

Altosid[®]

LIQUID LARVICIDE CONCENTRATE



PREVENTS ADULT MOSQUITO EMERGENCE
(Including those which may transmit West Nile virus)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

(S)-Methoprene (CAS #65733-16-6)20%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:80%

TOTAL:100%

Formulation contains 1.72 lb/gal (205.2 g/liter) active ingredient

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 GAL (320 FL OZ) 9.45 L

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

BECAUSE OF THE UNIQUE MODE OF ACTION OF A.L.L., SUCCESSFUL USE REQUIRES FAMILIARITY WITH SPECIAL TECHNIQUES FOR APPLICATION TIMING AND TREATMENT EVALUATION. SEE GUIDE TO PRODUCT APPLICATION OR CONSULT LOCAL MOSQUITO ABATEMENT AGENCY.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS - CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

FIRST AID: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately 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 eye.
If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-248-7763 for emergency medical treatment information.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Do not contaminate water when disposing of rinsate or equipment washwaters.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE: It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Chemigation: Refer to supplemental labeling entitled "Guide to Product Application" for use directions for chemigation. Do not apply this product through any irrigation system unless the supplemental labeling on chemigation is followed.

MIXING AND HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS: 1. **SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.** A.L.L. may separate on standing and must be thoroughly agitated prior to dilution. 2. Do not mix with oil; use clean equipment. 3. Partially fill spray tank with water; then add the labeled amount of A.L.L., agitate, and complete filling. Mild agitation during application is desirable. 4. Use spray solution within 48 hours; always agitate before spraying.

APPLICATIONS: A.L.L. must be applied to 2nd, 3rd, or 4th larval instars of floodwater mosquitoes to prevent adult emergence. Treated larvae continue normal development to the pupal stage where they die. This insect growth regulator has no effect when applied to pupae or adult mosquitoes. A.L.L. has sufficient field life to be effective at label rates when applied to larval stages under varying field conditions. For further information, see Guide to Product Application.

METHODS OF APPLICATION: Aerial: Use the amount of A.L.L. listed below in sufficient water to give complete coverage. One-half to 5 gallons of spray solution per acre is usually satisfactory. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated.

Ground: Determine the average spray volume used per acre by individual operators and/or specific equipment. Mix A.L.L. in the appropriate volume of water to give the rate per acre shown below.

APPLICATION RATE: Apply ¾ to 1 fl oz of A.L.L. per acre (55 to 73 ml/hectare) in water as directed.

APPLICATION SITES: Pastures: A.L.L. may be applied after each flooding without removal of grazing livestock.

Rice: A.L.L. must be applied to 2nd, 3rd, and/or 4th instar larvae of mosquitoes found in rice, usually within 4 days after flooding. A.L.L. treatment may be repeated with each flooding.

Intermittently Flooded Noncrop Areas: Apply A.L.L. as directed above when flooding may result in floodwater mosquito hatch. Typical sites include: freshwater swamps and marshes, salt marshes, woodland pools and meadows, dredging spoil sites, drainage areas, waste treatment and settling ponds, ditches and other natural and manmade depressions.

Crop Areas: Apply A.L.L. to irrigated croplands after flooding to control mosquito emergence. Examples of such sites are: vineyards, rice fields (including wild rice), date palm orchards, fruit and nut orchards, and berry fields and bogs. Irrigated pastures may be treated after each flooding without removal of livestock.

Dense Vegetation or Canopy Areas: Apply an A.L.L. sand mixture using standard granular dispersal equipment. For detailed preparation instructions, refer to Guide to Product Application.

TANK MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: A.L.L. may be tank mixed with liquid *Bacillus thuringiensis* variety *israeliensis* (B.t.i.) formulations. The ratio of B.t.i. to A.L.L. is to range from 24:1 to 50:1 (volume/volume). For example, to prepare a 50:1 tank mix, add 1 gallon of A.L.L. to 50 gallons of B.t.i. This tank mix can be applied to sites listed above at rates of 2 to 16 fluid ounces/acre (0.15-1.2 liters/hectare).

