INSECT CONTROL STUDIES

EXPOSURE STUDIES

Diazinon-based insecticide paint additives set the standard for insect control, for decades. However, in 2000, the US EPA removed diazinon-containing products from the market due to health & and safety issues.

Thus the search for a replacement insecticide additive began. The objective was to develop an insecticide additive that was **safe** enough to be used on **interior** and **exterior** surfaces.

In 2002, the US EPA granted the "first-ever" registration for an interior & exterior insecticide paint additive called, **Bug Juice.**

The following is a brief summation of studies used to ascertain the efficacy of this insecticide when formulated with latex paints after application.

Each study protocol called for one control and five replicates. One replicate used 15 nymphs, all others had a minimum of 10 participants in each replicated and the control. All standards were untreated paints, and all except one used paint treated at the rate of .05% active ingredient.

Insect Type	Participants (24-Hours)	With Insecticide (24-48-Hours)
Cockroaches *(American and German)*	361 participants	100% Mortality
Ants *(Leafcutting, Imported Fire, Southern Fire and P)*	1636 participants	100% Mortality
Weevil *(Compsus Auricephalus and Epicaerus Mexicanus)*	132 participants	100% Mortality
Mosquitoes	61 participants	100% Mortality
Silverfish	120 participants	100% Mortality

RESULTS: 100% mortality after 24-48-hours. The treated surfaces should provide excellent vector control.

***The data presented herein is believed to be correct, but may well be incomplete.*