

279-3347

04/08/2009

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

279-3347

Date of Issuance:

APR 8 2009

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
F6570 EW Insecticide

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration

(Under FIFRA as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

FMC Corporation
1735 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act:

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A), provided that you:

1. You will submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA sec. 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 4.

Signature of Approving Official:

L. A. DeLuna for Richard Gebken

Date:

April 8, 2009

2. You must generate studies corresponding to guidelines 830.6317 (one year storage stability) and 830.6320 (corrosion characteristics). The observations must be made at 0, 6, 9, and 12 months intervals. The results must be submitted to the Agency along with an electronic copy.

3. You agree that the current synthetic pyrethroid mitigation measures are interim in nature and may be reconsidered or modified after review and evaluation of the Spray drift Task Force data.

4. FMC understands that it is the US EPA intent to complete the reviews of all relevant data and other information that are available to the agency, and to make FIFRA 3(c)(5) or other appropriate regulatory decisions for cotton- use synthetic pyrethroids and other crops conditionally registered based on the Agency's review of such data/information and considering statutory and regulatory criteria for such decisions.

5. You will make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

- a. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read "EPA Registration Number 279-3347."
- b. Under the Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals section add "Wear long- sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes and gloves." Also add "Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals."
- c. You may delete the "If Swallowed" precautions since this study is classified as category IV.
- d. Claims for chiggers, ticks [including dog and deer ticks], fleas, and mites are not acceptable, as no data were submitted or cited for these pests.
- e. Remove "Kills ticks that may transmit Lyme disease" as no data was given for black legged ticks.
- f. Reduces annoyance from flying [biting] pests: the 'biting' claim is unacceptable, as no data were given for mosquitoes, biting flies, biting midges.
- g. Change "Controls {Kills} lawn {invading} damaging insects {pests}[plus fire ants]" to read "Controls {Kills} lawn {invading}damaging insects {pests}[plus fire ants] as listed".
- h. Change "[Kills] Controls hard to kill [tough] [insects] [pests] [plus fire ants]" to "[Kills] Controls hard to kill [tough] [insects] [pests] [plus fire ants] as listed".
- i. Change "Protects lawn from common pests {insects}" to "Protects lawn from common pests {insects} as listed".
- j. Change "Stops {prevents} lawn damage [from insects {pets}]" to "Stops {prevents} lawn damage [from insects {pets}] as listed".
- k. Delete "Won't harm earthworms" No data were provided and it is a misleading marketing claim.

- l. Delete "Kills on Contact" "Kills fast" "Kills in Minutes". Kills on contact or kills in minutes claims are unacceptable, as 30 second knockdown was not demonstrated for any major pest, and some knockdown took up to one hour.
- m. Delete "Visible results in Minutes" this is a misleading marketing claim and not true for all lawn pests listed.
- n. Delete "Kills on Contact" and "all seasons" from Kills on Contact [and keeps killing {protecting}] {up to} [4] [6] [8] weeks [2] [3] [months] [all season]. 'Kills on Contact' is an unacceptable claim because knockdown is not demonstrated within 30 seconds. 'All season' claim is unacceptable because the growing/lawn season in many areas exceeds 3 months.
- o. In the claim "Goes (Starts) to work immediately [and lasts] [all season] {up to} [4] [6] [8] weeks [2] [3] [months]" delete "[all season]" because the growing/lawn season in many areas exceeds 3 months.
- p. In "Next generation formula {insecticide} provides immediate {same day} control" delete "next generation" it is an implied heightened efficacy claim.
- q. Delete "Advanced Killing Action works in minutes" because for some pests, control takes up to an hour or more.
- r. Delete "Season Long" or any words that refer to all season long whenever it appears on the label.
- s. Delete "Kills the queen". This claim is unacceptable unless data is provided where the mound is excavated to demonstrate that the queen is dead. Change "Kills the mound [colony]" to "Kills the mound [colony] for 30 days."
- t. Change "Kills fire ants on contact. [and keeps killing for [4] [6] [8] [12 weeks]]. [all season]" to "Kills fire ants and keeps killing for 4 weeks."
- u. Change "Prevents new mounds from forming up to [4] [6] [8] [12] weeks [2] [3] [months] [all season] [long]" to "Prevents new mounds from forming up to 4 weeks or 1 month".
- v. Under Ready to Spray Directions: Lawns/Listed fruits and vegetables/Trees and shrubs/Roses and flowers/Outside surfaces of buildings delete "Fleas, Ticks, centipedes, and biting fly claims"
- w. Under Ready to Spray Directions: Lawns/Listed fruits and vegetables/Trees and shrubs/Roses and flowers/Outside surfaces of buildings "When using as barrier: "barrier" claim is unacceptable. It can be replaced with "perimeter, border, or residual treatment"
- x. Under Lawns delete "Chiggers, Fleas, Ticks (including dog and deer ticks)".
- y. Under Concentrate Directions: Lawns/Trees and shrubs/Roses and flowers/Outside surfaces of buildings/Indoors delete "Fleas, Ticks, centipedes and biting fly claims".

- z. Under Concentrate Directions: Lawns/Trees and shrubs/Roses and flowers/Outside surfaces of buildings/Indoors When using as barrier: "barrier" claim is unacceptable. It can be replaced with "perimeter, border, or residual treatment"
- aa. Under (Mound Drench Option) Optional Marketing Claims delete "Kills on Contact" This is unacceptable because 30 second knockdown was not demonstrated. A claim such as "starts to work immediately [in minutes]" would be acceptable.
- bb. Under (Mound Drench Option) Optional Marketing Claims delete "Kills the queen and the colony". Kills the queen is an unacceptable claim unless a study is presented where the colony is excavated and absence of a live queen is demonstrated. Kills the colony claim is acceptable.
- cc. Under (Mound Drench Option) Optional Marketing Claims change "Visible results in minutes (seconds)" to "Visible results in minutes". Seconds claim is not acceptable since control is not demonstrated until 5 minutes.
- dd. Under (Mound Drench Option) Optional Marketing Claims change "Immediate visible results" to "Visible results". Immediate is unacceptable because it implies contact knockdown.
- ee. Under (Mound Drench Option) Optional Marketing Claims delete "Ants gush out of the mound immediately" and "Flushes [flushing] out {the} entire colony [in seconds] [immediately] {before your eyes}". A flushing claim is unacceptable without flushing data.
- ff. Under (Mound Drench Option) Optional Marketing Claims delete "Kills the queen". This claim is unacceptable unless a study is presented where the colony is excavated and absence of a live queen is demonstrated.
- gg. Under (Mound Drench Option) Optional Marketing Claims change "Kills on contact-long lasting" to "Long lasting". Kills on contact is unacceptable, as 30 second knockdown efficacy was not demonstrated.
- hh. Under (Mound Drench Option) Optional Marketing Claims change "Kills the queen and entire colony" to Kills the entire colony claim "
- ii. Under (Mound Drench Option) Optional Marketing Claims delete "Provides season long control". Season length can vary and mound efficacy was only shown for 30 days
- jj. Under (Mound Drench Option) Optional Marketing Claims F6570 EW is a convenient, ready-to-spray mound drench designed to wipe out [destroy] [kill] even the most stubborn fire ant mounds in minutes. Simply connect [the hose end attachment] [the sprayer] to any [a] garden hose and {gently} spray [soak] [sprinkle] the mound for [15] [30] to [30] [60] seconds {or until [fully wet] [saturated]}. F6570 EW goes [starts] to work immediately, {penetrating deep into the mound} killing fire ants on contact {and flushing out the entire colony before your eyes} delete the 'on contact' claim, which is unacceptable.

