

279-3343

8/19/2010

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Ms. Jill Holihan
FMC Corporation
1735 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

AUG 19 2010

Dear Ms. Holihan:

Subject: Label Amendment- submitted MRID 48101601 and cited MRIDs 44021901, 44137401, 44137402, 44891902, 45298601, 46186401, 46508101, 47086001, 47361711, 47385709
F6132 G Insecticide
EPA Registration Number 279-3343
Your submission dated May 16, 2010

The application referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable with the following comments:

1. Claims against scorpions (any and all species) are not acceptable and must be removed from the label.
2. Claims against killing imported fire ant mounds within four hours and killing the queen within 24 hours are acceptable.
3. The instructions for scorpions are not acceptable and must be removed.

A copy of a stamped label is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Richard Gebken".

Richard Gebken
Product Manager (13)
Insecticide Branch
Registration Division (7504P)

Enclosure

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Apply this product directly to the lawn or garden area. Water treated area as directed on this label. Do not water to the point of run-off.

Do not make applications during rain.

Application is prohibited directly into sewers or drains, or to any area like a gutter where drainage to sewers, storm drains, water bodies, or aquatic habitat can occur. Do not allow the product to enter any drain during or after application.

Not for use on plants being grown for sale of other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

Not for use on golf courses, sod farms, nurseries, in commercial greenhouses or on grass grown for seed.

For use on plants intended for aesthetic purposes or climate modification and being grown in interior landscapes, ornamental gardens or parks, or lawns or grounds.

Also for use as a perimeter or spot treatment to control pests outdoors, including areas surrounding residential, institutional, public, commercial and industrial buildings.

Do not apply more than 0.25 lb. active ingredient (ai.) per acre (2.3 lbs granules per 1000 sq. ft.) per application on residential use sites (i.e., around private homes, apartment buildings, condominiums, non-agricultural outbuildings, non-commercial greenhouses, pre-schools or day-care facilities).

May be applied at up to 0.50 lb. ai. per acre (4.6 lbs granules per 1000 sq. ft.) per application on non-residential use sites (i.e., around institutional, public, commercial or industrial buildings; parks; recreational areas or athletic fields).

Do not broadcast apply more than 0.5 lb. ai. per acre (4.6 lbs per 1000 sq. ft.) per year.

Lawn Application: Broadcast with suitable application equipment to ensure uniform coverage over the treatment area.

Perimeter Applications: Apply to ground area 5 to 10 feet wide around and adjacent to the structure.

Boundary Applications: Apply to soil areas, ornamental gardens, pavement crevices, fencelines, planter areas, vegetation areas and mulch areas.

Applic. Rate: Pounds Per 1,000 sq. ft.	Band Width	Pounds of F6132G Granular for Perimeter Applications Linear Distance (Feet) Around Structure								
		100	150	200	250	300	400	500	1,000	
2.3	5 feet	1.3	1.9	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.8	5.9	11.7	
2.3	10 feet	3.0	4.2	5.3	6.5	7.6	9.9	12.2	23.7	
3.0	5 feet	1.7	2.5	3.3	3.9	4.7	6.3	7.7	15.2	
3.0	10 feet	3.9	5.4	6.9	8.5	9.9	12.9	15.9	30.9	
3.5	5 feet	2.0	2.9	3.8	4.5	5.4	7.2	8.9	17.5	
3.5	10 feet	4.5	6.3	8.0	9.8	11.4	14.9	18.3	35.5	
4.6	5 feet	2.6	3.8	5.0	6.0	7.2	9.6	11.8	23.4	
4.6	10 feet	6.0	8.4	10.6	13.0	15.2	19.8	24.4	47.4	

Note: The amounts of F6132G Granular listed in the above table are based on the total area being treated. This area is determined by multiplying the linear distance by the band width and then adding to that value the area of a circle whose radius is equal to the band width (to account for the area treated at the four corners of a rectangular structure).

APPLICATION RATES

The application rates listed in the following table will provide control of the respective pests under typical conditions.

