THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

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MDAR
MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

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GOVERNOR	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR	SECRETARY	COMMISSIONER

TO: Commissioner Robert Goldstein (DPH)
Commissioner Ashley Randle (MDAR)
Commissioner Bonnie Heiple (DEP)
Commissioner Brian Arrigo (DCR)

FROM: State Reclamation and Mosquito Control Board

DATE: July 1, 2025

RE: Aerial and truck based adulticiding intervention response to Eastern Equine Encephalitis virus (EEEv) in Massachusetts, conducted August 27, 2024 through August 30, 2024.

Introduction

During August of 2024, the State Reclamation and Mosquito Control Board ("SRB"), operating within the Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources ("MDAR"), in collaboration with regional Mosquito Control Districts and Projects ("MCDs"), and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health ("DPH") planned, implemented, and supervised an emergency response to Eastern Equine Encephalitis ("EEEv"). The response included an aerial application that took place in Plymouth County, and a ground-based application that took place in Southern Worcester County and was executed in order to reduce the risk of EEEv throughout the Commonwealth. As outlined in the "Massachusetts Emergency Operations Response Plan for Mosquito-Borne Illness," the SRB hereby submits its final summary report concerning this emergency response.

Timeline of Events

After several years of little to no EEEv activity, data collected by the MCDs and DPH beginning in 2023 indicated that populations of the primary driver of the EEEv disease cycle, the bird-biting mosquito *Culiseta melanura*, were once again increasing. Despite this species peaking in August at levels close to those seen in EEEv outbreak years, we did not see any EEEv activity in 2023 until the last day of August, in Worcester County. While further EEEv-positive mosquito pools detected in Hampden and Worcester counties in September 2023 caused DPH to raise the EEE risk level in that part of the state to High, it was determined to be too late in the season to perform effective aerial adulticiding, given forecasted weather conditions and the change in adult mosquito behavior that typically occurs in fall, making adulticiding less effective.

With the activity at the end of the 2023 season, the Board, MCDs, and DPH were on alert to monitor for the presence of EEEv activity. Trapping data showed that *Culiseta melanura* populations were already above average at the start of the 2024 season, and the first EEEv-positive mosquito pools

were detected at the beginning of July. By the end of July 2024, the state saw its first equine case of EEEv, in Plymouth County, and DPH raised EEEv risk levels to High in Carver, Middleborough, and Plymouth. MDAR and DPH organized a meeting with the Mosquito Advisory Group (MAG) during the first week of August to discuss the increased arbovirus activity, at which point it was determined that we should continue to monitor and schedule a second MAG meeting mid-August, after another round of mosquito sampling by the MCDs and DPH. That additional week of data brought in a large number of EEEv-positive mosquito pools in Plymouth County, followed by a human case of EEEv in Worcester County on August 16.

At the point where the human case was confirmed, there were 55 EEEv-positive mosquito pools statewide, mainly in Plymouth County, but also small numbers in Barnstable, Bristol, Essex, Middlesex, and Norfolk Counties. These pools were from a variety of mammal-biting species, including *Coquillettidia perturbans*, indicating that the virus was active and widespread throughout most of the state. The human case caused DPH to raise the EEEv risk levels of several towns in southern Worcester County (Dudley, Douglas, Oxford, Sutton and Uxbridge) to Critical. Because those towns were not part of an MCD, surveillance in that region was limited, and there was a lack of mosquito control taking place throughout the season and leading up to the critical risk level declaration. The situation in southern Worcester County, along with the sustained mosquito activity in Plymouth County, led to the determination that SRB-led mosquito adulticiding operations should be commenced in these two areas.