- kk. Under Pests controlled Termite claims are acceptable, but a clarification needs to be included that this is not a product intended for structural protection from termite infestation. It will kill a termite if sprayed, but it does not provide protection to established structures and is not intended as a pre-treatment material or whole-structure perimeter treatment.
- ll. Under Pests controlled delete "Biting fly, Biting midge, Mite, Tick, and Centipede" claims.
- mm. Residual ant activity is acceptable on grassy soil surfaces, but not on concrete. Delete all references to concrete.
- nn. Residual activity is only acceptable through 84 days, not 100 days as stated in the study. Efficacy at day 100 was only 76%. Thus, all ant residual claims must be limited to 84 days (12 weeks or 3 months), and these claims are valid for lawns only, not for concrete.
- oo. While multiple studies were included (that looked at other formulations of the a.i.) there were not a minimal number of studies conducted in different geographical areas within the range of red imported fire ant, *S. invicta*.
- pp. Fire ant species was not specified in these studies, and species-specific data is required for specific activity claims against Harvester Ants, and Pharaoh's ants. Carpenter ant data is cited from another study. Due to the strength of the fire ant efficacy data (for mound treatments), fire ant claims are acceptable, but claims for Harvester ant or Pharaoh's ant are not acceptable without further data. Please remove Harvester ant and Pharaoh's ant from the label.
- qq. Mounds were not excavated or otherwise inspected for presence of the queen. Therefore, the label may claim control of ants within 5 minutes and control of mounds for up to 30 days, but may not make kills claims for the queen. Delete kill claims for the queen.
- rr. Indoor claims for flies on tile, marlite, or stainless steel (i.e., kitchens, bathrooms, food handling establishments, etc.) are acceptable to 12 weeks.
- ss. Indoor or outdoor claims for wood are only acceptable for 1 week (treated wood) or 2 weeks (untreated wood). Claims on cement are only acceptable for 1 week.
- tt. Residual control of Argentine Ants on ceramic was only demonstrated for 8 months post-treatment, not 9 months. Please revise.
- uu. Delete "Low odor" and "No odor" these are subjective statements.
- vv. Delete "Rain[water] Resistant [Formula] [Wont wash away], "Rain proof protection", Rain fast formula" and "Rain proof[after drying] [when dry]. No data was submitted to support these claims.

Page 7

EPA Reg. No. 279-3347

ACUTE TOXICITY REVIEW

STUDY	MRID	CATEGORY	CLASSIFICATION
Acute Oral	47385702	IV	Acceptable
Acute Dermal	47385703	IV	Acceptable
Acute Inhalation	47385704	IV	Acceptable
Eye Irritation	47385706	IV	Acceptable
Dermal Irritation	47385705	IV	Acceptable
Dermal Sensitization	47626701	Negative	Acceptable

6. Please submit two (2) copies of your final printed labeling before releasing the product for shipment. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product bearing amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Attached is a copy of the efficacy reviews.

If you have any questions regarding this action, please contact Linda A. DeLuise of my team at (703) 305-5428.

7
37

F6570 EW MASTER Insecticide

For Residential Indoor and Outdoor Uses, including Lawns, Home Perimeter, Vegetable, Ornamental & Flower Gardens.

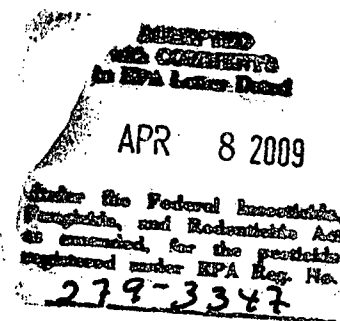
EPA Reg. No. 279-GGUT

EPA Est. 279-

Active Ingredient:	By Wt.
Zeta-Cypermethrin*	0.35%
Other Ingredients:	99.65%
	100.0%

(* F6570 EW MASTER contains 0.03 pounds active ingredient per gallon.)
* Cis/trans ratio: Max. 75% (±) cis and min. 25% (±) trans

U.S. Patent Pending



KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-(800)-331-3148 for Emergency Assistance.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Skin contact (vapor or powder) may be followed by transient tingling or numbness, usually of the face, but this subsides without treatment. This product is a pyrethroid. If large amounts have been ingested, the stomach and intestines should be evacuated. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive	
For Information Regarding the Use of this Product Call 1-800-321-1FMC (1362).	



FMC Corporation
1735 Market Street
Agricultural Products Group
Philadelphia PA 19103

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

- This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, oysters and shrimp.
- Do not apply near water, storm drains or drainage ditches
- Do not apply when windy or when heavy rainfall is expected.
- Care should be used when spraying to avoid fish and reptile pets in/around ornamental ponds.
- This product is highly toxic to bees. Do not apply this product to or allow to drift to blooming plants if bees are in the area.

(Multi-insect Concentrate Option)

Optional Marketing Claims

{alternate language}
[optional language]

Use on lawns [and gardens] [Outdoor Surfaces][plants][vegetables][flowers][trees] [Shrubs]
[Home Perimeter]

Won't harm your lawn [or garden] [plants] [shrubs][vegetables][flowers][trees]

Ready-to-spray [Ready-to-mix] [lawn] [liquid] concentrate

Hose end concentrate / Easy to spray concentrate

Just insert hose and spray.

No Mixing, No measuring required.

