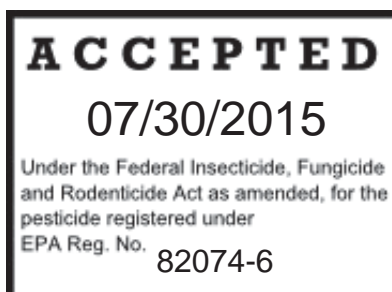


LAM INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

LYNX EC 1.4 MASTER LABEL

Sub-Label A:

**For Agricultural / Livestock / Commercial Use Only
Not for Residential Use**



EPA Reg. No. 82074-A
EPA Est. No. 65626-MT-02



ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Pyrethrins 1.40%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 98.60%
TOTAL..... 100.00%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED:

- Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
- 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.

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.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF INHALED:

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

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.

LAM INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

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Edition:
Net Contents

Lot No.:
Expiration Date:

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear the following:

- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves

In addition to the above PPE, applicators using hand held foggers in an enclosed area must wear a half-face, full-face, or hood-style NIOSH approved respirator with:

- A Powered air purifying respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or
- Powered air purifying canister-type respirator (gas-mark) (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G), or
- A cartridge or canister with any R, P or HE filter.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

When handlers use aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides 40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic organisms, including fish and invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. This product may contaminate water through runoff. This product has a potential for runoff for several weeks after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product.

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 foraging the treatment area.

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash-waters or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR, Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants;
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, or Viton;
- Shoes plus socks.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirement specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR, Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter until vapors, mists, and aerosols have dispersed, and the treated area has been thoroughly ventilated.

Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift.
- Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.
- Do not make applications during the rain.
- Do not wet plants to the point of runoff.
- When used in dairy barns or facilities: Close milk bulk tank lids to prevent contamination from spray and dead or falling insects.
- Do not remain in the treated area. Exit area immediately and remain outside the treated area until aerosols, vapors and/or mists have dispersed.
- Not for use in outdoor residential misting systems (indoor or outdoor).
- Not for indoor use except in greenhouses.
- For any requirement specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Spray Drift Management for Agricultural Crops:

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and the grower. The interactions 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. Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 10 mph at the application site. Do not make any type of application into temperature inversions. Apply as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572).

Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications:

Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Aerial applicators must consider flight speed and nozzle orientation in determining droplet size. When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Additional requirements for ground applications:

Do not release spray at a height greater than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

Additional requirements for airblast applications:

Direct sprays into the canopy.

Turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer rows.

PESTICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

LYNX[®] EC 1.4 contains a Group 3A insecticide. Insect biotypes with acquired resistance to Group 3A may eventually dominate the insect population if Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by LYNX[®] EC 1.4 or other Group 3A insecticides.

To delay insecticide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of LYNX[®] EC 1.4 or other group 3A insecticides that have a similar target site of action, on the same insect species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with insecticides from a different target site of action Group as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use and have different sites of action.
- Basing insecticide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitoring treated insect population for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for insecticide resistance management and or IPM recommendations for the specific site and resistance pest problems.

INDOOR AREAS FOR USE IN AND AROUND:

Greenhouses

OUTDOOR AREAS FOR USE IN AND AROUND:

Nurseries

Outdoor Growing Crops

TO KILL THE FOLLOWING LISTED INSECTS: Including: 12-spotted Cucumber Beetles, Angoumois Grain Moths, Ants (excluding fire and Pharaoh ants), Aphids, Apple Maggots, Armored Scales, Armyworm, Artichoke Plume Moths, Asparagus Beetles, Bagworms, Bean Beetles, Beet Armyworms, Beetles, Bermudagrass Mirids, Billbugs, Blister Beetles, slow Flies, Boll Weevils, Box Elder Bugs, Branch and Twig Borers, Cabbage Loopers, Cabbage Maggots, Cadelles, Cankerworms, Carrot Weevils, Caterpillars, Chalcids, Cheese Skippers, Cherry Fruit Flies, Cigarette Beetles, Clover Mites, Clover Weevils, Cockroaches, Codling Moths Colorado Potato Beetles, Confused Flour Beetles, Corn Earworms, Crane Flies, Crickets, Cross-striped Cabbageworms, Cucumber Beetles, Dark Mealworms, Darkling Beetles (lesser meal worm), Diamondback Larvae and Moths, Deer Fly, Dried Fruit Beetles, Drugstore Beetles, Earwigs, Eastern Tent Caterpillars, Elm Leaf Beetles, Eriophyid Mites, European Corn Borer, European Pine Tip Moths, Fire worms, Flea Beetles, Forest Tent Caterpillars, Fruit Flies, Fruit tree Leaf rollers, Fruitworms, Fungus Gnats, Garden Symphylan, Glassy Winged Sharpshooters, Gnats, Grain Mites, Grape Leaf Skeletonizers, Grape Leafhoppers, Grape Mealy bugs, Grasshoppers, Green bugs, Green Fruit Worms, Green Peach Aphids, Greenhouse Thrips, Gypsy Moths (adults & larvae), Harlequin Bugs, Heliothis spp., Hornworms, Horn Fly, House Flies, Imported Cabbageworms, Indian Meal Moths, Japanese Beetles, Katydid, Lace Bugs, Leaf-footed plant bugs, Leafhoppers, Leafminers, Leafrollers, Leaf-tiers, Lice, Loopers, Lygus: Maggots, Mealy Bugs, Mediterranean Flour Moths, Mexican Bean Beetles, Midges (not biting), Millipedes, Mites, Mole crickets, Mosquitoes, Moths, Mushroom Flies, Navel Orangeworms, Olive Fruit Flies, Onion Maggots, Orange Tortrix, Pacific flatheaded borers, Pear Psyllids, Pepper Weevils, Pink bollworms, Potato Leafhoppers, Potato Tuberworms, Proba bugs, Psyllids, Red Flour Beetles, Rice Weevils, Saltmarsh caterpillars, Saw Toothed Grain Beetles, Scales, Sharpshooters, Shore flies, Shot hole borers, Silverfish, Skippers, Small Flying Moths, Soft Scales, Southern chinch bugs, Sow bugs, Spider Beetles, Springtails, Squash bugs, Stable Flies, Stink Bugs, Tarnished Plant Bugs, Ticks, Thrips, Tobacco Moths, Tomato budworms, Tomato bugs, Tomato, Fruit worms, Tomato Hornworms, Tomato pinworms, Tomato Russet Mite, Tussock moths, Vine mealy bugs, Vinegar Flies, Webworms, Weevils, Western Yellow-striped armyworms, Whiteflies, Yellow Mealworms.

USE DIRECTIONS:

IMPORTANT:

To avoid possible harm to honey bees, apply in the early morning or late evening hours.

USED ALONE: Apply 16 fl. oz. (1 pint) to 64 fl. oz. (2 quarts) per acre (1.2 L to 4.67 U Ha) by ground in sufficient water for thorough coverage. This product may be applied by air at the rate of 16 to 64 fl. oz. per acre (1.2 L to 4.67 L / Ha) in a minimum of 5 gallons (18.9 L) of water. Mix only enough for immediate use. Spraying should begin when the insects first appear. Do not wait until the plants are heavily infested. Repeat as required to maintain effective kill. Do not repeat applications within 24 hours.

USED AS A TANK MIX: This product may be tank mixed with other insecticides, acaricides, fungicides, adjuvants and wetting agents. This application must conform to accepted use precautions and directions for both products. Tank mix applications must be made in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label application rates may be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product with label prohibitions against such mixing.

Prior to tank-mixing, a compatibility test should be conducted using the proper proportions of products and water to ensure the physical compatibility of the mixture.

- Do not reapply within 3 days except under extreme pest pressure.
- In case of extreme pest pressure, do not reapply within 24 hours.
- Do not harvest until spray has dried.
- Do not wet plants to point of runoff or drip.

For growing field crop and orchard applications do not exceed the maximum application rate of 0.050 lb. active ingredient / Acre (equivalent to 59 fl. oz. of LYNX® EC 1.4/ Acre) or .0012 lb active ingredient / 1,000 sq. ft. (equivalent to 1.42 fl. oz. of LYNX® EC 1.4/ 1,000 sq. ft.).

For surface applications to greenhouse grown crops do not exceed the maximum application rate of 0.050 lb. active ingredient / Acre (equivalent to 59 fl. oz. of LYNX® EC 1.4/ Acre) or .0012 lb active ingredient / 1,000 sq. ft. (equivalent to 1.42 fl. oz. of LYNX® EC 1.4/ 1,000 sq. ft.).

For space spray applications to greenhouse grown crops do not exceed the maximum application rate of .00014 lb a.i. / 1,000 cu. ft. (equivalent to 0.166 fl. oz.-or 4:92 of LYNX® EC 1.4/1,000 cu. ft.).