DPH announced and issued a "*Certification of Public Health Hazard that Requires Pesticide Application to Protect Public Health" dated August 24, 2024 ("Certification"),* for certifying that pesticide applications were necessary to protect the public in Plymouth and Worcester County (*see Appendix 1*). In response, the SRB held an emergency meeting on August 24, 2024, at which it voted to approve aerial adulticide and ground-based intervention to reduce the abundance of adult mosquitoes infected with EEEv. The SRB, operating through MDAR and contractors, immediately began to carry out the logistics of emergency adulticide spray operations, including notifying contractors who would be assisting with operations through the use of planes and trucks with ULV equipment for the application of insecticides, coordinating GIS mapping, obtaining the Massachusetts Endangered Species Emergency Authorization Permit, facilitating extensive communications between agencies following the Certification, as well as providing notifications and providing oversight at the airport/staging area of the operation itself. Aerial applications for mosquitoes took place over one evening, covering eight municipalities in Massachusetts and ground-based applications took place over the course of four days. The Certification remained in effect until September 3, 2024.

Clarke Mosquito Control Products, Inc. ("Clarke") was the contractor used for the operation. The pesticide used was Anvil 10+10 ULV (*see Appendix 2*), EPA Registration number 1021-1688-8329. Anvil 10+10 ULV contains the active ingredients d-phenothrin (Sumithrin) and the synergist piperonyl butoxide (PBO). This product was reviewed earlier in the year by DPH, MDAR, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP"), the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife ("DFW"), and DFW's Division of Marine Fisheries ("DMF") along with other mosquito control products and was selected by the SRB to be used in the event of an emergency response based on their recommendation.

In accordance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permit requirement pursuant to the Clean Water Act ("CWA"), the SRB filed a "Notice of Intent" to comply with current federal requirements.

Prior to the application, the SRB notified the following entities operating in the Commonwealth:

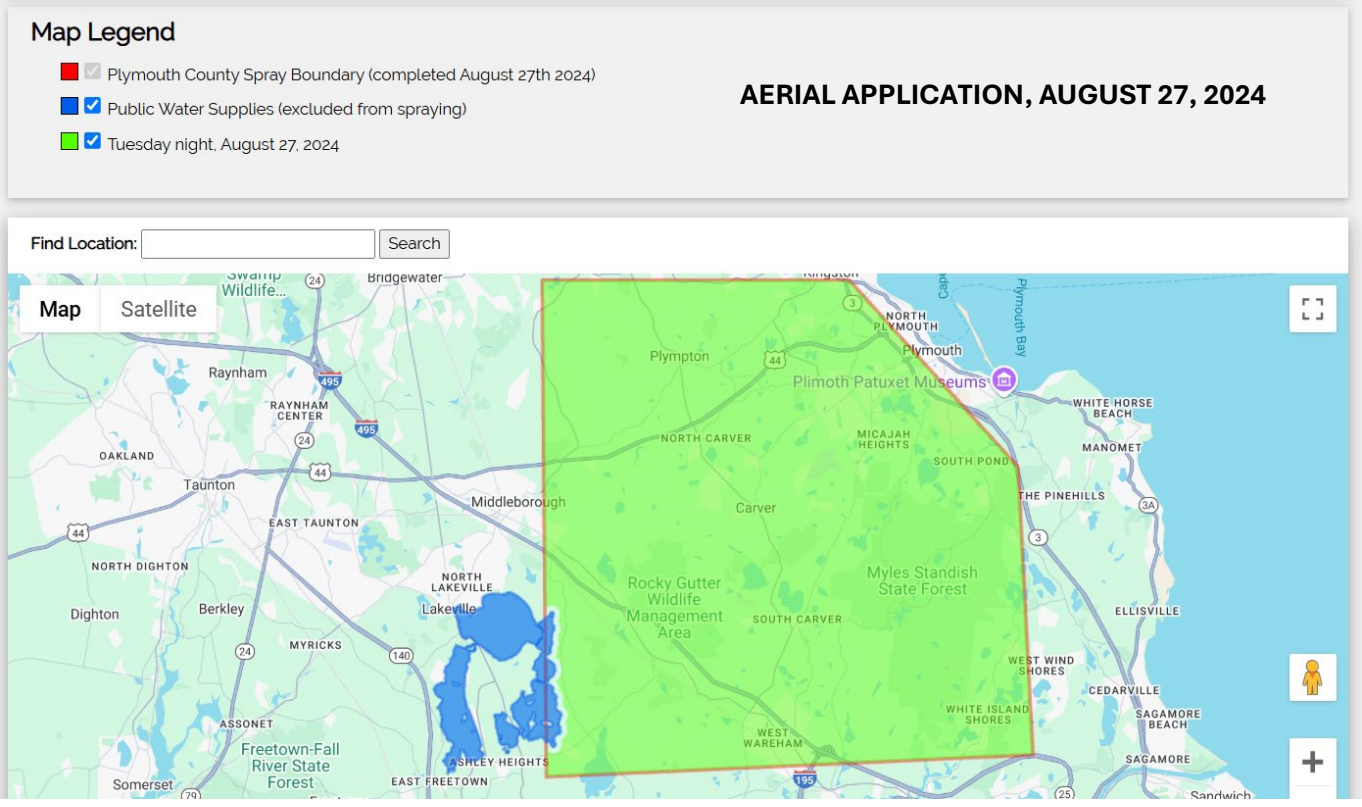
- Aquaculture facilities
- Beekeepers
- Cranberry Growers

