

9MM WASP & ANT SPRAY
APPLICATION PRACTICE

1. GENERAL

- 1.01 This section covers the description and use of 9MM Wasp & Ant Spray to kill fire ants, wasps, hornets, bees, spiders, roaches, and other arthropods.
- 1.02 Whenever this section is reissued the reason (s) for reissue will be listed in this paragraph.
- 1.03 9MM Wasp and Ant Spray is intended to be used to clean an infested area for immediate access. It is not intended to replace a solid insecticide for long-term control and prevention of reinfestation.
- 1.04 If corrections are required in the attached document, use Form-3973 as described in Section 000-000-015.
- 1.05 If manufacturing and/or design problems are encountered, refer to Section SW 010-522-906 for procedures on filing an Engineering complaint.

2. ORDERING PROCEDURES

- 2.01 The 9MM Wasp and Ant Spray may be ordered via Southwestern Inventory Management System (SWIMS).
- 2.02 To order additional copies of this practice, use LVND 081-850-800SW.

PROPRIETARY

Not for use or disclosure outside Southwestern Bell
Telephone Company except under written agreement

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1. GENERAL

- 1.01 This section covers the description and use of 9mm Wasp & Ant Spray to kill fire ants, wasps, hornets, bees, spiders, roaches, and other arthropods (see Fig. 1).

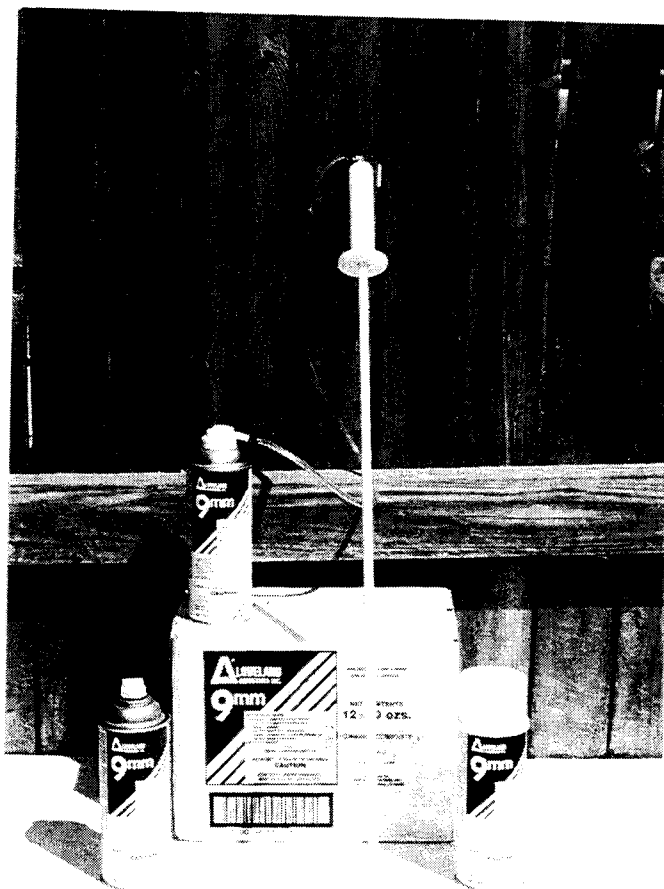


Fig. 1: 9mm Wasp & Ant Spray

- 1.02 9mm Wasp & Ant Spray is intended to be used to clear an infested area for immediate use. It is not intended to replace a solid insecticide for long-term control and prevention of reinfestation.
- 1.03 Refer to other practices and instructions of the telephone company for the correct methods, tools, and materials to be used in performing work practices not specifically described in this practice.

2. DESCRIPTION

2.01 9mm Wasp & Ant Spray does not harm plastics, plants, or mammals and does not leave a visible residue. 9mm attacks the insects' respiratory systems and, after first suppressing aggressive behavior, kills them.

2.01.1 The plastic actuator (nozzle) is packed loose inside the lid of the can. To attach, place the actuator over the siphon tube (stem) of the can and twist while shoving it down onto the siphon tube (stem) to attach it securely.

CAUTION: Keep actuator and can pointed away from self and others while attaching it.

2.01.2 If using the ant probe to eradicate fire ants, do not attach the plastic actuator (nozzle). See section 3.02.

2.01.3 9mm contains no chlorofluorocarbons (CFC's).

