BAYTEX (R)

SPRAY CONCENTRATE

BARN INSECTICIDE

Contains fenthion

COMMERCIAL

FOR RESIDUAL FLY CONTROL

GUARANTEE: fenthion......480 g/L

NET CONTENTS _____ LITRES

REGISTRATION NO. 8084
PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN (See rear panel for first aid and danger statements)

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USING

CHEMAGRO LIMITED

1355 Aerowood Drive
Mississauga, Ontario Canada L4W 1C2

BAYTEX Barn S.C.

NOTICE TO USER: This control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on this label. It is an offence under the PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT to use a control product under unsafe conditions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

BAYTEX Spray Concentrate Barn Insecticide is recommended for use wherever flies are a problem. It provides long residual control and is equally effective against DDT resistant and non-resistant varieties.

The spray can be applied to any surface, including freshly whitewashed areas, without loss of biological effectiveness.

MIXING: The spray concentrate forms an emulsion when diluted with water. The resulting spray is suitable for use in hand or power-operated sprayers. To mix with water, pour required amount of barn spray concentrate into full amount of water and then agitate.

DOSAGE: Use specified dosage of BAYTEX Spray Concentrate in the amount of water necessary to give uniform coverage. The type of equipment used will determine the concentration required.

SPRAYING: For residual localized fly control, applications should be made to surfaces of buildings, screen doors, window frames, around outdoor light fixtures, garages, and other surfaces where these insects congregate.

RECOMMENDED APPLICATIONS

INSECT	Millilitres BAYTEX S.C.	REMARKS
House Flies	125 to 250	Mix specified dosage in 8L of water for application per 100 m2 of surface or to runoff. Residual control will last 7 to 8 weeks at the lower rate and even longer at the higher dosage. May be used in dairy and beef barns, but do not apply directly to animals. Repeat as necessary.

RESTRICTIONS

Do not use inside dwellings or on crops used for food or forage.

Do not apply sprays to flowers or other ornamental plants. Do not apply directly to animals.

Do not contaminate feed, drinking water, milk or milk handling equipment.

DANGER

May be fatal if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. Rapidly absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and warm water after handling. Wash clothing with soap and hot water before reuse. Avoid contamination of feed, food, or food handling equipment. If food handling equipment becomes contaminated, clean thoroughly before reuse. Keep out of reach of children.

FIRST AID: In case of poisoning call a physician immediately. Have patient lie down and keep quiet. If swallowed, vomiting should be induced. Administer milk or water freely and induce vomiting by giving one dose (15 mL) of syrup of ipecac. If vomiting does not occur within 10 to 20 minutes, administer second dose. If syrup of ipecac is not available, induce vomiting by sticking finger down throat. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear. The patient should be lying down with the head below the foot level and facing down or to one side. Professional medical assistance should be secured immediately. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON OR TO PERSONS IN A CONVULSIVE STATE. If on skin, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin immediately with soap and warm water. If eyes are contaminated, wash with flowing water for at least 15 minutes.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION: The compound inhibits cholinesterase resulting in stimulation of the central nervous system. This results in a sense of "tightness', in the chest, sweating, contracted pupils, stomach pains, vomiting and diarrhea. In case of poisoning call a physician immediately. The antidote is atropine sulfate administered in large therapeutic doses repeated as necessary to the point of tolerance. 2-PAM is also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with atropine. Do not give morphine. Watch for pulmonary edema, which may develop in serious cases of poisoning even after 12 hours. At first sign of pulmonary edema, the patient should be placed in an oxygen tent and treated symptomatically.

NOTICE

Seller's guarantee shall be limited to the terms set out on the label and, subject, thereto, the buyer assumes the risk to persons or property arising from the use or handling of this product and accepts the product on that condition.

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