Mixes [dilutes] automatically [as] [when] [you spray]

Kills over 65 [100] [180] [200] lawn pests {insects}

Kills lawn [and garden] [invading] pests {insects} [including] [ants] [beetles] [Japanese beetles]
[chinch bugs] [chiggers] [ticks] [including dog and deer ticks] [Mole Crickets] [fleas] [mites]
[caterpillars] [sod worms] [white flies] and other listed pests {insects}}

Kills [ants] [beetles] [Japanese beetles] [chinch bugs] [chiggers][ticks] [including dog and deer
ticks] [Mole Crickets] [fleas] [mites] [caterpillars] [sod worms] [white flies] and other listed pests
{insects}

Kills [ants] [beetles] [chinch bugs] [chiggers] [Ticks including dog ticks] Mole Crickets] [fleas]
and other listed pests {insects}

Kills Ticks that may transmit lyme disease
Reduces annoyance from flying [biting] pests

Control {Kills} lawn {invading} damaging insects {pests}[plus fire ants]
[Kills] Controls hard to kill [tough] [insects] [pests] [plus fire ants]

Protects lawn from common pests {insects}
Stops {prevents} lawn damage [from insects {pests}]
[simple] [easy] one [step] [application] lawn protection
Kills nuisance pests outdoors [and on your lawn] [before they can come inside]
Won't harm earthworms

[1-quarts / 32-oz] Covers {treats} 2133 {4267} {12,800} sq.ft. [of lawn]
[15%] 25% [50%] more coverage [than standard] [quart]
[32 oz] [1 quart] [Ready to Spray][concentrate] Makes over 2[4] [10] [12] [gallons] of liquid [spray]
[32 oz] [1 quart] [Ready to Spray][concentrate] Makes up to 2[4] [13] [gallons] of liquid [spray]

Kills on Contact. Kills fast. Kills in Minutes.
Visible results in Minutes.

Kills on Contact [and keeps killing {protecting}] {up to} [4] [6] [8] weeks [2] [3] [months] [all season]

Goes (Starts) to Work Immediately [and lasts] [all season] {up to} [4] [6] [8] weeks [2] [3] [months]

Next generation formula {insecticide} provides immediate {same day} control

Powered by Zeta [Zeta-C]! [Next generation in insect control]

Advanced Killing Action works in minutes

Reclaim your lawn [outdoors] [today] from [annoying] [damaging] [insects] [bugs] [pests]

Kill [annoying] [damaging] [insects] [pests] and reclaim your lawn [today!]

Don't let insects {bugs} feed on your lawn another day.

Up to [4] [6] [8] weeks [2] [3] month control {protection}

Season Long Control {protection}. Long Lasting [insect] control {protection}

Easy to use

Low odor. No odor. Water based Formula.

Guaranteed results {or your money back}

Guaranteed to work {or your money back}

Rain [water] Resistant [Formula] [Wont wash away].

Rain proof protection [formula]

Rain fast formula

Rain proof [after drying] [when dry]

Kills Fire Ants [and prevents new mounds from forming] up to [2] [3] [months] / [4][6] [8][12] [weeks].[all season]

Kills the Queen. Kills the Mound [colony]

Kills Fire Ants on Contact. [and keeps killing for [4] [6][8] [12 weeks]].[all season]

Kills colony in 24 hrs. Starts killing Fire Ants Immediately.

Long Lasting [Season long] Control of fire ants.

Prevents new mounds from forming up to [4] [6] [8] [12] weeks [2] [3] [months] [all season][long]

One application lasts {protects} for [4] [6] [8] [12] weeks [2] [3] months against fire ants [all season]

Ready To Spray Directions

Optional Summary Table

Where to Use	Lawns Listed fruits and vegetables Trees and shrubs Roses and flowers Outside surfaces of buildings
Kills	Ants (including fire ants), Fleas and Ticks Gypsy moth, bagworm, budworm & leafroller, armyworms, cutworms, fall webworm, sod webworm, tent caterpillar, leafminer Millipedes & Centipedes Spiders Scorpions Springtails Silverfish, firebrats Grasshoppers, crickets, mole cricket Earwigs Cockroaches Chinch bug, boxelder bug, plant bug, lace bug Leafhoppers, spittlebugs, psyllids, whitefly, aphids, cicadas, scales, mealybug,, adelgids, treehoppers Thrips Weevils & billbugs, ground beetles, (Japanese beetle, pillbug, sowbug, black turf Ataenius, bark beetle & pine shoot beetle), borers, elm leaf beetle And Other Listed lawn & Garden Pests [insects] [bugs] Wasps & yellow jackets, bees, carpenter bees Flies. Including Biting fly & House fly
When to Use	To Treat lawns and vegetation: When insects or damage first appear When using as barrier: Early in season or when insects appear
[How Much to Use]	Mixes [Dilutes] automatically [when] [as] [you] [spray]
[Coverage]	[Makes][up to] [2][4][13] gallons of [liquid] spray [solution] [Treats][covers] [up to] [2133] [4267] [12,800] sq. ft. [of lawn]

12
37

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

**Using [How to Use] [the] Ready to Spray
[Connector] [Applicator] [System]**

[Connect] [Hose]

[1.] Shake Well.

[2.] Make sure control lever is in the **OFF** position.
Attach to hose.

[3.] Turn on water. [Extend hose to furthest place in
lawn or garden, so you can work backwards and limit
exposure to spray.]

[Spray] [Apply mix]

[1.] Aim towards direction of application and away from
you.

[2.] Turn control lever to **ON** to begin spraying.

[3.] Spray evenly and as directed for specified type of
treatment area.[Lawn] [Garden.] [or other]

[Finish] [Stop] [/Store]

[1.] When finished turn control lever to **OFF**.

[2.] Turn faucet **OFF**. Discharge residual water
pressure by turning control lever **ON** and **OFF** again.

[3.] Disconnect Sprayer and Store / Discard as
instructed.

How to Use - Outdoors

NUISANCE PESTS ON OUTDOOR SURFACES

To Kill Ants, Earwigs, Crickets, Spiders and other Pests on Outside Surfaces and Around Buildings

NOTE: The application of this product to vinyl and aluminum siding (particularly lightly colored, aged, weathered or otherwise damaged) may result in staining, bleaching or discoloration. Factors such as extreme heat and direct sunlight can promote damage. Before applying this product to vinyl or aluminum siding, treat a small area and evaluate 30 minutes later to allow any potential staining to occur. Regardless of the test results, do not apply to vinyl or aluminum siding while exposed to direct sunlight or during the heat of the day.

- Spray surfaces of buildings, porches, screens, window frames, eaves, and lawn areas adjacent to or around buildings, patios, decks, driveways and in other areas where pests are found. Bottle will treat [cover] up to 4,267 sq ft.
- Apply to point of run-off to vegetation such as bushes and trees around buildings and other structures.
- For ants, apply to any trails, around doors and windows and other places where ants may be found.
- To prevent pests from entering buildings, apply solution to a band of soil and vegetation 5 to 10 feet wide around and adjacent to the building. Also, treat the building foundation to a height of 2 to 3 feet where pests are active and may find entrance. Thoroughly and uniformly wet the band area, using 1 quart [32 oz] per 2,133 sq. ft.
- The surface to be treated should be dry at the time of application.
- Retreat as necessary if pests return.