IMPORTANT NOTE: Plant safety is an important consideration when using insecticides in a greenhouse. However, it is not possible to evaluate the phytotoxicity of LYNX® EC 1.4 on numerous plant varieties that may react differently to insecticides in different growth stages or under varying environmental conditions. Before making widespread applications of LYNX® EC 1.4, or tank mix combinations, treat a limited number of plants and observe for phytotoxicity over a 10 day period.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS:

Apply this product only through sprinkler (including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move) 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 non-uniform 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 the operation or under the supervision of the responsible person shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. 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 pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure valve which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must be a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Constant agitation must be maintained in the chemical supply tank during the entire period of insecticide application. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of more dilute suspension per unit of time.

GROWING CROPS (OUTDOORS AND IN GREENHOUSES):

ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES: Including: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Purple Arrowroot, Japanese Artichoke, Jerusalem Artichoke, Garden Beets, Sugar Beets, Edible Burdock, Edible Canna, Carrots, Cassava (bitter or sweet), Celeriac (celery root), Chayote (root), Chervil (turnip rooted), Chicory, Chufa, Dasheen, Ginger, Ginseng, Horseradish, Leren, Parsley (turnip rooted), Parsnip, Potato, Radish, Japanese Radish (Daikon), Rutabaga, Salsify, Black Salsify, Spanish Salsify, Sweet Potato, Tanier, Turmeric, Turnip, Yam (true), Yam Bean.

LEAVES OF ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES: Including: Garden Beet, Sugar Beet, Edible Burdock, Carrot, Cassava (bitter or sweet), Celeriac (celery root), Chervil (turnip rooted), Chicory, Dasheen (taro), Parsnip, Radish, Japanese Radish (daikon), Rutabaga, Black Salsify, Sweet Potato, Tanier, Turnip, Yam (true).

BULB VEGETABLES: Including: Garlic, Great-headed Garlic, Leek, Onion (bulb and green), Welch, Shallot.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Including: Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala), Arugula, Cardoon, Celery, Chinese Celery, Celtuce, Chervil, Cilantro, Corn Salad, Chrysanthemum (edible-leaved), Chrysanthemum (gardland), Cress (garden, water), Upland Cress (yellow rocket, winter cress), Dandelion, Dock (sorrel), Endive (escarole), Fennel (Florence), Lettuce (head and leafy), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden and winter), Radicchio, Rhubarb, Spinach, Fine Spinach (Malabar, Ceylon), Spinach (New Zealand), Swiss Chard.

BRASSICA (COLE) LEAFY VEGETABLES: Including: Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli (Gai Lon), Broccoli Raab (rapini), Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage (Bok Choy), Chinese Cabbage (Napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (Gai Choy), Cauliflower, Cavalo Broccolo, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, Rape Greens.

LEGUME VEGETABLES (SUCCULENT OR DRIED): Including: Adzuki Beans, Field Beans, Kidney Beans, Lima Beans, Moth Beans, Mung Beans, Navy Beans, Pinto Beans, Rice Beans, Runner Beans, Snap Beans, Tepary Beans, Urd Beans, Wax Beans, Asparagus Beans, Black-eyed Peas, Catjang, Chinese Longbeans, Cowpeas, Chowder Peas, Southern Peas, Yard-longbeans, Broad Beans (fava beans), Chick Peas (garbanzo beans), Guar, Jackbean (sword bean), Lablab Bean (hyacinth bean), Lentils, Peas (garden peas, field peas, sugar snap peas, English pea, snow pea), Pigeon Peas, Soybeans, Sweet Lupin Beans, White Lupin Beans, White Sweet Lupin, Sword Bean.

FOLIAGE OF LEGUME VEGETABLES: Including: Plant part of any legume vegetable included in the legume vegetable group that will be used as animal feed including any variety of Beans, Field Peas, Soybeans.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Including: Eggplant, Ground Cherry, Okra, Pepinos, Pepper (bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking peppers, pimentos, sweet peppers), Tomatillo, Tomatoes.

CUCURBIT VEGETABLES: Including: Balsam Apple, Balsam Pear (bitter melon), Chayote (fruit), Chinese Waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon), Chinese Cucumber, Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Edible Gourds, Melons (including hybrids, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melons, honey balls, mango melon, muskmelon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, snake melon), Pumpkin, Squash (summer and winter), Watermelon (including hybrids).

CITRUS FRUITS: Including: Calamondin, Citrus Citron, Citrus Hybrids, Grapefruit, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Mandarin (tangerine), Orange (sweet and sour), Pummelo, Satsuma Mandarin, (Citrus spp. includes chironja, tangelos, tangors).

