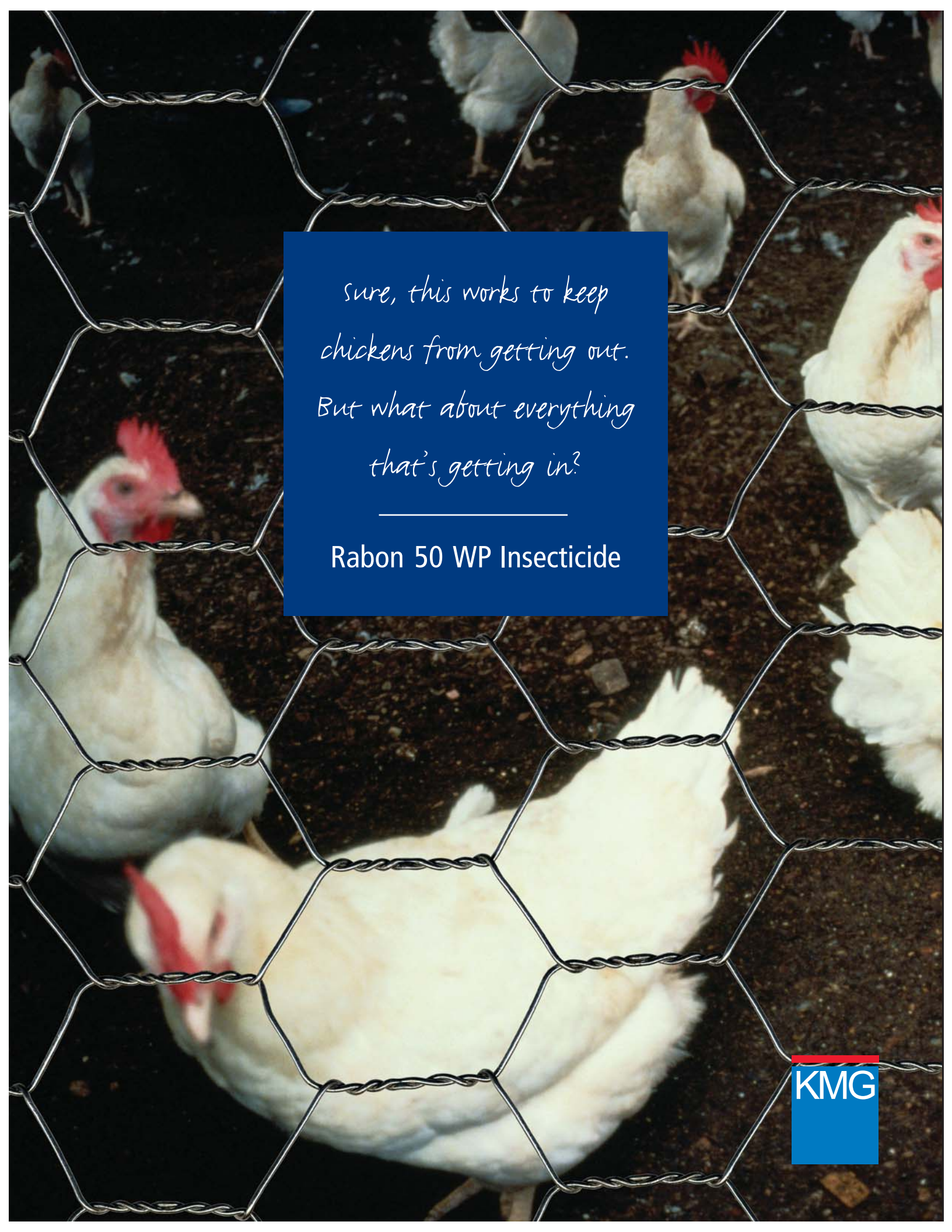




KMG-Bernuth, Inc.
A KMG Chemicals Company

10611 Harwin Drive, Suite 402
Houston, TX 77036

For details, contact us at 713-988-9252,
800-275-5642 or at www.kmgchemicals.com



*sure, this works to keep
chickens from getting out.
But what about everything
that's getting in?*

Rabon 50 WP Insecticide

KMG

When we created Rabon 50 WP Insecticide, we had one thing in mind: protection. After all, having a fence or barrier for poultry and livestock is commonplace. Why not develop the ultimate protective barrier when it comes to pests? That's exactly what we did. We created a product that can be used in a wide variety of applications, on a wide variety of animals. Most importantly, it works to eliminate the widest variety of pests and has no withholding period from the last application

Fleas, litter beetles,
maggots and fowl ticks



to slaughter.

ticks, lice, mites, flies,
don't stand a chance.