- Hemp and marijuana growers
- Individuals who requested an exclusion under 333 CMR 13.03 (unless a waiver has been issued by MDAR (see this form)
- Individuals who requested to be notified (see this form)
- Legislators
- Local and regional boards and commissioners
- Local boards of health
- Municipal officials

Detailed Descriptions of the Applications

Clarke, through its subcontract with Dynamic Aviation, conducted the aerial application. Two aircraft were used during the aerial application. Given the size of the area and the favorable weather conditions, the entire area was able to be sprayed in a single night (August 27, 2024), with 86,548 total of acres sprayed, and 418 gallons of Anvil 10+10 applied. The following Plymouth County municipalities were included in the applications:

- Carver
- Halifax
- Kingston
- Middleborough
- Rochester
- Plymouth
- Plympton
- Wareham

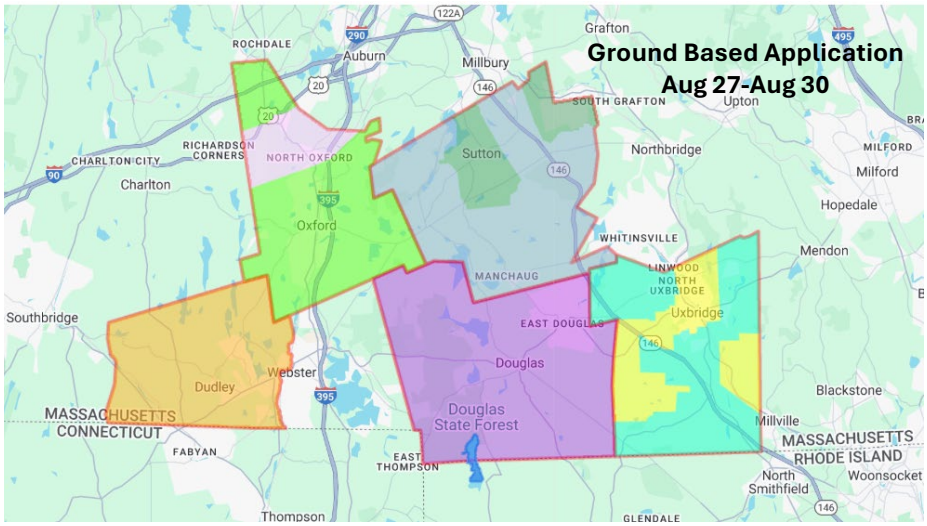


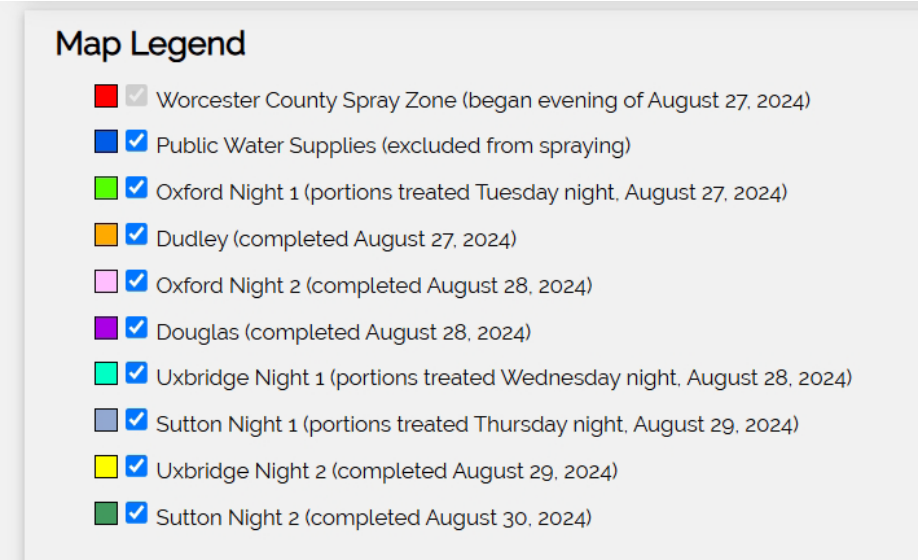
The table below shows the efficacy calculations for the spray event that took place on the evening Monday, August 27, 2024. (data and calculations provided by DPH). The table breaks down the data to show not only total reduction in mosquitoes, but reductions in *Coquillettidia perturbans*, the mammal-biting "bridge vector" that is most likely to spread EEEv to humans.

Aerial Spray Efficacy: Percent Reduction in Mosquitoes Trapped Comparing Pre-Spray Trapping Numbers to Post-spray Trapping Numbers							
Aerial Intervention Location	**Start Date**	**End Date**	**Total Reduction in Primary Mosquito Vector[1,2]**	**Total Reduction in Mosquitoes Trapped**	**Temperature Range (°F)[3]**	**Dewpoint Range[4] (°F)**	**Acres per hour (average across all hours of spray)**
Plymouth County	8/27/2024	8/27/2024	71%	89%	67-71	57-67	19,233
ND = Control not detected; calculations may be affected by small sample sizes							