POME FRUITS: Including: Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Pear, Mayhaw, Oriental Pear, Quince.

STONE FRUITS: Including: Apricot, Cherry (sweet and sour), Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Prune, Chickasaw Plum, Damson Plum, Japanese Plum, Plumcot.

SMALL FRUITS AND BERRIES: Including: Blackberry, Blueberry, Cranberry, Currant, Dewberry, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Grape, Huckleberry, Loganberry, Olallie Berry, Raspberry (black and red), Strawberry, Youngberry.

TREE NUTS: Including: Almond, Beech Nut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (hazelnut), Hickory Nut, Macadamia Nut (bush nut), Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut, Black and English (Persian).

ORIENTAL VEGETABLES: Including: Acerola, Atemoya, Balsam Pear (bitter melon), Carambola, Japanese Artichoke, Chinese Broccoli (Gai Lan), Chinese Cabbage (Bok Choy, Napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (Gai Choy), Dasheen, Ginger, Ginseng, Chinese Longbeans, Mung Beans, Citron Melon, Japanese Radish (daikon), Chinese Spinach, Chinese Waxgourd, Cilantro, Citron Melon, Rambutan, Water Chestnut.

SUBTROPICAL FRUITS: Including: Avocado, Banana, Carob, Barbados Cherry, Cherimoya, Dates, Durian (jackfruit), Feijoa, Figs, Guava, Kiwifruit, Lychee, Mango, Papaya, Passion Fruit, Persimmon, Pineapple, Pomegranate.

CEREAL GRAINS: Including: Barley, Buckwheat, Corn (sweet and field), Millet, Proso, Oats, Pearl Millet, Popcorn, Rice, Rye, Sorghum (milo), Teosine, Triticale, Wheat, Wild Rice.

FORAGE, FODDER AND STRAW OF CEREAL GRAINS: Including: Barley, Buckwheat, Corn (sweet and field), Millet, Proso, Oats, Pearl, Popcorn, Rice, Rye, Sorghum (milo), Teosine, Triticale, Wheat, Wild Rice.

GRASSES FOR SEED, FORAGE, FODDER AND HAY: Including: any Grass (Gramineal family, green or cured, except sugarcane and those listed in the cereal grains group), that will be fed to or grazed by livestock, all Pasture and Range Grasses and Grasses grown for hay and silage, Bermuda Grass, Bluegrass, Bromegrass, Fescue.

NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS: Including: Alfalfa, Velvet Bean, Clover, Kudzu, Lespedeza, Lupine, Sainfoin, Trefoil, Crown Vetch, Milk Vetch.

HERBS AND SPICES: Including: Allspice, Angelica, Anise (anise seed), Anise [star], Annatto (seed), Balm (lemon balm), Basil, Borage, Burnet, Chamomile, Caper buds, Caraway, Caraway [black], Cardamom, Cassia bark, Cassia buds, Catnip, Celery seed, Chervil (dried), Chicory, Chive, Chive [Chinese], Cinnamon, Clary, Clove buds, Coriander (cilantro or Chinese parsley) (leaf), Coriander (cilantro) (seed), Costmary, Cilantro (leaf), Cilantro (seed), Cumin, Curry (leaf), Dill (dillweed), Dill (seed), Fennel (common), Fennel [Florence] (seed), Fenugreek, Grains of Paradise, Horehound, Hyssop, Juniper Berry, Lavender, Lemongrass, Lovage (leaf), Lovage (seed), Mace, Marigold, Marjoram (includes sweet or annual marjoram, wild marjoram or oregano and pot marjoram), Mustard (seed), Nasturtium, Nutmeg, Oregano, Mint, Paprika, Parsley (dried), Pennyroyal, Pepper [black], Pepper [white], Poppy (seed), Rosemary, Rue, Saffron, Sage, Savory [summer and winter], Sweet bay (bay leaf), Tansy, Tarragon, Thyme, Vanilla, Wintergreen, Woodruff, Wormwood.

ADDITIONAL PLANTS: Including: Artichoke, Asparagus, Avocado, Coffee, Cotton, Hops, Jojoba, Mushroom, Okra, Olives, Peanuts, Pineapple, Rice, Safflowers, Sesame, Sugar Cane, Sunflower, Tea.