Because Rabon 50 WP is as adaptable as it is effective. In fact, it's been approved by the EPA for direct use on poultry, cattle, swine and horses. Rabon 50 WP can even be used in spot applications and in cracks or crevices. Form that layer of protection in poultry houses, yards, general outdoor areas, kennels and in dairy or swine barns. Doing so is as easy as mixing our product with water and applying it with conventional power or low-pressure knapsack sprayers.



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

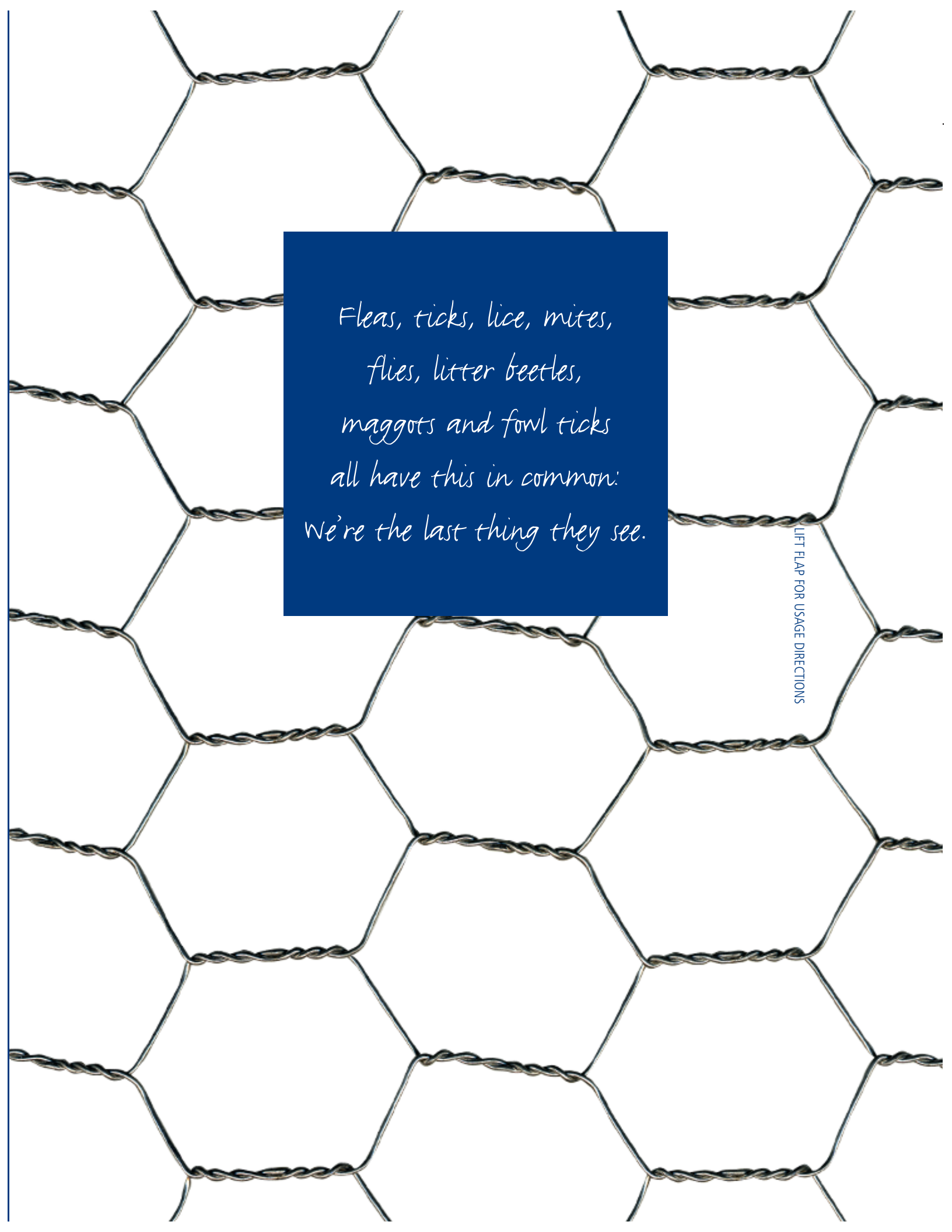
It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

RABON 50 WP is suitable for use in conventional power or low-pressure knapsack sprayers. Frequent agitation is recommended to prevent undue settling of the suspension. Follow the USE DIRECTIONS for the proper percent solution needed for a specific insect and areas or types of wall surfaces. Refer to the DILUTION TABLE for the quantity of insecticide needed to make the percent solution recommended.

APPLICATION 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 enter or allow others to enter the treated areas until sprays have dried.

CALIFORNIA: Use a light spray on cattle or swine only to the point of runoff. Sprays leading to runoff are not permitted in California. Do not spray manure pile/storage or garbage storage areas out-of-doors where runoff to soil or water can occur. Do not use on campgrounds, yards, picnic areas, recreational parks or other outdoor living areas in California.