2.02 FIRE ANTS

2.02.1 Fire ants are prolific in areas of the southern United States where the temperature generally does not fall below 10°F. Fire ants are aggressive and can deliver painful, sometimes dangerous bites and stings. Because they favor open sunny locations, such as roadsides, playgrounds, shopping malls, and housing developments, they are a threat to man and need to be controlled.

2.02.2 Fire ants build mounds which average 12" high and 12" in diameter but can be as large as 24" high and 24" in diameter, with as many as 500,000 ants per mound (see Figs. 2, 3, 4.).



Fig. 2:
Fire ant mound

At any given time, up to half of the worker ants may be foraging outside the mound. The entire colony functions to serve the queen, the sole individual with reproductive capacity; and if the queen dies, all other individuals in the colony will also die.



Fig. 3: Fire ant mound
by pedestal



Fig. 4: Fire ant mound
infesting pedestal

- 2.02.3 Inside the mound is an intricate series of tunnels, or catacombs, which house the queen, eggs, immature ants, and workers. If the top of the mound is disturbed, the workers will transport the queen and immature forms to the depths of the mound so as to render them inaccessible to the threatened danger. Therefore, the mound should not be disturbed during attempts at eradication.
- 2.02.4 Use the ant probe attached to a can of 9mm Wasp & Ant Spray to eliminate the problem of physically disturbing the ant mound. Flood the entire network of tunnels with 9mm; 9mm vapor will be retained within the network and will cause maximum kill by means of respiratory arrest. There may be evidence of continued activity for a short

period after application of 9mm; however, this is attributable to the return of workers that were out foraging at the time 9mm was used. With the queen eliminated by thorough application of 9mm, the rest of the colony will die.

3. FIRE ANT CONTROL

3.01 The 10-ounce can of 9mm is sized to be completely evacuated into a fire ant hill. Any more would be a waste, and any less would not be enough to control an average fire ant community.

3.02 USE OF 9mm WASP & ANT SPRAY WITH PROBE

3.02.1 Before applying 9mm to an ant hill, be careful not to disturb the mound. Since 9mm attacks the insects' respiratory systems, the kill will be quicker if an ant probe is used so that the vapor travels throughout the mound.

3.02.2 If the mound has been disturbed, attach the actuator (nozzle) as indicated in section 2.01.1 and spray the surface and surrounding area for personal safety. Then remove the actuator, attach the ant probe, and proceed to flood the mound.

3.02.3 Insert the siphon tube (stem) of the 9mm can into the nozzle end of the fire ant probe (see Fig. 5).



Fig. 5: Attach ant probe

- 3.02.4 Depress the probe's nozzle; and while spraying, insert the probe into the ant hill until the bottom of the hill is felt. While continuing to spray, repeat this procedure 3-6 times until the can is completely evacuated (see Figs. 6, 7).



Fig. 6: Begin spraying



Fig. 7: Spray interior of mound

- 3.02.5 Since one-third to one-half of the ants are away from the hill foraging for food, ants may still be found in the hill 2-3 days after application; but since the queen and her brood are killed with the first 9mm application, the nest will die and not move to another location. 9mm vapor is effective within the mound for 2-3 months.

4.01 WASPS AND BEES

- 4.01.1 Hymenoptera is the family of insects which includes all types of wasps and bees, as well as ants. There are over 20,000 species of wasps and bees. Most wasps are solitary insects, while most bees are social. Social wasp species include hornets, the builders of the familiar large paper

nests in trees or shrubs, and yellow jackets, which build large paper nests out of sight in the ground.

- 4.01.2 Sphecidae or thread-waisted wasps are mildly social. Known as mud daubers, they construct small mud nests, which are used to store paralyzed spiders upon which wasp eggs are deposited.
- 4.01.3 The remaining wasp species are strictly solitary, with nesting habits as diverse as the number of species.
- 4.01.4 Bees are social insects and form large paper and wax nests either above or below ground. To eradicate a nest of bees, it is important, as with ants, to kill the queen.

5. WASP AND BEE CONTROL

- 5.01 The 10-ounce can of 9mm is pressurized sufficiently and the nozzle designed to produce a stream which will reach 20' depending on wind conditions. In order to obtain this reach, a great deal of 9mm is released. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO DRENCH THE WASP OR TO FLOOD A WASP NEST (see Figs. 8, 9, 10).