To Kill Carpenter Ants Outdoors

- Apply to carpenter ant trails around doors and windows and other places where carpenter ants have been observed or are expected to forage.
- For best results, locate and treat carpenter ant nests.
- Apply a perimeter treatment as described above.
- To protect firewood from carpenter ants (and termites), apply to the soil beneath where the firewood will be stacked. Use 1 quart [32 oz] to treat 640 square feet. DO NOT treat firewood with this product.

To Kill Bees and Wasps Outside

- Application to nests should be made late in the evening when insects are at rest.
- Thoroughly spray nest and entrance and surrounding areas where insects alight

LAWNS

To Kill Ants, Fire Ants, Beetles, Chinch Bugs, Chiggers, Fleas, Ticks (including dog and deer ticks), Mole Crickets, Sod Webworms, Weevils and other Pests in Lawns

- Uniformly apply over lawn. Contents will treat [cover] up to 2,133 sq. ft. of lawn.
- Lawn should not be longer than 3 inches at the time of application
- Repeat application is necessary only if there are signs of renewed insect activity

14
37

<p>Ant Mound Treatments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To treat ant mounds including imported fire ant mounds, focus the spray to fully soak each mound and the immediate surrounding area. Use 1 quart [32 oz] to treat 40 mounds. For best results, apply in cool weather, such as in early morning or late evening hours, but not in the heat of the day.
<p>ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, FLOWERS and TREES</p>	
<p>To Kill Pests such as Ants, (including cut ants), Aphids, Bagworms, Earwigs, Sow Bugs, Millipedes, Beetles, Weevils, Plant Bugs, Leaf-cutting Bees, Sawflies, Caterpillars, Moths and other listed pests on Ornamentals, Roses, Flowers and Trees (including deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, ground covers, bedding plants, annuals, perennials, and foliage plants).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray up to the point of run-off making sure to cover all sides of leaves and trunk. Retreat if pests return. For ground covers, bedding plants, foliage, annuals and perennials, apply as a uniform spray. 1 quart [32 oz] will treat [cover] between 2,133 and 4,267 sq ft. Repeat treatment as necessary to achieve control using higher application rates as pest pressure & foliage area increases. Repeat application should be limited to no more than once per seven days. <p>Certain plants may be sensitive to the final spray solution. A limited area should be treated and observed for one week prior to application to the entire planting.</p>
<p>GARDENS AND VEGETABLES</p>	
<p>To kill insects on fruit, nut and vegetable plants</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use 1 quart [32 oz] to cover 12,800 sq ft. Spray leaves to point of dripping. Reapply if insects return, but should not be more than once every seven days and according to harvest directions. Follow chart below for list of plants, pests and harvesting directions

Plants	Pests	Use Before Harvest
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15
37

VEGETABLES		
<p>Leafy Vegetables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala); • Arugula; • Cardoon; • Cilantro • Corn salad; • Garden cress; • Upland cress; • Dandelion; • Dock; • Endive; • Florence Fennel; • Head Lettuce; • Leaf Lettuce; • Orach; • Parsley; • Garden Purslane; • Winter Purslane; • Radicchio (red chicory); • Rhubarb • Spinach • Swiss chard 	<p>Corn Earworm Cucumber Beetles, Cutworms, Diamondback Moth, Flea Beetles Imported Cabbageworm, Leafhoppers, Saltmarsh Caterpillar, Tobacco Budworm, Armyworms, Crickets, Loopers, Lygus Bugs, Onion Thrips, Stink Bugs, Wireworm</p>	<p>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting</p>
<p>Fruiting Vegetables including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eggplant; • groundcherry (Physalis spp.); • pepino (Melon pear); • pepper (includes bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper); • tomatillo; • tomato 	<p>Armyworm; Southern Armyworm, True Armyworm; Yellow-striped Celery Leaf Tier, Colorado Potato Beetle, Corn Borer, European, Corn Borer, Southwestern Corn Earworm, Cucumber Beetle, Cutworm, Flea Beetle, Garden Webworm, Green Stink Bug, Hornworms, Leafminers (adults); Leafhoppers, Meadow Spittlebug, Pepper Maggot (adults), Pepper Weevil, Plant Bugs, Tobacco Budworm, Tomato Fruitworm, Tomato Pinworm, Aphids, Armyworm, Beet Armyworm, Fall Cabbage Looper, Grasshoppers, Lygus Bugs, Brown Stink Bug, Tomato Psyllid, Thrips, Whiteflies.</p>	<p>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting</p>
<p>Brassica Vegetables including:</p>	<p>Corn Earworm, Cucumber Beetles,</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broccoli; • Chinese Broccoli (gai lon, white flowering broccoli); • Brussels Sprouts; • Cauliflower; • Cavalo broccolo; • Kohlrabi; • Cabbage; • Chinese Cabbage (napa); • Leafy Brassica Greens including: Broccoli Raab (rapini) ; • Chinese cabbage (bok choy); • Chinese Mustard Cabbage (gai choy); • Collards; • Kale; • Mizuna; • Mustard Greens; • Mustard Spinach; • Rape Greens 	<p>Cutworm, Diamondback Moth, Flea Beetles, Imported Cabbageworm, Leafhoppers, Saltmarsh Caterpillar, Southern Cabbageworm, Tobacco Budworm Alfalfa Looper, Armyworms, Cabbage Looper, Cabbage Webworm, Crickets, Grasshoppers, Ground Beetles, Leafminers (adults), Lygus Bugs, Onion Thrips, Stinkbugs, Wireworm (adults), Aphids, and Whiteflies</p>	<p>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting</p>
<p>Root & Tuber Vegetables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arracacha; • Arrowroot; • Artichoke; • Garden Beet; • Edible Burdock; • Edible Canna; • Carrot; • Turnip-rooted chervil; • Chicory; • Chufa; • Dasheen (Taro); • Ginger; • Ginseng; • Horseradish; • Leren; • Turnip-Rooted Parsley; • Parsnip; • Potato; • Oriental Radish (Daikon); • Rutabaga; • Salsify (Oyster Plant); • Black Salsify; • Spanish Salsify; • Skirret; Sweet Potato; • Tanier (Cocoyam); • Turmeric; • Turnip; • Yam Bean; • Yan (True) 	<p>Cutworms, Cabbage Looper Cucumber Beetle, European Corn Borer, Fleabeetles, Leafhoppers, Southern Corn Rootworm (adult), Vegetable Weevil, Whitefringed Beetle (adult), Armyworm, Beet Armyworm, Yellowstriped Cabbage Maggot, Colorado Potato Beetle, Grasshoppers, Imported Cabbageworm, Potato Leafhopper Potato Psyllid, Potato Tuberworm, Tarnished Plant Bug</p>	<p>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting</p>
<p>Cucurbit Vegetables Group</p>	<p>Cutworms, Cabbage Looper,</p>	