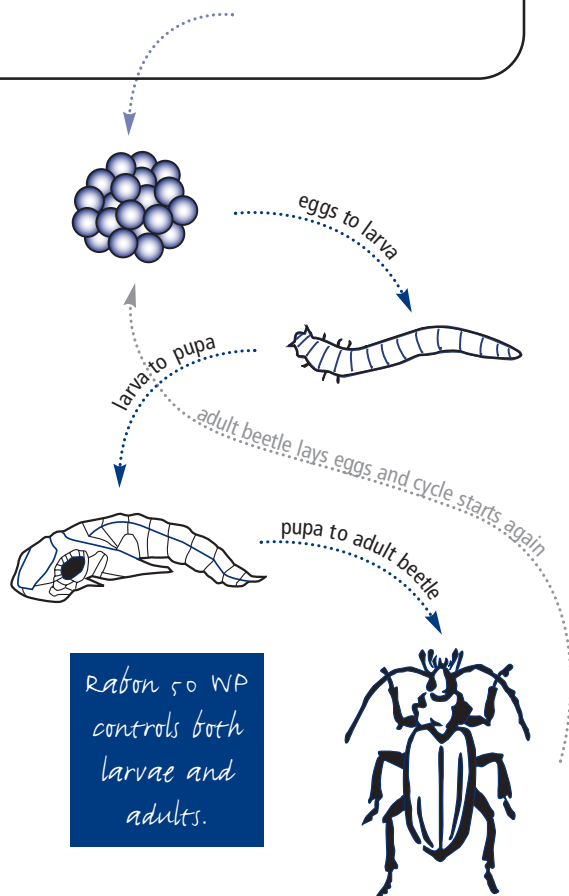
LIVESTOCK USE DIRECTIONS					
ANIMAL	INSECT	% SOLUTION	REMARKS		
Beef Cattle	Horn Flies, Lice	0.35%	Apply as coarse spray. Use between 1/2 and 1 gal. of spray per animal depending on size and hair coat. There is no withholding period from last application to slaughter		
	Lone Star Ticks	0.5%			
Swine	Lice	0.5%	Apply as coarse spray using 1 to 2 quarts per head to thoroughly wet animal. Repeat in 2 weeks if necessary. There is no withholding period from last application to slaughter.		
POULTRY USE DIRECTIONS					
INSECT	HOUSING TYPE	% SOLUTION	REMARKS		
Lice & Mites	Wire cages	0.5%	Apply directly to birds (1 gal./100 birds). Spray vent and fluff from below. Repeat when necessary. Do not repeat more often than every 14 days. For individual bird treatment, apply 1 ounce of the mixture per bird. NOTE: For maximum control of the Northern Fowl Mite, penetration of the feathers around the vent area is essential. Use power sprayer at no less than 100-125 psi. More attention must be given to individual birds when using low-pressure equipment. Treat roosters carefully and thoroughly to avoid reinfestation in breeding flocks.		
	Floor mgmt. dust box	50% WP	Mix evenly throughout top layer of box contents using 2.5 oz./50 birds.		
	Floor mgmt. roost paint	1.0%	Treat with brush or spray thoroughly, particularly cracks and crevices using 1 pt./100 ft.		
Litter Beetles	Floor mgmt. litter	0.5%	Apply 1-2 gal./100 sq. ft. evenly for penetration of litter surface. Also apply thoroughly to walls, roost cracks, crevices and interior to the point of runoff.		
		50% WP	Treat evenly and thoroughly using 3/4 oz./100 sq. ft. Use rotary, mechanical or electrostatic duster. Use face mask when applying.		
Fowl Ticks (Blue Bug)	All types	1.0%	Apply 1 gal./100-150 sq. ft. thoroughly to walls, ceilings, floor cracks and crevices with a power sprayer.		
PREMISE USE DIRECTIONS					
INSECT	PROBLEM AREAS	% SOLUTION	REMARKS		
Flies	Dairy barns, poultry houses, swine barns, other animal buildings	2.0%	For dry, whitewashed wood/concrete block surfaces 1 gal. of solution/500 sq. ft.		
		1.0%	For unpainted wood/painted concrete block surfaces 1 gal. of solution/500 sq. ft.		
		1.0%	For masonite/galvanized sheet metal surfaces 1/2 gal. of solution/500 sq. ft.		
Maggots	Poultry droppings, manure piles, garbage piles, under feed troughs	1.0%	Apply 1 gal. of mixed solution/100 sq. ft. Penetrate problem area first time – repeat every 7-10 days thereafter.		
Fleas, Ticks, Chigger Mites	Kennels, yards and other outdoor living areas such as campgrounds, picnic areas and recreational parks	0.5%	Spray infested area thoroughly (approx. 25 gal. of mixed solution/acre). Spray along foot paths and roadsides leading to such areas. For smaller areas, mix 4 oz. of this product in 3 gal. of water (8 level tbs. in each gal. of water) to treat 5000 sq. ft. (2,500 sq. ft. for severe flea infestation). Avoid spray drift on humans, pets, flowers and shrubs.		
DILUTION TABLE					
AMOUNT OF RABON 50 WP		AMOUNT OF WATER			
		0.35% SOLUTION	0.5% SOLUTION	1% SOLUTION	2% SOLUTION
1/2 lb.		9 gal.	6 gal.	3 gal.	1 1/2 gal.
2 lb.		36 gal.	25 gal.	12 1/2 gal.	6 gal.
4 lb.		75 gal.	50 gal.	25 gal.	12 1/2 gal.
8 lb.		150 gal.	100 gal.	50 gal.	25 gal.