[1]Primary mosquito vector is the mammal-biting species Coquillettidia perturbans, considered to be the mosquito most likely to spread EEE to humans							
[2]Data sources include DPH, and Bristol and Plymouth County Mosquito Control Districts, with data from all three sources combined into a single calculation.							
[3,4]Weather data taken from Plymouth airport may not accurately represent actual temperature and dewpoint at location of spraying.							

Given the fact that the impacted municipalities in southern Worcester County were not part of an MCD and had not had any other mosquito mitigation measures over the course of the season, it was determined that ground-based applications would be a better choice versus aerial applications. For the ground-based application, three trucks with ULV equipment were used. Due to the size of the area that needed to be sprayed, weather conditions, and other operational limitations, the application took place over four nights, beginning August 27, 2024, and ending August 30, 2024. A total of 775 miles were sprayed, with a total of 77 gallons of product used. The following Worcester County municipalities were included in the application:

- Dudley
- Douglas
- Oxford
- Sutton
- Uxbridge





Adulticiding efficacy trapping was not performed for ground-based applications due to the difficulty of predicting how much area and which locations would be covered by the trucks each night, since the operations were street-based (vs. straight-line aerial sprays). Additionally, the habitat for the targeted vector species was geographically distinct in the spray block region, making comparison to exterior sites challenging. However, post-event trapping did show a decrease in both vector abundance and viral detections.

Environmental Monitoring

Honey bee and drinking water supplies surveillance have been standard for monitoring potential impacts during prior mosquito-borne public health emergencies Apiary monitoring.