17
37

<p>including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chayote (fruit); • Chinese Waxgourd (Chinese Preserving Melon); • Citron Melon; • Cucumber; • Gherkin; Gourd (edible) (including hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese orkra); • <i>Mormordica</i> spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber); • Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of <i>Cucumis melo</i>) (includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, and snake melon); • Pumpkin; • Summer Squash (includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini); Winter Squash (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, and spaghetti squash); • Watermelon (includes hybrids and varieties). 	<p>Cucumber Beetles. (adult), Leafhoppers, Melonworm, Pickleworm, Rindworm, Squash Bug, Squash Vine Borer, Corn Earworm, Plant Bugs, Stinkbugs</p>	<p>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting</p>
<p>Bulb Vegetables (<i>Allium</i> spp.) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garlic; Garlic, Great-Headed (elephant); • Green Eschalots; • Japanese Bunching Onions; • Leeks; • Onion, Dry Bulb and Green; • Onion, Welch; • Shallots, Dry Bulb and Green; • Spring Onion or Scallions 	<p>Armyworms, Cutworms, Leafminers (adults), Onion Maggot Adults, Stink Bugs, Aphids, Onion Thrips</p>	<p>Spray up to 7 days before harvesting</p>
<p>Sweet Corn</p>	<p>Chinch Bug, Corn Rootworm</p>	

18
37

	<p>(Adult), Corn Silkfly, Cutworms, Flea Beetle, Leafhoppers, Japanese Beetle (Adult), Sap Beetle (adults), Tarnished Plant Bug, Armyworms, Corn Borers, Corn Earworm, Grasshoppers, Aphids</p>	<p>Spray up to 3 days before harvesting</p>
<p>Legume Vegetables - Succulent and Dried</p> <p>Succulent Edible-Podded Peas, Succulent Shelled Peas and Dried Shelled Peas (Pisum spp.) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwarf Pea; • Edible-pod Pea; • Snow Pea; • Sugar Snap Pea; • Pigeon pea; • English Pea; • Garden Pea; • Green Pea; • Lentil. <p>Succulent Edible-Podded Beans, Succulent Shelled Beans, and Dried Shelled Beans including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runner Bean; • Snap Bean; • Wax Bean; • Asparagus Bean; • Chinese Longbean; • Moth Bean; • Yardlong Bean; • Jackbean; • Soybean (immature seed); • Swordbean; • Lima Bean; • Broad Bean (Fava Bean); • Blackeyed Pea; • Southern Pea; • Grain Lupin; • Sweet Lupin; • White Lupin; • White Sweet Lupin; • Field Bean; • Kidney Bean; • Navy Bean; • Pinto Bean; • Tepary Bean; • Adzuki Bean; • Catjang; • Cowpea; • Crowder Pea; 	<p>Cutworms, Painted Lady (Thistle) Caterpillar, Saltmarsh Caterpillar, Silverspotted Skipp, Alfalfa Caterpillar, Armyworm, Southern Armyworm, True Armyworm, Yellow-Striped Bean Leaf Beetle, Blister Beetles, Colorado Potato Beetle, European Corn Borer, Corn Borer, Southwestern Corn Earworm, Corn Rootworm Beetle (adult), Cowpea Curculio, Cucumber Beetle, Flea Beetle, Green Cloverworm, Ground Beetles, Imported Cabbageworm, Japanese Beetle, Leaf Skeletonizers, Leafhoppers, Leafminers (adults), Mexican Bean Beetle, Pea Weevil, Pea Leaf Weevil, Plant Bugs, Potato Leafhopper, Seedcorn Beetle, Seedcorn Maggot (adult), Spittlebug, Three-Cornered Alfalfa Hopper, Tobacco Budworm, Velvetbean Caterpillar, Webworms, Woolly Bear Caterpillar</p>	<p>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting on succulent shelled or edible-podded peas or beans, and up to 21 days before harvesting for dried shelled peas or beans</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moth Bean; • Mung Bean; • Rice Bean; • Urd Bean; • Chickpea (Garbanzo Bean); • Guar; • Lablab bean. 		
FRUITS and NUTS		
<p>Berries Crop Group including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • blackberry; • loganberry, • red and black raspberry; • blueberry, highbush and lowbush; • currant; • elderberry; • gooseberry; • huckleberry; 	<p>Leafrollers, Orange Tortrix, Root Weevils</p>	<p>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting</p>
<p>Stone Fruit Trees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apricot; • Cherry (Sweet and Tart); • Nectarine; • Peach; • Plum (including Chickasaw Plum, Damson Plum, and Japanese Plum); • Plumcot; • Prune <p>Pome-Fruit Trees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apple; • Crabapple; • Loquat; • Mayhaw; • Pear; • Oriental Pear; • Quince. 	<p>American Plum Borer, Black Cherry Aphid, Cherry Fruit Fly, Green Fruitworm, Leafrollers, Leafhoppers, Lesser Peach Tree Borer, Peach Tree Borer, Peach Twig Borer, Plum Curculio, Oriental Fruit Moth, Rose Chafer, Stink Bugs, Tarnished Plant Bug, Tufted Apple Budmoth, Western Cherry Fruit Fly</p> <p>Apple Maggot, Codling Moth, European Apple Sawfly, Green Fruitworm, Japanese Beetle, Lesser Appleworm, Oblique Banded Leafroller, Oriental Fruit Moth, Pandemis Leafroller, Pear Psylla, Plum Curculio, Potato Leafhopper, Redbanded Leafroller, Rosy Apple Aphid, Spirea Aphid, Spotted Tentiform Leafminer, Stink Bugs, Tarnished Plant Bug, Tufted Apple Bud Moth, Variegated Leafroller, White Apple Leafhopper</p>	<p>Spray up to 14 days before harvesting.</p>
<p>Grapes</p>	<p>Eastern grape leafhopper, Variegated leafhopper, Western grape leafhopper</p>	<p>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting.</p>

<p>Nut Trees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Almonds• beech nut;• Brazilnut;• butternut;• cashew;• chestnut;• chinquapin;• filbert (hazelnut);• hickory nut;• macadamia nut;• pecan;• walnut (black and English).	<p>Black Pecan Aphid, Codling Moth, Filbert Worm, Hickory Shuckworm, Leaffooted Bugs, Navel Orangeworm, Oblique-banded Leafroller, Peach Twig Borer, Pecan Leaf Casebearer, Pecan Nut Casebearer, Pecan Phylloxera, Pecan Weevil, Plant Bugs, Stink Bugs, Walnut Aphid, Walnut Husk Fly, Yellow Pecan Aphid</p>	<p>Spray up to 7 days before harvesting.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 0.125lbai/A per season</p>
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<p>ATTENTION - IMPORTANT</p>
<p>Keep people and pets off surfaces until dry. Protect aquariums from spray mist. Do not treat pets with this product.</p>