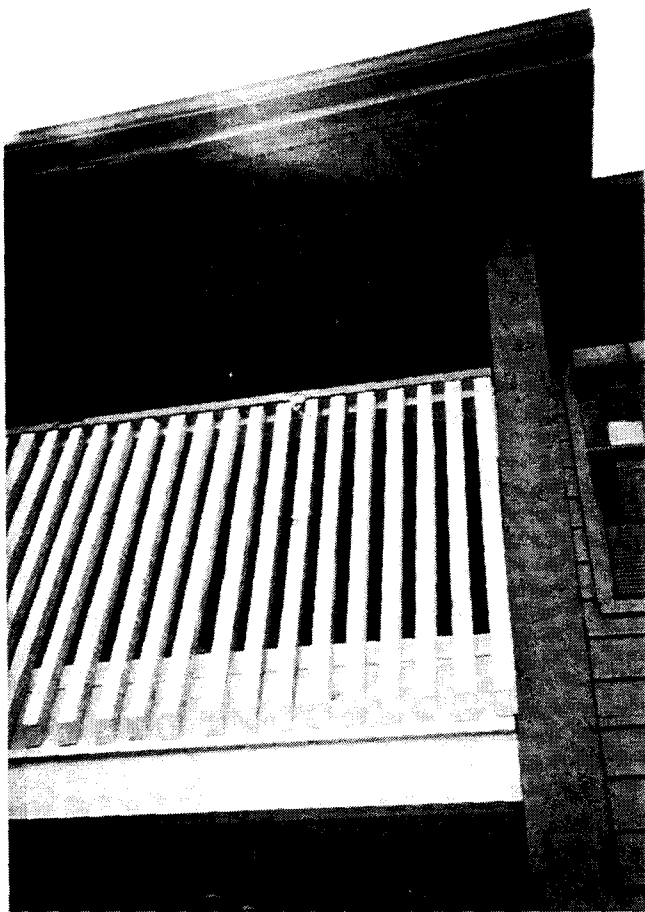
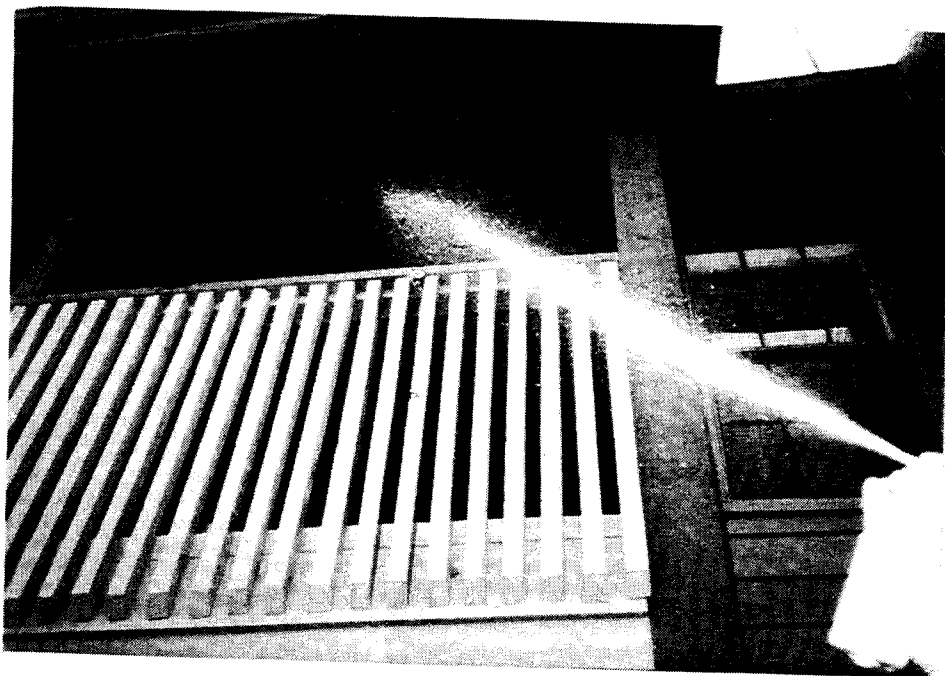


