



ABATE® 4-E INSECTICIDE

www.clarkemosquito.com

AN INSECTICIDE FOR CONTROL OF MOSQUITO AND MIDGE LARVAE

Active Ingredient

Temphos (O,O'-(thiodi-4, 1-phenylene) O,O,O'O'-tetramethyl phosphorothioate).....	44.6%
Other Ingredients*.....	55.4%
Total	100%

(Contains 4 lbs. of Temphos per gallon)
*contains petroleum distillate

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING/AVISO

See Below for Additional Precautionary Statements

PRECAUTIONAL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente

FIRST AID

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For Medical Emergencies, call the International Poison Control Center at 1-800-214-7753.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting because of aspiration pneumonia hazard. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Remove contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing the eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If the person is not breathing, call 911 or ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: This product may cause cholinesterase inhibition. Atropine is antidotal. Pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM; PROTOPAM chloride) may be effective as an adjunct to atropine. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** Mixers, loaders, and ground applicators must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, and chemical resistant gloves. Aerial applicators must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and shoes and socks. Flaggers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes and socks, and protective eyewear. **Engineering Controls:** Pilots must wear chemical resistant gloves when entering or leaving an aircraft contaminated by pesticide residues. Used gloves must be stored in a closed chemical resistant container, such as a plastic bag, to prevent contamination of the inside of the cockpit. **User Safety Requirements:** Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic organisms such as stoneflies, water fleas, and shrimp. Non-target aquatic organisms in waters treated with this product may be killed. Some populations reestablish rapidly, but diversity may be affected. Avoid use of maximum application rate in ecologically sensitive areas. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposing of wastes. For information on endangered species consult EPA's website: www.epa.gov/espp/.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS: This product may be applied to non-potable water, standing water, moist areas, woodland pools, shallow ponds, edges of lakes, swamps, marshes, tidal waters, intertidal zones or sandy beaches, waters high in organic content, and other highly polluted waters. This product may be applied only by public health officials, personnel of mosquito abatement districts and other similar government agencies or personnel under contract to these entities. Maximum application rates may be used only in waters high in organic content, mosquito habitats having deep water or dense surface cover, and where monitoring has confirmed a lack of control at typical rates. This product may not be reapplied within 7 days of the date of the initial application unless monitoring indicates that larval populations have reestablished, or weather conditions have rendered initial treatments ineffective. This product may be applied as a spot treatment to non-potable water, lakes, and ponds for control of midge larvae when monitoring indicates threshold levels have been exceeded.

Do not allow this product to drift.

AERIAL SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT: Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications. These requirements do not apply to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information provided in the AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION BULLETIN accompanying product and available from Clarke Mosquito Control, 1-800-323-5727.

For control of mosquito larvae, apply ABATE® 4-E INSECTICIDE as a uniform spray in sufficient water for good coverage at the rate of 0.5 to 1.5 fluid ounces per acre according to the following rate chart:

Areas of Treatment	Fl.oz./ Acre	Lbs. a.i./acre
Non-potable water (stagnant, saline and temporary water bodies), standing water, moist areas, woodland pools, shallow ponds, edges of lakes, swamps, marshes, tidal waters, intertidal zones	0.5 to 1.0	0.015 to 0.03
Highly polluted water, waters high in organic content, areas demonstrated to have resistant mosquitoes, habitats having deep water or dense surface cover, or where monitoring has confirmed a lack of control at recommended application rates, and catch basins.	1.5	0.047

Do not use on crops used for food, forage or pasture.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place. Reseal opened containers immediately after using. Store only in original containers, in a locked area, away from food and feed.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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 directions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and 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.

GENERAL: Consult Federal, state or local disposal authorities for approved alternative procedures.

To the extent consistent with applicable law CLARKE MOSQUITO CONTROL PRODUCTS, INC. makes no warranty, express or implied, concerning the use of this product other than as indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use/handling of this material when use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions

NET CONTENTS: _____ GAL.

LOT NO. _____

*ABATE is a registered trademark of BASF Corp.

Manufactured By: CLARKE MOSQUITO CONTROL PRODUCTS, INC.

159 N. GARDEN AVENUE

ROSELLE, ILLINOIS 60172

1-800-323-5727

EPA Reg. No. 8329-60

EPA Est. No. 8329-IL-01

AL0046

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

The recommendations contained in this notice are advisory in nature and do not supercede mandatory label requirements.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the pesticide applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making pesticide application decisions.

Information on droplet size:

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature, and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:

Volume – use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. **Pressure**– do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure. **Number of nozzles**– Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage. **Nozzle Orientation**– Orienting the nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential. **Nozzle Type**– Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length:

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height:

Application should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is necessary for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment:

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downward edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind:

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity:

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions:

Drift potential is high during temperature inversions. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. Application is allowed under stable and/or temperature inversion conditions, as long application is done below the point in the atmosphere where the inversion begins, and the droplet size meets the dimensions of very coarse or extremely coarse as defined in American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE) Standard 572(VMD of 400-500microns).

Sensitive Areas:

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, non-target bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from sensitive areas).

STOP! Always read the pesticide label. It is a violation of federal law to use a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.



For more information please call:
(800) 323-5727 • (630) 894-2000
www.clarke.com

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