(end of Multi-insect Concentrate Option)

Concentrate Directions

Optional Summary Table

Where to Use	Lawns Listed fruits and vegetables Trees and shrubs Roses and flowers Outside surfaces of buildings Indoors
Kills	Ants (including fire ants), Fleas and Ticks Gypsy moth, bagworm, budworm & leafroller, armyworms, cutworms, fall webworm, sod webworm, tent caterpillar, leafminer Millipedes & Centipedes Spiders Scorpions Springtails Silverfish, firebrats Grasshoppers, crickets, mole cricket Earwigs Cockroaches Chinch bug, boxelder bug, plant bug, lace bug Leafhoppers, spittlebugs, psyllids, whitefly, aphids, cicadas, scales, mealybug,, adelgids, treehoppers Thrips Weevils & billbugs, ground beetles, (Japanese beetle, pillbug, sowbug, black turf Ataenius, bark beetle & pine shoot beetle), borers, elm leaf beetle And Other Listed lawn & Garden Pests [insects] [bugs] Wasps & yellow jackets, bees, carpenter bees Flies. Including Biting fly & House fly
When to Use	To Treat lawns and vegetation: When insects or damage first appear When using as barrier: Early in season or when insects appear
How Much to Use	For Lawns and barrier treatments: Dilute 15 fluid ounces of this product per gallon of water to evenly cover 1000sqft of area. For Ornamentals, Trees and Flowers: dilute 7½ to 15 fluid ounces of this product per gallon of water and fully spray foliage For Edible Vegetables, Fruits and Nuts [vegetable gardens]: Dilute 2½ fluid ounces and fully spray foliage.
[Coverage]	[Makes][up to] [2][4][13] gallons of [liquid] spray [solution] [Treats][covers] [up to] [2,133] [4,267] [12,800] sq. ft. [of lawn]

22
37

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

(SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING)

Mixing Instructions - How Much to Use

F6570 EW MASTER is to be diluted with water for spray or brush application.

- 1). Fill sprayer with the desired volume of water and add F6570 EW MASTER.
- 2).
 - To prepare a 0.02% ready to use solution, dilute 7½ fluid ounces of this product per gallon of water.
 - To prepare a 0.04% ready to use solution, dilute 15 fluid ounces of this product per gallon of water.
 - For use on fruits, nuts and vegetable plants, use 2½ fluid ounces of this product per gallon of water
- 3). Mix only the amount of solution needed for the application
- 4). Close and shake before use in order to insure proper mixing.

How to Use - Outdoors

NUISANCE PESTS ON OUTDOOR SURFACES

To Kill Ants, Earwigs, Crickets, Spiders and other Pests on Outside Surfaces and Around Buildings

NOTE: The application of this product to vinyl and aluminum siding (particularly lightly colored, aged, weathered or otherwise damaged) may result in staining, bleaching or discoloration. Factors such as extreme heat and direct sunlight can promote damage. Before applying this product to vinyl or aluminum siding, treat a small area and evaluate 30 minutes later to allow any potential staining to occur. Regardless of the test results, do not apply to vinyl or aluminum siding while exposed to direct sunlight or during the heat of the day.

- Apply 1 gallon of 0.02% or 0.04% solution spray per 1000 square feet to surfaces of buildings, porches, screens, window frames, eaves, and lawn areas adjacent to or around buildings, patios, decks, driveways and in other areas where pests are found.
- Apply 0.02% to 0.04% solution to point of runoff by brush or as a residual spray to vegetation such as bushes and trees around buildings and other structures.
- For ants, apply to any trails, around doors and windows and other places where ants may be found.
- To prevent pests from entering buildings, apply 0.04% solution to a band of soil and vegetation 5 to 10 feet wide around and adjacent to the building. Also, treat the building foundation to a height of 2 to 3 feet where pests are active and may find entrance. Apply as a coarse spray. Thoroughly and uniformly wet the band area, using 1 gallon of spray mix per 1,000 square feet.
- The surface to be treated should be dry at the time of application. Attics and unoccupied lofts should be treated at the same time and at the same rate.
- Retreat as necessary if pests return.

<p>To Kill Carpenter Ants Outdoors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a 0.02% to 0.04% dilution to carpenter ant trails around doors and windows and other places where carpenter ants have been observed or are expected to forage. • For best results, locate and treat carpenter ant nests. • Apply a perimeter treatment as described above. • To protect firewood from carpenter ants (and termites), dilute 0.4 fluid ounces of concentrate per gallon of water and apply to the soil beneath where the firewood will be stacked at the rate of one gallon of dilution per 8 square feet. DO NOT treat firewood with this product.
<p>To Kill Bees and Wasps Outside</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application to nests should be made late in the evening when insects are at rest. • Thoroughly spray nest and entrance and surrounding areas where insects alight
<p>LAWNS</p>	
<p>To Kill Ants, Fire Ants, Beetles, Chinch Bugs, Chiggers, Fleas, Ticks (including dog and deer ticks), Mole Crickets, Sod Webworms, Weevils and other Pests in Lawns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uniformly apply one gallon of 0.04% solution over a 1,000 square feet area with a sprayer. • Lawn should not be longer than 3 inches at the time of application. • Repeat application is necessary only if there are signs of renewed insect activity
<p>Ant Mound Treatments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To treat ant mounds including imported fire ant mounds, Dilute 0.8 fl.oz of F6570 EW MASTER in 1-2gal water and apply to each mound area by sprinkling the mound until it is wet and treat a 4 foot diameter circle around the mound. • Use the higher volume for mounds larger than 12". For best results, apply in cool weather, such as in early morning or late evening hours, but not in the heat of the day.
<p>ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, FLOWERS and TREES</p>	
<p>To Kill Pests such as Ants, (including cut ants), Aphids, Bagworms, Earwigs, Sow Bugs, Millipedes, Beetles, Weevils, Plant Bugs, Leaf-cutting Bees, Sawflies, Caterpillars, Moths and other listed pests on Ornamentals, Roses, Flowers and Trees (including deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, ground covers, bedding plants, annuals, perennials, and foliage plants).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply 0.02% to 0.04% solution to point of run-off by brush or as a spray. Spray up to the point of run-off making sure to cover all sides of leaves and trunk. Retreat if pests return. • For ground covers, bedding plants, foliage, annuals and perennials, apply one gallon of 0.02% or 0.04% solution per 1,000 square feet as a uniform spray. Repeat treatment as necessary to achieve control using higher application rates as pest pressure & foliage area increases. Repeat application should be limited to no more than once per seven days. <p>Certain plants may be sensitive to the final spray solution. A limited area should be treated and observed for one week prior to application to the entire planting.</p>