Fig. 8: Wasp nest on banister



Fig. 9: Spray short burst

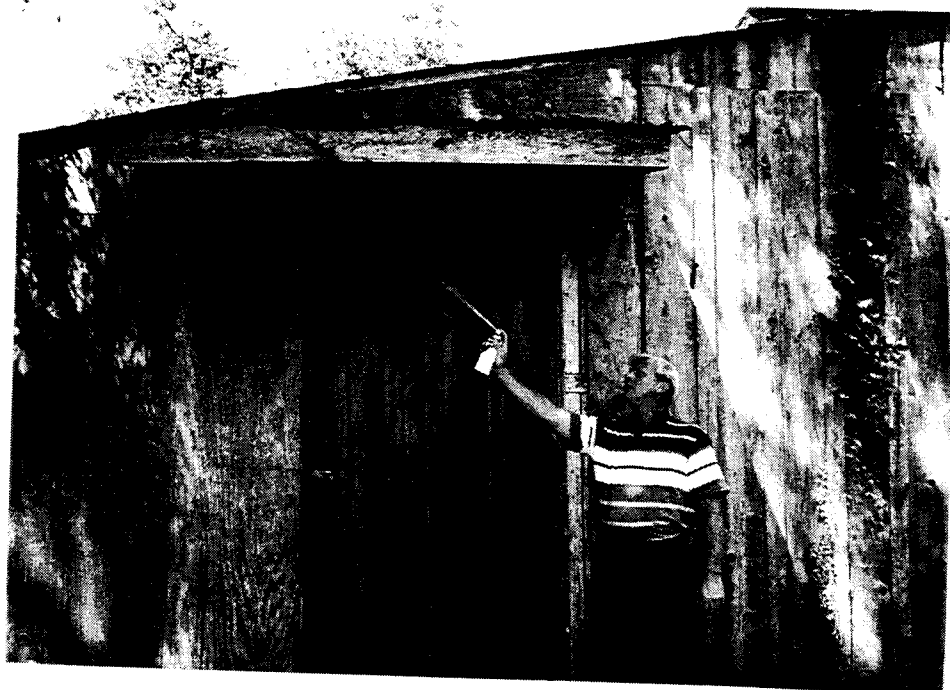
Fig. 10: Stop
spraying



A quick, short application is sufficient to kill any medium sized nest. 9mm is 3-5 times more potent than products sold in retail outlets.

- 5.02 USE OF 9mm WASP & ANT SPRAY FOR CONTROL OF WASPS AND BEES
- 5.02.1 9mm Wasp & Ant Spray will travel 15-20' in a windless environment. Attach the actuator (nozzle) to the can as indicated in section 2.01.1.
- 5.02.2 Standing a safe distance from the wasp or bee nest, spray the nest with 9mm (see Fig. 11).

Fig. 11: Stand
safe distance
from nest



It is not necessary to soak the nest, since 9mm attacks the respiratory system, which means that as soon as the wasp or bee breathes the vapor released by 9mm, it will die (Figs. 12). Even though dead after being sprayed, wasps may remain affixed to the nest (Fig. 13).