*Fleas, ticks, lice, mites,
flies, litter beetles,
maggots and fowl ticks
all have this in common:
We're the last thing they see.*

LIFT FLAP FOR USAGE DIRECTIONS

Life Cycle of a Litter Beetle



Insects were not meant to live long, prosperous lives.

At least not when it comes to living on a farm or ranch. Put a stop to their multiplication with Rabon 50 WP. Our insecticide goes to work upon application and is effective residually as well. In ideal conditions, our wettable powder can last from two to six weeks. And considering pests like the litter beetle can lay thousands of eggs in a lifetime, insecticide staying power is a must. You can also combat the resistance and increasing immunity of target pests when using Rabon 50 WP in rotation or conjunction with other insecticide chemicals, especially pyrethroids.

The life cycle ends here.

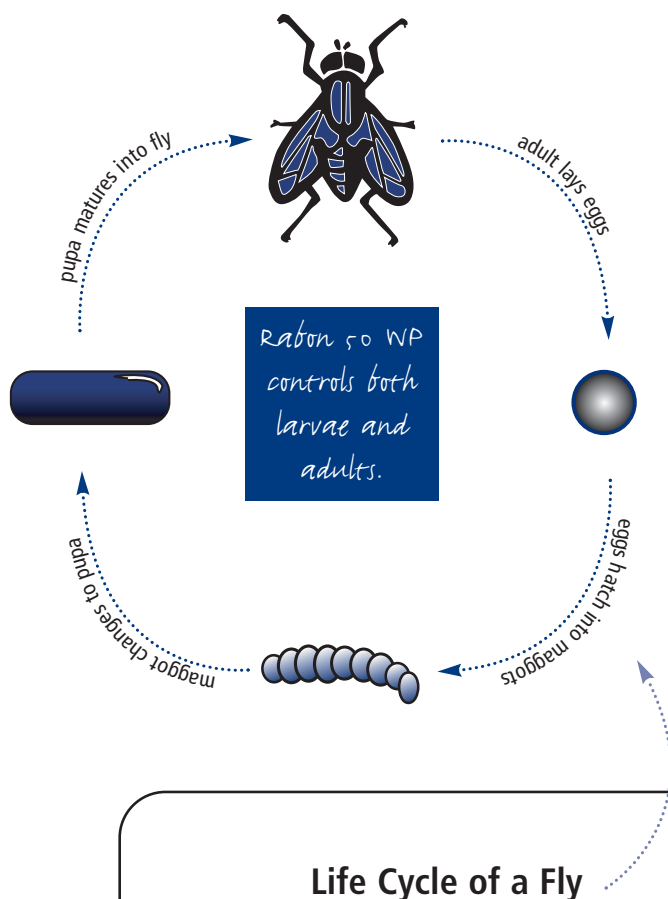
If not treated correctly, it can be a vicious life cycle. In the right environment, like those often found in poultry houses, pests can multiply rapidly. And just as quickly go from being a simple nuisance to spreading diseases in poultry, livestock, swine and horses. However, in conjunction with proper sanitation and manure management practices, Rabon 50 WP controls both larvae and adults. It's simple. Our insecticide puts an end to the cycle.

Which came first? The chicken or the pest?

The scope of where you can use our product is comprehensive. So are the results. Applying Rabon 50 WP directly and as a premise spray means healthier animals, which in turn leads to increased egg production or weight gain in poultry. With cattle, it means greater weight gain or higher milk yield. And, as we all know, healthy, happy animals mean healthy, happy farmers and ranchers.

Pests. They're called that for a reason.

We've depicted the life cycles of a fly and litter beetle to make a rather simple point: if left untreated, their production is never-ending. They can spread disease and in the case of the litter beetle, even consume feed and damage building insulation. That's why we'd like to offer you some tips to manage fly and beetle sites. First and foremost, clean out all potential breeding grounds and reduce moisture in manure. Clean up any feed spills, especially wet feed, to discourage ideal breeding conditions. And, of course, treat all locations and animals with Rabon 50 WP.



Life Cycle of a Fly