FOR USE IN ORNAMENTAL PLANTS GROWN IN GARDENS: Including: African Violet, Ageratum, Aster, Azalea, Begonia, Calceolaria, Calendula, Calla, Camellia, Carnation, Ceanothus, Cineraria, Chrysanthemum, Coleus, Cyclamen, Cypress, Daffodil, Dahlia, Delphinium, Dogwood, Elm, Eucalyptus, Fern, Ficus, Foliage Plants, Fuchsia, Gardenia, Geranium, Gladiolus, Gloxinia, Gypsophila, Holly, Hyacinth, Hydrangea, Iris, Lily, Maidenhair Fern, Marigold, Narcissus, Palm, Pansy, Peony, Pelargonium, Petunia, Philodendron, Phlox, Pine, Pyracantha, Rhododendron, Roses, Rubber Plant, Snapdragon, Sweet Pea, Tulips, Viburnum, Wandering

Jew, Yew, Zinnia and Andromeda, Arborvitae, Ash, Beech, Birch, Boxwood, Cotoneaster, Crabapple, Euonymus, Fir, Firethorn, Forsythia, Hawthorn, Hemlock, Hickory, Honey Locust, Horse Chestnut, Juniper, Larch, Laurel, Lilac, Linden, Mimosa, Myrtle, Oak, Pine, Privet, Tulip Tree, Viburnum, Willow.

TO KILL ANTS (EXCLUDING FIRE AND PHARAOH ANTS) ON ORCHARD FLOORS AND VINEYARD FLOORS:

Apply as a broadcast spray to the entire orchard floor using ground spray equipment at 5 to 18 fl. oz. per acre (370 ml to 1,315 ml/Ha) in 25 or more gallons (94.5 L or more) of water. For best results use the high rate for heavy infestations and the lower rate for light infestations.

Do not apply where weed growth or other obstructions would impede uniform coverage of the orchard floor. Mow or chemically control weeds before the application. Foliar applications of LYNX® EC 1.4 may be made in addition to the orchard floor treatment.

USE ON GREENHOUSE FRUIT, VEGETABLE, FLOWER AND FOLIAGE PLANTS:

USED ALONE: Combine 16 ounces (1 pint) to 32 ounces (1 quart) with 30 gallons of water for applications with conventional hydraulic sprayers or 1 to 2 ounces per gallon of water for applications with compressed sprayers.

FOR USE AROUND HOMES AND OTHER BUILDINGS: Use this concentrate at 1 part to 13 parts water (10 fl. oz. with one gallon of water) to control insects in Turf, Ornamental Plants, Gardens, Landscaping, Foundation Walls and Perimeters.

FOR USE AS A LIVESTOCK SPRAY:

Pest	Application Rates	Remarks
To kill horn flies, house flies, mosquitoes and gnats	Dilute at the rate of 5 to 10 fl. oz. per gallon of water (39 to 80 ml/Liter of water) and apply to wet the hair thoroughly with particular attention to topline, underline, flanks, withers and other infested areas.	Repeat treatment at intervals of 5 to 12 days for small insect populations or as needed when flies are emerging in large numbers. Do not apply more than 1 time per day.
To kill stable flies, horse flies, and deer flies	Dilute at the rate of 9 to 14 fl. oz. per gallon of water (71 ml to 111 ml/L of water) and apply a quart per adult animal to wet the hair thoroughly with particular attention to the legs, flanks, barrel, topline and other body areas commonly attacked by these flies.	Repeat treatment each week as needed. Do not apply more than 1 time per day.
To kill face flies	Dilute at the rate of 9 fl. oz. per gallon of water (70.3 ml/L of water) and apply using spray which produces large wetting droplets. Apply to the face of the animal in the morning before releasing to pasture. Apply sufficiently to wet the face but not more than 1.5 fl. oz. (44 ml) of diluted solution per animal.	Do not apply more than 1 time per day.
To kill biting and sucking lice on cattle, horses, sheep, goats and hogs	Dilute at the rate of 1 quart with 16 gallons of water [3 fl. oz. with 1 gallon (23.8 ml/L of water)] and spray to thoroughly wet the hair of the animal including the head and brush of the tail.	Repeat treatment in 10 days to kill newly hatched lice. Do not apply more than 1 time per day.
To kill sheep "tick" or ked	Dilute at the rate of 5 to 10 fl. oz. per 4 gallons of water (9.8 to 19.5 ml/L of water) and thoroughly wet all portions of the body by dipping or by spraying with sufficient pressure and with a nozzle adjustment to give penetration of the wool.	Treat at a rate sufficient to wet the animal. Do not apply more than 1 time per day.
To kill fleas and ticks on livestock and to obtain protection against reinfestation	Dilute at the rate of 9 fl. oz. per gallon (71 ml/L) of water and wet the animal by dipping or spraying. This product may also be used for livestock quarters.	Do not spray pets. For best results against fleas and ticks animal quarters and bedding should be treated. Remove and destroy old bedding. To reduce infestation, thoroughly spray the animal's bedding and sleeping quarters. Put fresh bedding in quarters after spray has dried. Do not apply more than one time per day.

