

Riptide[®] Waterbased Pyrethrin ULV is an optimized formulation, specially designed to deliver fast knockdown and kill of mosquitoes when used in residential misting systems.

- Riptide is ideal for Mosquito Misting Systems
- Riptide has a 1:5 ratio of pyrethrum and synergist
- Riptide's polymeric water-based technology is easy on landscape plants
- Riptide is designed for stability in misting systems
- Riptide is economical and convenient
- Kills mosquitoes that may transmit West Nile virus and Chikungunya virus
- Kills mosquitoes, including the Aedes mosquito that may carry and transmit Zika virus



TECHNICAL BULLETIN

Product Specifications

Signal Word	Caution
Packaging	64 oz. bottles (4 per case)
EPA Registration Number	1021-1785
Food Handling	For use in food and non-food areas
Stability of Undiluted Product	Stable
Stability of Diluted Product	Stable in solution
Appearance	Milky, white liquid
Odor	Slightly sweet odor
Active Ingredients	Pyrethrins and PBO
Flammability	Not classified as a combustible or flammable liquid by OSHA
Mode of Action	Sodium channel modulator – disrupts insects' nervous system
Class of Chemistry	Pyrethrins and insecticide synergist
Respirator Required	Required when applied as a fogger in enclosed spaces
Mix or Dilute in	Water only
Activity	Flushes insects from hiding; contact kill
Shelf Life	3 years or more if stored at room Temperature

Use Areas

Automatic Misting Systems, including: Animal housing Residential Zoos Barns Warehouses

Indoor Use as a Surface Spray and a Space Spray in Food and Non-food Areas

Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Production Facilities and Premises

Pet Premise Treatment

General Outdoor Premise Treatment

Transportation Equipment

Method of Application

- Automatic misting system
- Conventional mechanical fogger (space spray)
- Hand-held mechanical foggers
- Compressed air sprayer (surface spray)
- Broadcast surface treatment
- Crack and crevice treatment



Best Practices when using Riptide® Waterbased Pyrethrin ULV in Misting Systems

Test for proper pH balance

Test your water to ensure the pH of the misting solution is in the 5.5 to 7.0 range. If the solution is outside that pH range, pyrethrum will degrade, and performance will be reduced.

Avoid sun and heat

Place the misting system holding tank out of direct sunlight. Pyrethrum degrades at high temperatures. Cover the tank with a light-colored or reflective cover to minimize solar heating of the solution.

Keep things clean

Be sure to clean the tank between refills, or use an anti-microbial to prevent the development of bacteria or other natural organisms that will break down the pyrethrum. Do not use compounds which could alter the solution pH out of the 5.5 to 7.0 range. If buildup is observed in the tank, empty it completely and be sure to clean it thoroughly before refilling.

Monitor misting system output

Check and clean misting system nozzles and filters to be sure you are getting the particle size and distribution necessary to achieve good coverage.

Apply during active periods

Set the system timer to treat when target insects are most active, such as dawn and dusk.

Display proper labels

Make sure that a waterproof envelope with the product label is securely attached to the outside of the residential misting tank.

Follow guidelines

Always follow system manufacturer's recommendations regarding set up and maintenance. Follow insecticide product label and all Federal, State and Local regulations relating to installation and use of misting systems and the insect control products used with them.

For a complete list of insects controlled, refer to the product label.

Always read and follow label and SDS directions.

To learn more, visit www.mgk.com, call 1-800-645-6466 or send an e-mail to brands@mgk.com.



Key Insects and Pests Controlled

Riptide is labeled for the control of insects including, but not limited to: Almond Moths

Angoumois Grain Moths Ants Black Flies Blood Sucking Lice Boxelder Bugs Brown Dog Ticks Cadelles Carpet Beetles Cereal Beetles Cheese Mites Cheese Skippers Chocolate Moths **Cigarette Beetles** Clothes Moths Clover Mites Cockroaches Coffee Bean Weevils **Confused Flour Beetles** Crickets Dark Mealworms **Darkling Beetles** Deer Flies Deer Ticks (carrier of Lyme disease) Dermestid Beetles **Dried Fruit Beetles Drugstore Beetles** Earwigs Face Flies Firebrats Flat Grain Beetles Fleas Flies Flying Moths Fruit Flies Gnats Grain Mites Granary Weevils Horn Flies Hornets Horse Flies Indian Meal Moths

Khapra Beetles Lesser Grain Borers Lesser House Flies Mediterranean Flour Moths Merchant Grain Beetles Midaes Millers Millipedes Mosquitoes Palmetto Bugs Pillbugs Red Flour Beetles **Rice Flour Beetles** Rusty Grain Beetles Saw-tooth Grain Beetles Silverfish **Skipper Flies** Spider Beetles Spiders Stable Flies Sowbugs Ticks Ticks that may carry and transmit Lyme disease Tobacco Moths **Trogoderma Beetles** Warehouse Beetles Wasps Waterbugs Yellow Jackets Yellow Mealworms