The user, at his discretion, can tank mix A.L.L. with an adulticide currently registered for use unless the product label prohibits such mixing. The resulting tank mixture must be used in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. **Storage:** Store in a cool place, away from other pesticides, food, and feed. In case of leakage or spill, soak up with sand or another absorbent material. **Pesticide Disposal:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. **Container Disposal:** Triple rinse or equivalent. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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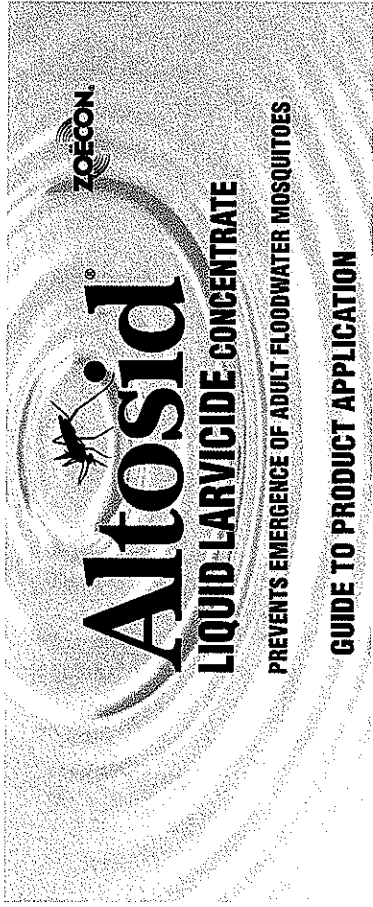
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EPA Reg. No. 2724-446
EPA Est. No. 2724-TX-1

Wellmark International
Schaumburg, Illinois 60173

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FOR THE FIRST TIME USER

ALTOSID® Liquid Larvicide (A.L.L.) is the result of extensive research into the intricacies of natural biochemical and physiological development of insects. New chemical technology and biological findings were combined to develop a unique mosquito larvicide.

A.L.L., an insect growth regulator (IGR), acts by inducing morphological changes which interfere with normal development. These effects, not immediately apparent, result in the failure of adult mosquitoes to emerge from pupae. **A.L.L. is not a conventional pesticide.** It does not produce the nondiscriminatory rapid, directly toxic effects that are associated with traditional larvicides. A.L.L. differs from other larvicides you may have used only in the manner and time course of its action **after** application.

A.L.L. is applied to second, third, or fourth instar larvae using standard larviciding equipment in a manner similar to other larvicides. After application to second, third, or fourth instar larvae at recommended rates, absolutely no effects on larvae will be observed. They will continue developing normally and will pupate. Pupae will appear unaffected, but will eventually die. **Adults will not emerge.** Infrequently, a few adults may be seen at the water surface but they will have abnormalities preventing flight and will not survive. Because the effect of A.L.L. is neither larval death nor widespread mortality immediately following pupation, the **number of adults which emerge is the only criterion for accurately assessing control.** Checks by dip counts during larval and pupal stages will give no measure of effectiveness.

Refer to the following diagram and checklist, in addition to label instructions for guidance in timing of application and performance evaluation. They will assist you in obtaining the best possible results with this unique product.

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For information, call 1-800-248-7763.

The information presented herein, while not guaranteed, is to the best of our knowledge, true and accurate. No warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, is made regarding the performance or stability of any product, since the manner of use and conditions of storage and handling are beyond our control.

For information, call 1-800-248-7763 or
visit our Web site: www.altosid.com

EPA Reg. No. 274-446
EPA Est. No. 274-TX-1

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CHECKLIST

Things to remember when using A.L.L.