24
77

GARDENS AND VEGETABLES	
To kill insects on fruit, nut and vegetable plants	1). Mix solution according to mixing directions. 2). Spray leaves to point of dripping. 3). Reapply if insects return, but should not be more than once every seven days and according to harvest directions. 4). Follow chart below for list of plants, pests and harvesting directions

Plants	Pests	Use Before Harvest
VEGETABLES		
Leafy Vegetables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala); • Arugula; • Cardoon; • Cilantro • Corn salad; • Garden cress; • Upland cress; • Dandelion; • Dock; • Endive; • Florence Fennel; • Head Lettuce; • Leaf Lettuce; • Orach; • Parsley; • Garden Purslane; • Winter Purslane; • Radicchio (red chicory); • Rhubarb • Spinach • Swiss chard 	Corn Earworm Cucumber Beetles, Cutworms, Diamondback Moth, Flea Beetles Imported Cabbageworm, Leafhoppers, Saltmarsh Caterpillar, Tobacco Budworm, Armyworms, Crickets, Loopers, Lygus Bugs, Onion Thrips, Stink Bugs, Wireworm	Spray up to 1 day before harvesting
Fruiting Vegetables including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eggplant; • groundcherry (Physalis spp.); • pepino (Melon pear); • pepper (includes bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper); • tomatillo; • tomato 	Armyworm, Southern Armyworm, True Armyworm, Yellow-striped Celery Leaf Tier, Colorado Potato Beetle, Corn Borer, European, Corn Borer, Southwestern Corn Earworm, Cucumber Beetle, Cutworm, Flea Beetle, Garden Webworm, Green Stink Bug, Hornworms, Leafminers (adults), Leafhoppers, Meadow Spittlebug, Pepper Maggot (adults), Pepper Weevil, Plant Bugs, Tobacco Budworm, Tomato Fruitworm, Tomato Pinworm, Aphids, Armyworm, Beet Armyworm, Fall Cabbage Looper, Grasshoppers, Lygus Bugs, Brown Stink Bug, Tomato Psyllid, Thrips, Whiteflies.	Spray up to 1 day before harvesting

<p>Brassica Vegetables including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broccoli; • Chinese Broccoli (gailon, white flowering broccoli); • Brussels Sprouts; • Cauliflower; • Cavalo broccolo; • Kohlrabi; • Cabbage; • Chinese Cabbage (napa); • Leafy Brassica Greens including: Broccoli Raab (rapini) ; • Chinese cabbage (bok choy); • Chinese Mustard Cabbage (gai choy); • Collards; • Kale; • Mizuna; • Mustard Greens; • Mustard Spinach; • Rape Greens 	<p>Corn Earworm, Cucumber Beetles, Cutworm, Diamondback Moth, Flea Beetles, Imported Cabbageworm, Leafhoppers, Saltmarsh Caterpillar, Southern Cabbageworm, Tobacco Budworm Alfalfa Looper, Armyworms, Cabbage Looper, Cabbage Webworm, Crickets, Grasshoppers, Ground Beetles, Leafminers (adults), Lygus Bugs, Onion Thrips, Stinkbugs, Wireworm (adults), Aphids, and Whiteflies</p>	<p>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting</p>
<p>Root & Tuber Vegetables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arracacha; • Arrowroot; • Artichoke; • Garden Beet; • Edible Burdock; • Edible Canna; • Carrot; • Turnip-rooted chervil; • Chicory; • Chufa; • Dasheen (Taro); • Ginger; • Ginseng; • Horseradish; • Leren; • Turnip-Rooted Parsley; • Parsnip; • Potato; • Oriental Radish (Daikon); Rutabaga; • Salsify (Oyster Plant); • Black Salsify; • Spanish Salsify; • Skirret; Sweet Potato; • Tanier (Cocoyam); • Turmeric; • Turnip; • Yam Bean; • Yan (True) 	<p>Cutworms, Cabbage Looper Cucumber Beetle, European Corn Borer, Fleabeetles, Leafhoppers, Southern Corn Rootworm (adult), Vegetable Weevil, Whitefringed Beetle (adult), Armyworm, Beet Armyworm, Yellowstriped Cabbage Maggot, Colorado Potato Beetle, Grasshoppers, Imported Cabbageworm, Potato Leafhopper Potato Psyllid, Potato Tuberworm, Tarnished Plant Bug</p>	<p>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting</p>

<p>Cucurbit Vegetables Group including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chayote (fruit); • Chinese Waxgourd (Chinese Preserving Melon); • Citron Melon; • Cucumber; • Gherkin; Gourd (edible) (including hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese orkra); • <i>Mormordica</i> spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber); • Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of <i>Cucumis melo</i>) (includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, and snake melon); • Pumpkin; • Summer Squash (includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini); Winter Squash (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, and spaghetti squash); • Watermelon (includes hybrids and varieties). 	<p>Cutworms, Cabbage Looper, Cucumber Beetles. (adult), Leafhoppers, Melonworm, Pickleworm, Rindworm, Squash Bug, Squash Vine Borer, Corn Earworm, Plant Bugs, Stinkbugs</p>	<p>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting</p>
<p>Bulb Vegetables (<i>Allium</i> spp.) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garlic; Garlic, Great-Headed (elephant); • Green Eschalots; • Japanese Bunching Onions; • Leeks; • Onion, Dry Bulb and Green; • Onion, Welch; • Shallots, Dry Bulb and Green; • Spring Onion or Scallions 	<p>Armyworms, Cutworms, Leafminers (adults), Onion Maggot Adults, Stink Bugs, Aphids, Onion Thrips</p>	<p>Spray up to 7 days before harvesting</p>