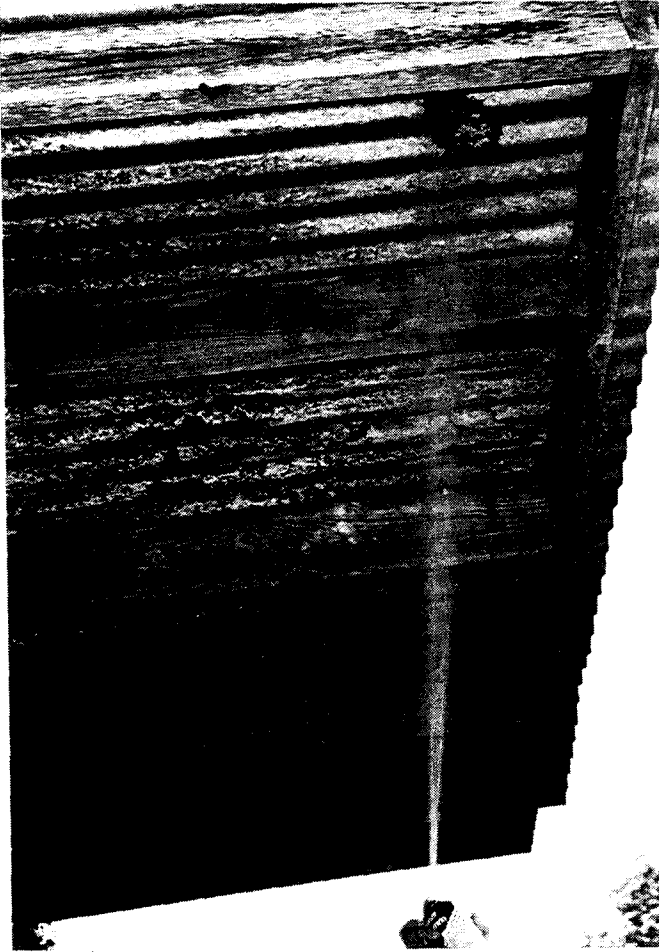


Fig. 12: Spray short burst

Fig. 13: Dead wasps on nest

5.02.3 When wasps or bees are swarming and sprayed with 9mm, their respiratory systems are attacked, and they immediately die or leave the vicinity, flying away from the direction of the spray, seeking cleaner air.

5.02.4 9mm leaves an invisible residue which continues to be effective for 2-3 months.

6. SPIDERS

6.01 Spiders are not insects but are part of the Class Arachnidae. The spider family has 50,000 known species; in North America, two of them, the black widow and brown recluse, have bites harmful to man.

- 6.01.1 Although in North America only black widow and brown recluse bites are poisonous to man, bites from other spiders do cause discomfort.
- 6.01.2 Most spiders make webs to capture insects. Unfortunately, the web also collects dew and may cause crosstalk across terminals. Since spiders do move their webs, crosstalk occurring in the morning because of dew on their webs may well be resolved later in the day, after they have relocated.
- 6.01.3 The secretions of spiders are corrosive to metals. Therefore, prolonged presence of spiders will cause corrosion of metal parts of equipment.
- 7. SPIDER CONTROL
 - 7.01 The 10-ounce can of 9mm is pressurized sufficiently and the nozzle designed to produce a stream which will reach up to 20' depending on wind conditions. In order to obtain this reach, a great deal of 9mm is released. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO FLOOD A SPIDER OR ITS WEB. A short, quick application is sufficient. 9mm is 3-5 times more potent than products sold in retail outlets.
 - 7.02 USE OF 9mm WASP & ANT SPRAY FOR SPIDER CONTROL
 - 7.02.1 9mm Wasp & Ant Spray will travel 15-20' in a windless environment. Attach the actuator (nozzle) to the can as indicated in section 2.01.1.
 - 7.02.2 Standing a safe distance from the spider, spray the spider with a short burst of 9mm. It is not necessary to soak the spider or its web since 9mm attacks its respiratory system. The residue will keep insects and spiders away from the location of the spray for 2-3 months.
 - 7.02.3 Small spiders die immediately. However, large spiders may survive for up to a minute.
- 8. INSECT CONTROL - GENERAL
 - 8.01 9mm will kill all types of ants, wasps, bees, and spiders, as well as roaches, silverfish, ticks, flies, and a wide variety of other insects.
 - 8.02 Spray the insect encountered with a short burst of 9mm. It is not necessary to drench the insect.
 - 8.03 For general control, spray corners, crevices, and areas common to insect travel with 9mm. Residue from the vapor will continue to be effective for 2-3 months.

LOVELAND INDUSTRIES PRACTICE
AND INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

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9. CAUTIONS

- 9.01 Even though 9mm is not harmful to mammals, do not spray it at animals or humans.
- 9.02 9mm is flammable, but it will not flash back into the can.
- 9.03 9mm is under pressure. Do not puncture the can. Do not incinerate the can. Do not expose to temperatures over 130°F.
- 9.04 Once the can is empty, normal disposal in trash is acceptable.

10. NOZZLES - INSTALLATION

- 10.01 When the actuators (nozzles) are installed on the cans in the manufacturing operation, they are not fully depressed onto the siphon tube in order to keep from expelling the spray.
- 10.02 If the actuator (nozzle) is loose inside the cap, push it onto the siphon tube in the field. The actuator should be rotated during installation. After the actuator is installed, it will stay secure.