

Riptide – Misting Instructions

FOR USE IN AUTOMATIC ULV SPRAYING SYSTEMS, IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS: ANIMAL QUARTERS, DAIRY AND BEEF BARNS, POULTRY HOUSES, SWINE HOUSING, WAREHOUSES, RESIDENTIAL BACK YARDS AND OTHER LISTED INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AREAS.

When using this product, installers and service technicians must comply with the license, certification, or registration requirements of the state(s), tribe(s), or local authority(ies) where they are installed.

When applying via a remote activation device, do not apply when people and pets are present. If possible, when applying via automatic timer, set the timing for application when people and pets are unlikely to be present.

Direct nozzles to spray towards the target area and away from areas where people are typically present.

Do not use in an evaporative cooling system.

Do not use in misters located within 3 feet of air vents, air conditioner units, or windows.

If used in a system with a reservoir tank for the end use dilution, the system reservoir tank must be locked. Securely attach the end use pesticide label and a dilution statement to the system reservoir tank in a weather protected area or plastic sleeve. The dilution statement must be phrased as follows: this container holds ___ parts [product name] to ___ parts water.

If used in a direct injection system, the pesticide container must be locked. Securely attach the end use label to the pesticide container in a weather protected area or plastic sleeve.

This product must only be used in systems that have been calibrated to apply no more than the maximum application rate of 1-2 fl. oz. of concentrate per 1,000 cubic feet of space above the animals.

NOT REGISTERED for use in Automatic ULV Spraying Systems in the state of New York.

Use to kill, or temporarily reduce annoyance from accessible stages of: Brown Dog Ticks, Clover Mites, Cockroaches, Crickets, Deer Flies, Earwigs, Face Flies, Firebrats, Fleas, Flies, Gnats, Horn Flies, Hornets, Horse Flies, House Flies, Mosquitoes (including those that may transmit West Nile virus), Silverfish, Small Flying Moths, Spiders, Stable Flies, Ticks, Wasps, Yellowjackets, Fannia Flies, Darkling Beetles and other nuisance insects.

Mix 1/2 gallon (64 fl. oz.) of concentrate in 55 gallons of water to yield a solution of 0.046% Pyrethrins and 0.23% Piperonyl Butoxide. For high populations of insects, or when treating species that are difficult to control, mix up to 1 gallon of concentrate in 55 gallons of water to yield a solution of .093% Pyrethrins and 0.46% Piperonyl Butoxide. When filling tank, partially fill the system reservoir tank with water, add concentrate, and then fill rest of tank with water. System nozzles should deliver fine particle size droplets (aerosol or mist). Nozzles should have a delivery rate not to exceed 1.25 fl. oz. of solution per minute, with one nozzle covering 100 sq. ft. Set system timer to operate in accordance with equipment directions.

Since high water temperatures can degrade pyrethrins, it is recommended that system tanks be sheltered or insulated from direct exposure to the sun. Use of an EPA approved antimicrobial agent is also recommended. For best performance, the spray solution should be in the pH range from 5.5 to 7.0. Do not set up system nozzles in a manner that delivers spray solution into swimming pools, or pools containing fish and other organisms that may be sensitive to Pyrethrins. Automatic systems must be programmed so as not to activate and/or release pesticides when people, pets and food or feed are present. Install a rain sensor and a wind sensor on the system to control drift and runoff. Lock the system reservoir tank and securely attach a legible copy of the label to the system reservoir tank, or on the outside of the system timer. Never use concentrate in an evaporative cooling system.

This product will control insects directly contacted by its spray solution. Since many of the targeted insects can migrate in and out of treatment areas, it is recommended that this concentrate be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program. Control practices such as (but not limited to) eliminating breeding and harborage sites, combined with appropriate use of contact insecticides, Insect

Growth Regulators (IGRs) and/or residual insecticides will provide the most effective control of target insects.