Honey Bee Monitoring

MDAR utilized the Honey-Bee Monitoring Protocol for Aerial Mosquito Adulticide Application from The Mosquito Emergency Operations Response Plan for Mosquito-Borne Illness was utilized for monitoring with modification, as needed. Beekeepers were selected for monitoring based on their geographic location and colony health. Selected apiaries were either categorized as those within (treatment group) or outside (control group) the application area based on their geographic location and inspection prior to application. This monitoring is done to ensure there are no unreasonable adverse effects to the honey-bee population. The final report can be found at: https://www.mass.gov/info-details/mosquito-spray-faq-for-honey-beekeepers

Surface Water Quality Sampling

DEP conducted an extensive monitoring program to ensure that public water supplies were safe for human consumption and that surface waters were safe for public use. DEP conducted monitoring before and after each aerial spraying event, with assistance from public water suppliers who performed water quality testing of their water supplies, to ensure that the public was not exposed to the short-lived Sumithrin pesticide and piperonyl butoxide synergist. The final report can be found at: https://www.mass.gov/doc/response-to-eee-mosquito-control-aerial-spray-events-2024/download

Appendix 1: Certification of Public Health Hazard

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Health and Human Services
Department of Public Health
250 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108-4619

MAURA T. HEALEY
Governor
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KIMBERLEY DRISCOLL
Lieutenant Governor
Commissioner

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CERTIFICATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH HAZARD THAT REQUIRES PESTICIDE APPLICATION TO PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH

Public health surveillance information indicates an increased risk of eastern equine encephalitis (EEE) in humans in certain parts of Massachusetts. In response to this increased risk, the Department of Public Health has determined that application of pesticides in certain areas is necessary to protect public health. In order to apply pesticides in certain legally protected areas, the certification below is necessary.

Property Owner Exclusions

The Massachusetts Pesticide Regulations prescribe the methods by which persons living in or legally in control of lands may designate such lands for exclusion from the application of pesticides (333 CMR 13.03). However, 333 CMR 13.03(3)(b) provides that requests for exclusion shall not be honored in those cases in which "The Commissioner of Public Health has certified that the application is to be made to protect the Public Health." The effect of this certification is that the applicators engaged in pesticide applications are not required to honor designations for exclusion made by persons living in or legally in control of lands to which the pesticides may be applied.

Endangered Species

Division of Fisheries and Wildlife (DFW) regulations prohibit the taking of any state or federally listed animal or plant species, with limited exceptions specified in 321 CMR 10.04. One exception is to protect human health during the period and within the geographic area of a public health hazard as certified in writing by the Commissioner of Public Health (321 CMR 10.04(3)(e)). Under such circumstances, DFW may issue a permit to take endangered species if it has found that all reasonable efforts have been undertaken to avoid the removal, capture or destruction of such species.

Commissioner Certification

I hereby certify, pursuant to 333 CMR 13.03(3)(b) and 321 CMR 10.04(3)(e), that a public health hazard exists in the areas of Massachusetts specified below and that application of pesticides in areas known to harbor mosquitoes carrying the EEE virus is necessary to protect the public health.

The areas covered by this certification are those areas of Plymouth and Worcester Counties determined by Department of Public Health surveillance data to warrant pesticide application to protect public health. This certification shall remain in effect until September 3, 2024.

Robert Goldstein, MD, PhD
Commissioner
August 24, 2024

Appendix 2: Anvil 10+10 ULV Label

ANVIL® 10+10 ULV

Contains an Oil Soluble Synergized Synthetic Pyrethroid for Control of Adult Mosquitoes (Including Organophosphate-Resistant Species) Midges, and Black Flies in Outdoor Residential and Recreational Areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
3-Phenoxybenzyl-(1RS, 3RS; 1RS, 3SR)-2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methylprop-1-enyl) cyclopropanecarboxylate	10.00%
*Piperonyl Butoxide	10.00%
**OTHER INGREDIENTS	80.00%
	100.00%

Contains 0.74 lbs. Technical SUMITHRIN®/Gallon and 0.74 lbs. PBO/Gallon
*(butylcarbityl)(6-propylpiperonyl) ether and related compounds
**Contains petroleum distillate

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta haya sido explicado ampliamente

