

86.03.21

DYLOX(R)

420 Liquid

INSECTICIDE

Contains trichlorfon

FOR FORESTRY USE

RESTRICTED

FOR USE IN FORESTS, WOODLOTS, TREE NURSERIES, AND CHRISTMAS TREE  
PLANTATIONS FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL  
FORESTRY REGULATORY OFFICIALS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR  
DIRECTIONS

NET CONTENTS            LITRES

GUARANTEE: Trichlorfon ... 420 g/L

REGISTRATION NO. 14,307 PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT

WARNING            POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
(See rear panel for warning statement)

DO NOT STORE BELOW 0'C. KEEP IN  
COOL, DRY PLACE.

CAUTION: KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT AND  
OPEN FLAME.

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USING

CHEMAGRO LIMITED  
1355 Aerowood Drive  
Mississauga, Ontario Canada L4W 1C2

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.

#### RESTRICTED USES

NATURE OF RESTRICTION: This product is to be used only in the manner authorized. Consult local pesticide regulatory authorities about use permits which may be required.

FOR USE ONLY IN FORESTRY FOLLOWING CONSULTATION WITH FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL FORESTRY REGULATORY OFFICIALS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR DIRECTIONS.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

DYLOX 420 Liquid insecticide provides treatment for control of:

1. Gypsy moth larvae on forest and shade trees.
2. Spruce budworm on white spruce and balsam fir.
3. Spruce budmoths on coniferous forest and shade trees,
4. Forest tent caterpillar on deciduous trees.

It has a unique advantage in that beneficial insects, such as pollinators, parasites, and predators, are not significantly affected by DYLOX applications when applied at the recommended rate. It is not necessary to remove honey bee colonies from forest areas that are to be treated. The low toxicity of this chemical to fish and wildlife also makes it particularly adaptable for use in forest and shade tree insect control programs. DYLOX 420 Liquid offers insect control along with the economy and convenience of low volume aerial spraying. DYLOX 420 Liquid may be used undiluted in any aircraft equipment that has been adapted and calibrated for ultra low volume spraying.

#### RECOMMENDED APPLICATIONS

| CROP   | INSECT  | Dosage<br>DYLOX 420<br>Liquid | REMARKS  |
|--|---|-------------------------------|--|
| Forest &<br>Shade<br>Trees in<br>Forests or<br>Woodlands | Gypsy moth larvae<br>(I to III instars<br>only) | 2 to<br>2.75 L/ha             | Apply specified dosage per<br>hectare undiluted with<br>aircraft equipment capable<br>of delivering the proper<br>volume per hectare |

|   |                                       |             |  |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------|--|
|   | Spruce budworm (IV - VI instars only) | 2 to 4 L/ha | Apply 2 sprays of 1 to 2 L each or apply 2 to 4 L in a single application. Applications should be made undiluted with aircraft equipment capable of delivering the proper volume per hectare.  |
| Forest & Shade Trees in Forests or Woodlands (Cont'd) | Spruce budmoths                       | 2 to 4 L/ha | NOTE: Consult federal and provincial forestry regulatory officials for specific recommendations regarding:<br>1. timing of application with regard to pest insect development.<br>2. mixing and application of this product in your spray equipment. When used as described above for spruce budworm, this may provide product control of spruce budmoths. Consult Chemagro Limited and Federal and Provincial forestry regulatory officials for specific written recommendations. |
| Deciduous Trees                                       | Forest tent caterpillar               | 675 mL/ha   | Apply specified dosage per hectare diluted with water or undiluted with aircraft equipment capable of delivering the proper volume per hectare.  |

LIMITATIONS: Make no more than 2 applications per season per site.

NOTE: DYLOX 420 Liquid can cause spotting of automobile paint surfaces if exposure is permitted. If accidental exposure does occur, wash car immediately.

For specific recommendations regarding timing of applications, consult your Agricultural Experiment Station, Extension Service or Forest Service. Do not apply to crops for food or forage. Use only according to label directions.

#### DECONTAMINATION OF EMPTY CONTAINERS

Empty containers may still contain a small quantity of product on both interior and exterior surfaces. The procedure outlined below should be followed to decontaminate empty containers:

1. Rinse empty drums with 25 L of water containing 2.25 kg of caustic soda (lye) and 250 mL of detergent. Bury rinse solution at least 50 cm deep in an isolated area away from water supply.

NOTE: Lye is dangerous to handle. Exercise due care in its use.

2. If any area of the exterior of the drum is wet with insecticide concentrate, decontaminate it as described above.

#### DISPOSAL OF DECONTAMINATED CONTAINERS

Drums that have been decontaminated, as outlined above, are suitable for commercial reconditioning or consignment at either above ground or landfill disposal sites. If drums are destined for disposal sites, they should be made unusable by puncturing to prevent re-use.

Do not use container in any connection with feed, food or drinking water.

#### SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

It is necessary to distinguish between the higher order of operator exposure to the insecticide prior to spraying and the much lower exposure of third party or bystanders to the spray resulting from drift during spraying operations. Precautionary measures relevant to operational personnel who are likely to be exposed to it during handling and loading are outlined under the heading PRODUCT PRECAUTIONS. Although bystanders should be encouraged to avoid direct exposure to the dilute spray mist, accidental exposure to the dilute spray material applied under conditions specified on this label will not pose an undue risk.

#### PRODUCT PRECAUTIONS

This product causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. This product may be harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. Do not breathe vapours. Persons involved in pumping insecticide concentrate from drums and the mixing loading process are cautioned to wear proper protective clothing such as rubber boots, rubber suits, or aprons, rubber gloves, a respirator, goggles and a cap or hat. If spilled on skin, wash immediately with soap and water. If clothing becomes contaminated, remove it and wash clothing before re-use. Mixing and loading personnel are cautioned to wash hands, arms and face frequently with soap and water throughout the operation and certainly before eating or smoking. Keep product out of reach of children. Do not contaminate food or feed. Keep unauthorized and unprotected persons out of loading and mixing zones.

FIRST AID: In case of poisoning call a physician immediately. Have patient

lie down and keep quiet. If swallowed, vomiting should be induced.

Administer 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 immediately 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. 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.

#### WILDLIFE PRECAUTIONS

Undiluted product may be toxic to wildlife. Exercise caution in handling the contents of the container, and in disposing of the container to prevent exposure of wildlife to the undiluted product.

#### 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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