



Automatic Fly & Mosquito Spray System Installation Manual & Resource Guide

EPA Guidelines for residential mosquito misting system use:

- Do not apply the pesticide when people, pets, or foods are present.
- Set automatic timers for times when people and pets are unlikely to be sprayed.
- Only use the system when pests are most active. For example, certain varieties of mosquitoes are most active in the early morning and evening hours.
- Avoid using the system during high wind (>10 mph), rainfall, fog, or when outside air temperatures fall below 50 Fahrenheit or other times when insects are generally not active.
- Obtain and READ the pesticide label to know the pesticide precautions and its appropriate use in the system.
- Be aware of the maximum daily rate specified on the product label and how your system operates.
- Be a good neighbor - some neighbors may have sensitivities to the pesticides or object to drift of chemicals onto their property.
- Avoid damage or misuse from a leaking or malfunctioning system - regularly maintain and inspect it.
- Turn the system off when not needed for extended periods of time.

INDOOR APPLICATIONS (horse stables, livestock facilities, warehouses, etc.)

- Put the pumping system/reservoir in an area that has access to a 110 volt outlet and a water supply. If the installation is in a large facility: the pumping system/reservoir should be placed as close to the center of the facility as possible. Or the shortest distance to the most distant nozzle. This will keep line pressure loss to a minimum.
- If there is no air movement in the facility, and ceiling height is under 10 ft., tilt nozzles at alternating 30 degree angles whenever possible. This will improve lateral movement of the insecticide spray.
- If windows and doorways are **not** open, or if there is no air movement in the building, it is suggested that a fan or fans be installed for air circulation. This will also help with spray dispersion and provide increased insect kill.
- **Do not** place nozzles in front of or with-in 10 ft. of exhaust fans.
- **Do not** place nozzles to spray directly on drinking cups, feed mangers or bunks.
- Nozzles should be centered between and a minimum of 3 ft. above any dairy cows.

OUTDOOR APPLICATIONS (back yards, parks, tennis courts, golf courses, etc.)

- For very large areas that require long runs of tubing, more than one pumping unit may be needed to maintain proper line pressure.
- Do not place nozzles to directly spray on to live plants. Drift and over spray is acceptable on most plants. The burning of foliage is an indicator that a spray nozzle may be spraying on a plant or plants. Most plants are very hardy toward the water-based insecticides used. Some plants that may be affected are: Queen Elizabeth Rose, Mandy Crape Myrtle, Formosa Azalea, Japanese Boxwood, Tam Juniper, Dwarf Youpon
- Make sure to calibrate the system to apply no more than the maximum daily application rate as specified on the pesticide label.
- Set nozzles to direct mist away from outside air conditioners or other home air intakes.
- Make sure both the reservoir and operating system are securely locked and inaccessible to children at all times to avoid potential poisoning accidents.
- Make sure the nozzles are directed to spray toward the target area and away from eating/ cooking areas and any water body including swimming pools and fish ponds (some pesticides are toxic to aquatic organisms).
- Do not place nozzles within close proximity of decorative ponds or ponds that contain live fish.

Most all insecticides are toxic to fish.

- Do not place nozzles close to large bodies of water such as rivers, lakes or other. Most labeling forbids the use of insecticides within the close proximity of open bodies of water.
- As far as placement of system nozzles in a residential back yard, common distance is 8-12 feet based on the density of trees, shrubs and other foliage. Nozzle installation along fence lines, hedges, retaining walls and any other structure that borders a property is recommended. The goal is to try and create a perimeter around the property.
- Placing nozzles less than 10 ft from the ground will reduce chemical drift. Chemical drift may affect other people, animals and surrounding environment not in your yard area. If on a fence line the nozzles can be placed 2-4 feet off the ground. When landscape risers are being used 1-2 feet off the ground is common. Risers are commonly used along walk ways, gardens, or any other area that has difficulty attaching nozzle assemblies to. NEVER have nozzles spraying onto areas where food is being prepared or served. Keep nozzles away from delicate landscaping natural stone walkways and patios. Also, do not have nozzles spraying on plastic or vinyl furniture, decking or siding. The insecticide chemicals can have adverse effects on natural stone and plastic items.
- When making decisions of nozzle placement it is important to remember that the insecticide spray needs to get to the area where the mosquitoes are harboring and breeding (in the grass/ turf, around shrubs and under trees). The main goal is to kill the breeding mosquito so that the populations drop and thus control is achieved. It does very little good misting high in the air, from the eaves of a house or onto decks and patios. These are not the areas where mosquitoes breed. Dark damp areas often have populations of mosquitoes, such as the shaded crawl space under a deck would be an OK place to put a nozzle or two. Since no two properties are the same, we can only make suggestions to help you do the best job possible.

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