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or a doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN Contains petroleum distillate - vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For information regarding medical emergencies or pesticide incidents, call 1-888-740-8712.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. In case of contact, flush with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are: barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or Viton. Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks. In addition, all handlers except for applicators using motorized ground equipment, pilots, and flaggers, must wear chemical-resistant gloves. See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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 material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with the 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. User should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside, then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. User should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)]. Human flagging is prohibited. Flagging to support aerial applications is limited to use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) or mechanical flaggers.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic organisms, including fish and invertebrates. Runoff from treated areas or deposition of spray droplets into a body of water may be hazardous to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Before making the first application in a season, it is advisable to consult with the state or tribal agency with primary responsibility for pesticide regulation to determine if other regulatory requirements exist. Do not apply over bodies of water (lakes, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, commercial fishing ponds, swamps, marshes or estuaries), except when necessary to target areas where adult mosquitoes are present, and weather conditions will facilitate movement of applied material away from the water in order to minimize incidental deposition into the water body. Do not contaminate bodies of water when disposing of equipment rinsate or wash waters.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting the area, except when applications are made to prevent or control a threat to public and/or animal health determined by a state, tribal or local health or vector control agency on the basis of documented evidence of disease causing agents in vector mosquitoes, or the occurrence of mosquito-borne disease in animal or human populations, or if specifically approved by the state or tribe during a natural disaster recovery effort.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

USE RESTRICTIONS:

For use by federal, state, tribal, or local government officials responsible for public health or vector control, or by persons certified in the appropriate category or otherwise authorized by the state or tribal lead pesticide regulatory agency to perform adult mosquito control applications, or by persons under their direct supervision.

IN CALIFORNIA: This product is to be applied by County Health Department, State Department of Health Services, Mosquito and Vector Control or Mosquito Abatement District personnel only.

IN FLORIDA: Aerial applications of this product require trained personnel to perform industry accepted assays to monitor resistance formation in targeted mosquitoes.

Do not treat a site with more than 0.0036 lbs of Sumithrin® or 0.0036 lbs of PBO per acre in a 24-hour period. Do not exceed 0.1 lb of Sumithrin® or PBO per acre in any site in any year. More frequent applications may be made to prevent or control a threat to public and/or animal health determined by a state, tribal or local health or vector control agency on the basis of documented evidence of disease causing agents in vector mosquitoes or the occurrence of mosquito-borne disease in animal or human populations, or if specifically approved by the state or tribe during a natural disaster recovery effort.

NOTE: When rotating products with other insecticides containing PBO, do not exceed 2 lbs PBO per acre per year.

Not for use in outdoor residential misting systems.

USE INFORMATION

ANVIL 10+10 ULV is approved for application as a thermal aerosol and an Ultra Low Volume (ULV) nonthermal aerosol (cold fog) in mosquito adulticiding programs involving outdoor residential and recreational areas where adult mosquitoes are present in annoying numbers in vegetation surrounding parks, woodlands, swamps, marshes, overgrown areas and golf courses. ANVIL 10+10 ULV may be applied over agricultural areas for the control of adult mosquitoes within or adjacent to the treatment areas.

For best results, apply when mosquitoes are most active and weather conditions are conducive

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to keeping the fog close to the ground. Application in calm air conditions is to be avoided. Apply only when wind speed is greater than or equal to 1 mph. All types of applications should be conducted at temperatures above 50 °F.

NOTE: ANVIL 10+10 ULV cannot be diluted in water. Dilute this product with light mineral oil if dilution is preferred.

SPRAY DROPLET SIZE DETERMINATION

Ground-based, wide area mosquito abatement application: Spray equipment must be adjusted so that the volume median diameter is less than 30 microns (Dv 0.5 < 30 µm) and that 90% of the spray is contained in droplets smaller than 50 microns (Dv 0.9 < 50 µm). Directions from the equipment manufacturer or vendor, pesticide registrant, or a test facility using a laser-based measurement instrument must be used to adjust equipment to produce acceptable droplet size spectra. Application equipment must be tested at least annually to confirm that pressure at the nozzle and nozzle flow rate(s) are properly calibrated.

