may cause Equity plus oil to infuse trees resulting in bud damage or drop; do not apply until rain or irrigation has replenished soil moisture such that bark and twigs are not desiccated. Do not apply when trees are stressed by drought.

Restrictions:

Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts: Make only one dormant/delayed dormant spray application and no more than three foliar spray applications on **almonds** per season, one dormant/delayed dormant spray application and no more than two foliar spray applications on **walnuts** per season, and no more than three foliar spray applications on **filberts** per season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Apples: Rate applied must not exceed 2/3 fl oz per gallon or 2 qt per 100 gallons. Make no more than 8 applications per season. Do not apply last treatment within 28 days before harvest or apply last two treatments closer than 21 days apart.

Citrus (Such as: Grapefruit, Lemon, Orange): Rate applied must not exceed 1/3 fl oz per gallon or 1 qt per 100 gallons. Do not apply to flowering trees. Do not apply when temperature exceeds 95° F. Do not apply more than 2 applications per fruit year. Do not make a second application within 30 days of the first application. Do not pick fruit for consumption until 21 days after application.

Nectarines, Peaches (trunk sprays only): Do not allow spray to contact fruit. Make only one application per season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Pecans: Rate applied must not exceed 2/3 fl oz per gallon or 2 qt per 100 gallons. Make no more than 5 applications per season. Do not apply within 28 days of harvest.

Sour cherries: Make no more than 8 applications per season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Sweet cherries (trunk and lower limb sprays only): Rate applied must not exceed 2/3 fl oz per gallon or 2 qt per 100 gallons. Avoid spray contact with foliage (leaves) since premature leaf drop may result. Make only three applications per year. Do not apply within 6 days of harvest.

Pest	Amount of Equity per	
	1 gallon	100 gallons
Aphids (Such as: Apple, Black cherry, Black pecan, Filbert, Rosy apple, Woolly apple, Yellow pecan)	1/3 - 2/3 fl oz†	1 - 2 qt†
Apple Maggot		
Borers (Such as: American plum, Dogwood, Lesser peachtree, Pacific flatheaded, Peach twig, Peachtree, Shothole)		
Cherry fruit fly		
Climbing cutworm		
Codling Moth		
European apple sawfly		
European corn borer		
Eyespotted bud moth		
Fall webworm		
Filbert worm		
Grasshoppers (Such as: Lubber) (1)		
Green fruitworm		
Hickory shuckworm		
Katydid		
Leaf rollers and tiers (Such as: Avocado leafroller, Filbert leafroller, Fruittree leafroller, Obliquebanded leafroller, Omnivorous leaftier, Orange tortrix, Pandemis leafroller, Redbanded leafroller, Variegated leafroller)		
Lepidopterous larvae		
Lesser appleworm		
Lygus sp.		
Mealybugs		
Mineola Moth		
Mites (Such as: Citrus rust, European red, Pecan leaf scorch, Twospotted spider) (2)		
Navel orangeworm		
Oriental fruit moth		
Pecan nut casebearer		
Pecan weevil		
Periodical cicada		
<i>Phylloxera</i> sp.		
Plum curculio		
Potato leafhopper		
Rose chafer		
Scale insects (Such as: European fruit lecanium, San Jose, Walnut)		
Spittlebug		
Spotted tentiform leafminer		
Stinkbug		
Tarnished plant bug		
Thrips (Such as: Citrus)		
Tufted apple budmoth		
Walnut husk fly		
Western tussock moth		
White apple leafhopper		
Winter moth		
Scale insects (Such as: Black scale, Brown soft scale, California red scale, Chaff scale, Florida red scale, Long scale, Purple scale, Snow scale) (3)	2/3 - 1 1/3 fl oz†	2 - 4 qt†

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to "Specific Use Directions".

†Note: Rate applied to citrus must not exceed 1/3 fl oz per gallon or 1 qt per 100 gallons. Rate applied to apples, pecans, or sweet cherries must not exceed 2/3 fl oz per gallon or 2 qt per 100 gallons.

Specific Use Directions:

1. **Lubber grasshoppers** must be controlled when they are small (less than 1 inch in length) by direct contact with spray.
2. For effective control of **spider mites** when large numbers of eggs are present, apply a second spray 3 to 5 days in the South or 7 to 10 days in the North after initial treatment to control newly hatched nymphs.
3. Time applications for control of **scale insects** when crawlers or first two stages of settled nymphs are present.

Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tomadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used

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