

VamPyre[®] Misting Concentrate is a water-based microemulsion designed to provide unparalleled long-term stability in water dilutions.

- VamPyre kills Mosquitoes including the Culex species that may carry and transmit the West Nile Virus
- VamPyre kills and repels Stable Flies, Horse Flies, Face Flies, Deer Flies, House Flies, Mosquitoes and Gnats
- Kills mosquitoes, including the Aedes mosquito that may carry and transmit Zika virus
- VamPyre controls Deer Ticks and other lxodid species that may carry and transmit Lyme disease
- VamPyre features a 1:10 ratio of pyrethrum to synergist
- VamPyre's superior water-based formulation technology is easy on landscape plants

Product Specifications

Signal Word	Caution
Packaging	Gallons (2 per case)
EPA Registration Number	1021-1800
Food Handling	For use in food and non-food areas
Stability of Undiluted Product	Stable
Stability of Diluted Product	Stable in solution
Appearance	Amber liquid
Odor	Slight odor of petroleum distillates
Active Ingredients	Pyrethrins and PBO
Flammability	Classified as an OSHA-combustible liquid
Mode of Action	Sodium channel modulator – disrupts insects' nervous system
Class of Chemistry	Pyrethrins and insecticide synergists
Respirator Required	Required when fogging in an enclosed area and when using with a high pressure hand wand in an enclosed area
Mix or Dilute in	Water only
Activity	Flushes insects from hiding; contact kill
Shelf Life	3 years or more if stored at room temperature



TECHNICAL BULLETIN

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 Ships Trains Trucks

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
- Spot treatment



Best Practices when using VamPyre® Misting Concentrate 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.

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.



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Key Insects Controlled

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

Angoumois Grain Moths Ants Bed Bugs Black Carpenter Ants Black Flies Black Widow Spiders Blood Sucking Lice Boxelder Bugs Brown Dog Ticks Cadelles Carpet Beetles Cat Fleas Cellar Spiders Cereal Beetles Cheese Mites **Cheese Skippers** Chocolate Moths **Cigarette Beetles** Clothes Moths Clover Mites Cockroaches Confused Flour Beetles Crickets Dark Mealworms **Darkling Beetles** Deer Flies Deer Ticks (carrier of Lyme disease) **Dermestid Beetles** Dog Fleas Dried Fruit Beetles Drugstore Beetles Earwigs Face Flies Fannia Flies Firebrats Flat Grain Beetles Fleas Flies Fruit Flies Fungus Gnats Gnats Grain Mites Granary Weevils

Hide Beetles Horn Flies Hornets Horse Flies House Flies Indian Meal Moths Khapra Beetles Lesser Grain Beetles Lesser Grain Borers Lesser House Flies Lice Mediterranean Flour Moths Merchant Grain Beetles Midges Miller Moths Millipedes Mosquitoes including the Culex species that may carry and transmit the West Nile Virus Palmetto Bugs Pillbugs Poultry Lice Red Flour Beetles Rice Flour Beetles **Rice Weevils Rusty Grain Beetles** Saw-tooth Grain Beetles Sheep Ticks Silverfish Skipper Flies Small Flying Moths Sowbugs Spider Beetles Spiders Stable Flies Ticks that may carry and transmit Lyme disease Tobacco Moths Trogoderma Beetles Warehouse Beetles Wasps Waterbugs Yellow Mealworms Yellow Jackets

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