FOR USE AS A POULTRY SPRAY:

Pest	Application Rates	Remarks
To kill poultry lice	Using a dilution of 9 to 14 fl. oz. of concentrate per gallon of water (70 to 109 ml/L of water) spray roosts, walls and nests or cages thoroughly.	It is not necessary to remove poultry from the housing unit during treatment. This should be followed by spraying over the birds with a fine mist. Do not apply more than 1 time per day.
To kill bed bugs and mites on poultry and in poultry houses	Dilute at the rate of 9 to 14 fl. oz. per gallon (70 to 109 ml/L of water) of water and spray crevices of roost poles, cracks in walls and cracks in nests where the bed bugs and mites hide.	This should be followed by spraying over the birds with a fine mist. Do not apply more than 1 time per day.
To kill adult darkling beetle (lesser meal worm)	Dilute 1 to 3 fl. oz. of LYNX Livestock and Poultry Insecticide 1.411 per gallon of water (7.8 to 23.4 ml/L of water). Using a power or proportioner-type sprayer, apply a uniform spray until wet at pressures of 80 to 100 pounds per square inch (551 kPa to 689 kPa) to surfaces such as interior walls, roosting posts, structural support pillars, and other surfaces where adult beetles are observed. One gallon (one liter) of spray mixture covers 250 to 500 sq. ft. (6.1 m ² to 12.2 m ²). Do not contaminate food/feed or water.	For maximum effectiveness, treatments should coincide with poultry house clean out and litter replacement as this activity will tend to flush beetles to vertical surfaces where they will be exposed to the spray. Indoor control can be enhanced by making perimeter treatments around the outside of buildings. To prevent immigrating adult beetles, apply a uniform band of spray 2 feet (0.6 m) up and 1 to 4 feet (0.3 m-1.2m) out from the foundation. Do not apply more than 1 time per day.

FOR USE IN BARN, DAIRIES, MILKING PARLORS, MILKING ROOMS AND POULTRY HOUSES:

Do not apply when food, feed, and/or water is present.

Prior to space spray applications, cover or remove food.

Prior to space spray applications, cover food processing surfaces or clean after treatment and before use.

To kill listed flying insects including: Flies, Fruit Flies, Mosquitoes, Gnats, Wasps, Hornets and Small flying Moths, dilute at the rate of 9 fl. oz. per gallon (71. ml/L) of water. Apply dilution as a fog or fine mist (at approximately 2 fl. oz. per 1000 cu. ft. of space (2 ml/m³), directing the nozzle for maximum coverage and above livestock and poultry toward, the ceiling and upper corners of the area being treated. For best results, close doors and windows before spraying, and keep them closed for 10 to 15 minutes. Applicator must vacate the treated area and ventilate it prior to returning.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN COMMERCIAL ANIMAL PREMISE AUTOMATIC MISTING SYSTEMS:

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.

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 LYNX[®] EC 1.4 to ____ parts water.

This-product must only be used in systems-that have been calibrated to apply no more than-the maximum application rate of .0033 lbs. a.i. / 1,000 cu. ft. space sprays when non-domestic animals are present.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE:

Keep this product in a tightly closed container when not in use. Store in a cool, dry (preferably locked) area. Post as a pesticide storage area. Always store pesticides in the original container. Store away from food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Place formulations on lower shelves and dry formulations above.

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.

[For containers with capacities equal to or less than 5 Gallons (18.9L)]:

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 water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds.

Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix 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.

[Pressure rinse as follows [for containers greater than 5 Gallons (18.9L) too large to shake]: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 10 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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.]

CONDITIONS OF SALE

This product conforms to the description set forth on this label and is reasonably fit for the purposes described herein when used according to the label directions and specified conditions. The manufacturer disclaims any and all other express or implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for particular purpose. Buyers and users shall assume all risk and responsibility for potential loss or damage if this product is used, stored, handled or applied in a manner inconsistent with this labeling. To the extent permitted by law, manufacturer shall not be liable for more than the purchase price for the quantity involved including incidental, consequential or special damages.