Aerial Equipment, wide area mosquito abatement application: Spray equipment must be adjusted so that the volume median diameter produced is less than 60 microns (Dv 0.5 < 60 µm) and that 90% of the spray is contained in droplets smaller than 80 microns (Dv 0.9 < 80 µm). The effects of flight speed and, for non-rotary nozzles, nozzle angle on the droplet size spectrum must be considered. Directions from the equipment manufacturer or vendor, pesticide registrant, or a test facility using a wind tunnel and laser-based measurement instrument must be used to adjust equipment to produce acceptable droplet size spectra. Application equipment must be tested at least annually to confirm that pressure at the nozzle and nozzle flow rate(s) are properly calibrated.

GROUND ULV APPLICATION

Apply ANVIL 10+10 ULV through a standard ULV cold aerosol or non-thermal aerosol (cold fog) generator. Consult the following table for examples of various dosage rates using a swath width of 300 feet for acreage calculations. Vary flow rate according to vegetation density and mosquito population. Use higher flow rate in heavy vegetation or when populations are high.

Dosage Rate of each a.i. (Lbs. Sumithrin® and PBO per acre)	Fl.oz. ANVIL 10+10 ULV per Acre	Flow Rates in fluid oz./minute at truck speeds of:			
		5 MPH	10 MPH	15 MPH	20 MPH
0.0036	0.62	1.9	3.8	5.7	7.6
0.0024	0.42	1.3	2.5	3.8	5.1
0.0012	0.21	0.6	1.3	1.9	2.5

ANVIL 10+10 ULV may also be applied with non-thermal, portable, motorized backpack equipment adjusted to deliver ULV particles of less than 100 microns VMD. Use 0.21 to 0.62 fl. oz. of the undiluted spray per acre (equal to 0.0012 to 0.0036 lb. a.i./acre) as a 50 ft. (15.2 m) swath while walking at a speed of 2 mph (3.2 kph). Dilute with a suitable mineral oil if dilution is preferred. Do not exceed 0.62 fl. oz. of the undiluted spray per acre. Do NOT use portable backpack equipment for application in enclosed spaces.

ANVIL 10+10 ULV may be applied through truck mounted thermal fogging equipment. Do not exceed the maximum rates listed above. May be applied at speeds of 5 to 20 mph. To reduce oil requirement and sludge buildup in equipment, use a 60 - 100-second viscosity mineral "fog" oil, or other fuel-type oil. Use a clean, well-maintained and properly calibrated fogger. Do not wet foliage since oil base formulations may be phytotoxic. For use with hand carried foggers, use same rates of active ingredient per acre and a swath width of 50 ft with a walking speed of 2 mph. Fog downwind, with the wind at your back. Do NOT use hand-carried foggers for application in enclosed spaces.

AERIAL APPLICATION

ANVIL 10+10 ULV may be applied at rates of 0.21 to 0.62 fluid ounces ANVIL 10+10 ULV per acre by fixed wing or rotary aircraft equipped with suitable ULV application equipment. ANVIL 10+10 ULV may also be diluted with a suitable solvent such as mineral oil and applied by aerial ULV equipment so long as 0.62 fluid ounces per acre of ANVIL 10+10 ULV is not exceeded. Do not apply by fixed wing aircraft at a height less than 100 feet above the ground or canopy, or by helicopter at a height less than 75 feet above the ground or canopy unless specifically approved by the state or tribe based on public health needs.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place. Keep container closed.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with mineral oil and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a rinse tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

NOTICE: To the extent provided by law, seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than as indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use and/or handling of this material when use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.

Manufactured For
CLARKE MOSQUITO CONTROL PRODUCTS, INC.
159 N. GARDEN AVENUE
ROSELLE, ILLINOIS 60172 U.S.A
FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL: 1-800-323-5727

EPA Reg. No.: 1021-1688-8329 EPA Est. No: 8329-IL-01
NET CONTENTS: [ ] 2.5 GAL [ ] 30 GAL [ ] 55 GAL [ ] 275 GAL LOT NO.:
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