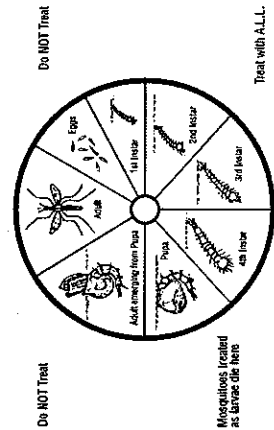
DO the following:

1. **DO** treat second, third, and/or fourth instar larvae, not pupae or adults. (First instar larvae are so small they are not readily detectable.)
2. **DO** wait until treated larvae have pupated. Then collect pupae and transfer to laboratory to observe for emergence of adults.
3. **DO** observe pupae for several days, since death of IGR treated mosquitoes occurs when pupae would normally emerge as adults. (Careful observation is necessary since dead pupae decompose rapidly and thus are not easily seen.)
4. **DO** monitor emerging adults at the treatment site. This absolutely requires that emergence traps be placed in treatment areas to capture adult mosquitoes as they emerge.

DO NOT do the following:

1. **DO NOT** take dip counts of larvae after treatment for the purpose of performance evaluation. Normal looking larvae will be present.
2. **DO NOT** take dip counts of pupae after treatment for the purpose of performance evaluation. Normal looking pupae will be seen but these will not develop into normal adults.
3. **DO NOT** think A.L.L. has failed if some adult mosquitoes are flying in treated areas; they probably have flown in from nearby untreated areas. Numbers 2 and 4 of the "DO" checklist are the only methods of accurately assessing effectiveness.
4. **DO NOT** spray again, either with A.L.L. or a conventional insecticide, because larvae or pupae are present after application. This is normal. The effectiveness of A.L.L. can only be measured by lack of adult emergence.

LIFE CYCLE OF MOSQUITO WHEN TO APPLY A.L.L.



PREPARATION OF ALTOSAND® GRANULAR FORMULATION

An "On-Site" Method of Preparing a Granular Formulation of Altosid® Liquid Larvicide INTRODUCTION

A method of application of A.L.L., using sand as a carrier, has been developed for use in floodwater mosquito breeding areas with dense vegetation or canopy. The characteristics of ALTOSAND® provide excellent foliage penetration, insuring that the active ingredient reaches the water where it is released from the sand.

ALTOSAND will prevent the emergence of species of the floodwater mosquito complex when applied to second, third, or fourth larval instars at a rate of ten to thirteen pounds per acre.

PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONS

The following materials are required to prepare a 100 lb batch of ALTOSAND:

- 99 lb washed, dry sand (20 - 45 mesh)
- 0.5 lb A.L.L. (15 fl oz/lb)
- 0.5 lb HISI 233 (silicon dioxide)

Small Funnel

Cement Mixer

1. Measure the time required for a level funnel full of sand to empty.
2. Into a rotating-type mixer, place 99 lb of dry (20 - 45 mesh) sand. While the mixer is rotating, slowly pour 0.5 lb (7.5 fl oz) of A.L.L. onto the sand. (If better wetting is required, A.L.L. may be diluted in up to an equal volume of water.)
3. Mix until the sand is uniformly coated with A.L.L. (usually 5 to 10 minutes).
4. Stop the mixer and add 0.5 lb of HISI 233. Cover the mixer to reduce dust. Start the mixer and run for approximately 5 minutes. (The quantity of HISI 233 necessary to achieve a dry, free-flowing mixture will vary depending on the particle size distribution and moisture of the sand.)
5. Compare the flow rate of the ALTOSAND mixture with that of untreated sand in Step No. 1. Acid more HISI if it flows significantly slower and reduce the amount of HISI in subsequent batches if the mixture flows at the same or a faster rate and is excessively dusty.

APPLICATION RATE AND METHODS

Apply at a rate of 10 to 13 lb of the final mixture per acre, using standard granular dispersal equipment.

Chemigation: Apply this product only through flood (basin), furrow, or border irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

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

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

Flood (Basin), Furrow, and Border Chemigation:

Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.

Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where the pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

A pesticide supply tank is recommended for the application of A.L.L. by chemigation.