Pest	Usage per Application		
	Lb F6132 G per 1000 ft ²	Lb F6132 G per Acre	Lb Total Active Ingredient per Acre
Annual Bluegrass Weevil (<i>Hyperodes</i>) (adults)	1.15 to 2.3 Lbs/1000 sq ft	50 to 100 Lbs per acre	0.125 to 0.25 Lbs AI/Acre
Armyworms			
Billbugs (adults)			
Black Turfgrass Ataenius (adults)			
Cutworms			
Leafhoppers			
Mealybugs			
Sod Webworms			
Ants (except Carpenter and Pharaoh ants)	2.3 to 4.6 Lbs/1000 sq ft	100 to 200 Lbs per Acre	0.25 to 0.50 Lbs AI/Acre
Imported Fire Ants (adults)			
Crane Flies (larvae)			
Fleas (larvae & adults)			
Chinch Bugs			
Millipedes			
Mole Crickets (nymphs & adults)			
Pillbugs			
Scorpions			
Sowbugs			
Ticks			

Resistance Management Recommendations. F6132 G Insecticide contains Group 3 Insecticides. Insects with acquired resistance to Group 3 Insecticides may eventually dominate the insect population if Group 3 Insecticides are used repeatedly in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by F 6132 G Insecticide or other Group 3 Insecticides.

In New York State, this product may NOT be applied to any grass or turf area within 100 feet of a water body (lake, pond, river, stream, wetland, or drainage ditch).

In New York State, do make a single repeat application of F6132 G if there are signs of renewed insect activity, but not sooner than two weeks after the first application.

SPECIFIC PEST INSTRUCTIONS

For optimum control of particular pests, follow recommended procedures outlined below:

Armyworms, Cutworms, and Sod Webworms: To ensure optimum control, irrigate the treated area with water immediately after application to activate (release from the granule) the insecticide.

Annual Bluegrass Weevil (*Hyperodes*) adults: Applications should be timed to control adult weevils as they leave their overwintering sites and move into grass areas. This movement generally begins when Forsythia is in full bloom and concludes when flowering dogwood is in full bloom. Consult your State Cooperative Extension Service for more specific information regarding application timing.

Billbug adults: Applications should be made when adult billbugs are first observed during April and May. Degree day models have been developed to optimize application timing. Consult your State Cooperative Extension Service for information specific to your region. In temperate regions, spring applications targeting billbug adults will also provide control of over-wintered chinch bugs.

Black Turfgrass *Ataenius* adults: Applications should be made during May and July to control the first and second generation of black turfgrass *Ataenius* adults, respectively. The May application should be timed to coincide with the full bloom stage of Vanhoutte spiraea (*Spiraea vanhouttei*) and horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*). The July application should be timed to coincide with the blooming of Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*).

Chinch Bugs: Chinch bugs infest the base of grass plants and are often found in the thatch layer. Irrigate the treated area with up to 0.25 inches of water immediately after application to activate (release from the granule) the insecticide. Chinch bugs can be one of the most difficult pests to control in grasses and the higher applications rates may be required to control populations that contain both nymphs and adults during the summer.

Crane Flies: Treatments should be made to control early to mid-season larvae (approximately August - February) as they feed on plant crowns. Treatments made to late-season larvae (approximately March - April) may only provide suppression. Consult your local extensions agent for specific recommendations for your area.

Fleas (adults and larvae): Control is provided for up to seven days. Flea larvae develop in the soil of shaded areas that are accessible to pets or other animals. Irrigate the treated area with up to 0.5 inches of water immediately after application to activate (release from the granule) the insecticide.

Imported Fire ants: Control will be optimized by combining broadcast applications that will control foraging workers and newly mated fly-in queens with mound treatments that will eliminate existing colonies. If the soil is not moist, then it is important to irrigate before or soon after application. Broadcast treatments should apply no more than 0.50 lbs ai per acre (4.6 lbs/1000 square feet). Mounds should be treated by applying 1/2 cup of F6132 G per mound and then drenching the mound with 1 to 2 gallons of water. The mounds should be treated with sufficient force to break their apex and allow the insecticide solution to flow into the ant tunnels. Treat three feet out around the mound. For best results, apply in cool weather (65 - 80° F) or in early morning or late evening hours. This treatment will control the mound within four hours and kill the queen within 24 hours of application. Application of at least 125 lbs/acre (2.8 lbs granules per 1000 sq. ft.) of F6132 G insecticide will provide four months residual activity for control of foraging Imported Fire Ants and newly mated fly-In Queens.

Mole Cricket adults: Achieving acceptable control of adult mole crickets is difficult because preferred grass areas are subject to continuous invasion during the early spring by this extremely active stage. Applications should be made as late in the day as possible and should be watered in with up to 0.5 inches of water immediately after treatment. If the soil is not moist, then it is important to irrigate before application to bring the mole crickets closer to the soil surface where contact with the insecticide will be maximized. Grass areas that receive pressure from adult mole crickets should be treated at peak egg hatch to ensure optimum control of subsequent nymph populations (see below).

Mole Cricket nymphs: Grass areas that received intense adult mole cricket pressure in the spring should be treated immediately prior to peak egg hatch. Optimal control is achieved at this time because young nymphs are more susceptible to insecticides and they are located near the soil surface where the insecticide is most concentrated. Control of larger, more damaging, nymphs later in the year may require both higher application rates and more frequent applications to maintain acceptable control. Applications should be

made as late in the day as possible and should be watered in with up to 0.5 inches of water immediately after treatment. If the soil is not moist, then it is important to irrigate before application to bring the mole crickets closer to the soil surface where contact with the insecticide will be maximized.

Scorpions: To ensure optimum control, treat the building perimeter at dusk to prevent outdoor scorpions from entering the building. Scorpions reside hidden in cracks and voids during the day and are active at night at temperatures above 77°F/25°C. Resting areas can be identified at night using a blacklight (UV bulb) as scorpions will fluoresce. These areas should also be treated. Prior to treatment, to increase treatment efficacy, remove trash, debris, or firewood that scorpions may use as resting sites.

Ticks (Including ticks that may transmit Lyme Disease and Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever): Do not make spot applications. Treat the entire area where exposure to ticks may occur. Use higher application rates when treating areas with dense ground cover or heavy leaf litter. Ticks may be reintroduced from surrounding areas on host animals. Do not allow public use of treated areas during application.

Deer ticks (*Ixodes* sp.) have a complicated life cycle that ranges over a two year period and involves four life stages. Applications should be made in mid to late-spring to control larvae and nymphs that reside in the soil and leaf litter.

American dog ticks may be a considerable nuisance in suburban settings, particularly where homes are built on land that was previously field or forest. These ticks commonly congregate along paths or roadways where humans are likely to be encountered. Applications should be made as necessary from mid-spring to early fall to control American dog tick larvae, nymphs and adults.

SPOT TREATMENT APPLICATIONS

Mound Ant Treatment, including Fire Ants: Apply 1/2 cup of F6132 G Insecticide per mound and then drench the mound with 1 to 2 gallons of water. The mound should be drenched with sufficient force to break its apex and allow the insecticide to flow into the ant tunnels. Treat three feet out around the mound. For best results, apply in cool weather (65 to 80°F) or in early morning or late evening hours. Treat new mounds as they appear. F6132 will provide control of ant mounds within four hours. Food utensils such as teaspoons and measuring cups should not be used for food purposes after use with insecticide

INDUSTRIAL NON-AGRICULTURAL APPLICATIONS

(Including Industrial Sites, Parks, Ball Fields and Cemeteries)

Broadcast and Spot Applications: For the control of actively foraging ants (including Imported Fire Ants) broadcast uniformly 2.3 to 4.6 lbs F6132 G insecticide per 1000 sq. ft.

Pad Mounted Electrical Sites: To reduce or prevent ant mound building activity on electrical pads, uniformly distribute 1.0 to 1.5 Tablespoons of F6132 G per 4 sq. ft. of mounting pad. Where existing transformers are completely or partially filled with soil excavated by resident ants, remove any excess fill and level the remaining soil prior to application. Food utensils such as tablespoons must not be used for food purposes after use in measuring pesticides.

Note: Electrical transformers appear to be more attractive to ants during the cooler months. For best results treat in the Fall or early Spring.

SPREADER EQUIPMENT SETTINGS

Broadcast application should be performed with a calibrated commercial broadcast spreader to evenly distribute the granules. Approximate settings for several models are provided in the table below.

Insert spreader setting table here (optional)

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT: Some insects are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for control. Because the development of resistance cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. Consult your local or state pest management authorities for details.

If resistance to this product develops in your area, this product, or other products with a similar mode of action, may not provide adequate control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather conditions, a resistant strain of insect may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and suspect that resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult your local company representative or pest management advisor for the best alternative method of control for your area.

Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability:

Notice: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions beyond the control of FMC or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and, to the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold FMC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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