<p>Sweet Corn</p>	<p>Chinch Bug, Corn Rootworm (Adult), Corn Silkfly, Cutworms, Flea Beetle, Leafhoppers, Japanese Beetle (Adult), Sap Beetle (adults), Tarnished Plant Bug, Armyworms, Corn Borers, Corn Earworm, Grasshoppers, Aphids</p>	<p>Spray up to 3 days before harvesting</p>
<p>Legume Vegetables - Succulent and Dried</p> <p>Succulent Edible-Podded Peas, Succulent Shelled Peas and Dried Shelled Peas (Pisum spp.) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwarf Pea; • Edible-pod Pea; • Snow Pea; • Sugar Snap Pea; • Pigeon pea; • English Pea; • Garden Pea; • Green Pea; • Lentil. <p>Succulent Edible-Podded Beans, Succulent Shelled Beans, and Dried Shelled Beans including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runner Bean; • Snap Bean; • Wax Bean; • Asparagus Bean; • Chinese Longbean; • Moth Bean; • Yardlong Bean; • Jackbean; • Soybean (immature seed); • Swordbean; • Lima Bean; • Broad Bean (Fava Bean); • Blackeyed Pea; • Southern Pea; • Grain Lupin; • Sweet Lupin; • White Lupin; • White Sweet Lupin; • Field Bean; • Kidney Bean; • Navy Bean; • Pinto Bean; • Tepary Bean; • Adzuki Bean; • Catjang; • Cowpea; 	<p>Cutworms, Painted Lady (Thistle) Caterpillar, Saltmarsh Caterpillar, Silverspotted Skipp, Alfalfa Caterpillar, Armyworm, Southern Armyworm, True Armyworm, Yellow-Striped Bean Leaf Beetle, Blister Beetles, Colorado Potato Beetle, European Corn Borer, Corn Borer, Southwestern Corn Earworm, Corn Rootworm Beetle (adult), Cowpea Curculio, Cucumber Beetle, Flea Beetle, Green Cloverworm, Ground Beetles, Imported Cabbageworm, Japanese Beetle, Leaf Skeletonizers, Leafhoppers, Leafminers (adults), Mexican Bean Beetle, Pea Weevil, Pea Leaf Weevil, Plant Bugs, Potato Leafhopper, Seedcorn Beetle, Seedcorn Maggot (adult), Spittlebug, Three-Cornered Alfalfa Hopper, Tobacco Budworm, Velvetbean Caterpillar, Webworms, Woolly Bear Caterpillar</p>	<p>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting on succulent shelled or edible-podded peas or beans, and up to 21 days before harvesting for dried shelled peas or beans</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crowder Pea; • Moth Bean; • Mung Bean; • Rice Bean; • Urd Bean; • Chickpea (Garbanzo Bean); • Guar; • Lablab bean. 		
FRUITS and NUTS		
<p>Berries Crop Group including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • blackberry; • loganberry, • red and black raspberry; • blueberry, highbush and lowbush; • currant; • elderberry; • gooseberry; • huckleberry; 	<p>Leafrollers, Orange Tortrix, Root Weevils</p>	<p>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting</p>
<p>Stone Fruit Trees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apricot; • Cherry (Sweet and Tart); • Nectarine; • Peach; • Plum (including Chickasaw Plum, Damson Plum, and Japanese Plum); • Plumcot; • Prune <p>Pome-Fruit Trees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apple; • Crabapple; • Loquat; • Mayhaw; • Pear; • Oriental Pear; • Quince. 	<p>American Plum Borer, Black Cherry Aphid, Cherry Fruit Fly, Green Fruitworm, Leafrollers, Leafhoppers, Lesser Peach Tree Borer, Peach Tree Borer, Peach Twig Borer, Plum Curculio, Oriental Fruit Moth, Rose Chafer, Stink Bugs, Tarnished Plant Bug, Tufted Apple Budmoth, Western Cherry Fruit Fly</p> <p>Apple Maggot, Codling Moth, European Apple Sawfly, Green Fruitworm, Japanese Beetle, Lesser Appleworm, Oblique Banded Leafroller, Oriental Fruit Moth, Pandemis Leafroller, Pear Psylla, Plum Curculio, Potato Leafhopper, Redbanded Leafroller, Rosy Apple Aphid, Spirea Aphid, Spotted Tentiform Leafminer, Stink Bugs, Tarnished Plant Bug, Tufted Apple Bud Moth, Variegated Leafroller, White Apple Leafhopper</p>	<p>Spray up to 14 days before harvesting.</p>
<p>Grapes</p>	<p>Eastern grape leafhopper, Variegated leafhopper, Western grape leafhopper</p>	<p>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting.</p>

29
37

<p>Nut Trees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Almonds• beech nut;• Brazilnut;• butternut;• cashew;• chestnut;• chinquapin;• filbert (hazelnut);• hickory nut;• macadamia nut;• pecan;• walnut (black and English).	<p>Black Pecan Aphid, Codling Moth, Filbert Worm, Hickory Shuckworm, Leaffooted Bugs, Navel Orangeworm, Oblique-banded Leafroller, Peach Twig Borer, Pecan Leaf Casebearer, Pecan Nut Casebearer, Pecan Phylloxera, Pecan Weevil, Plant Bugs, Stink Bugs, Walnut Aphid, Walnut Husk Fly, Yellow Pecan Aphid</p>	<p>Spray up to 7 days before harvesting.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 0.125lbai/A per season</p>
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<p>ATTENTION - IMPORTANT</p>
<p>Keep people and pets off surfaces until dry. Protect aquariums from spray mist. Do not treat pets with this product.</p>

(end of Multi-insect Concentrate Option)

30
37

(Mound Drench Option)

Optional Marketing Claims

{alternate language}
[optional language]

- 1. Liquid Drench Concentrate
- 2. Kills on Contact
- 3. Destroys Entire Mound in Minutes

Kills the queen and the Colony
 Fire Ant Mound Drench
 Ready-to-spray Mound Drench
 Fast Acting Mound Treatment
 Wipes Out Stubborn Mounds in Minutes
 Works in Minutes
 Visible results in Minutes (seconds)
 Goes (Starts) to Work Immediately
 Connect & Spray (Sprinkle) (Soak) Applicator
 Easy to use
 No Mixing or Measuring Required
 Treats up to [40] Mounds
 Guaranteed Results
 32 oz. Bottle Treats 40 Mounds
 Kills Fire Ants in minutes
 Immediate visible results
 Ants gush out of the mound immediately
 Flushes [flushing] out {the} entire colony [in seconds] [immediately] {before your eyes}
 Lasts for weeks
 Kills the Queen
 Destroys the mound
 Eliminates Fire Ant colony
 Kills on contact – long lasting
 Destroys entire colonies
 Kills the Queen and entire colony
 Can be used around flowers, shrubs, trees
 Can be used around vegetable gardens
 Provides season long control
 Kills (controls) mound in (5) minutes

{AMDRO, the makers of America's best selling fire ant bait for more than twenty years, introduces a revolutionary new, fast acting mound treatment called F6570 EW MASTER.}

F6570 EW MASTER is a convenient, ready-to-spray mound drench designed to wipe out [destroy] [kill] even the most stubborn fire ant mounds in minutes. Simply connect [the hose

31
37

end attachment] [the sprayer] to any [a] garden hose and {gently} spray [soak] [sprinkle] the mound for [15] [30] to [30] [60] seconds {or until [fully wet] [saturated]}. F6570 EW MASTER goes [starts] to work immediately, {penetrating deep into the mound} killing fire ants on contact {and flushing out the entire colony before your eyes}.

The 32 oz.[64oz] bottle of F6570 EW MASTER is easy to use thanks to the [proprietary] [patented] connect & spray [shower head] applicator which requires no measuring or mixing and contains enough solution [concentrate] to treat {[up to} [10] [15] [20] [25] [40] mounds

{New} F6570 EW MASTER. *When waiting even[only] [one] [half] [a][1][1/2][day][a few][several][hours] [is too long!][is not good enough!][is not fast enough!*

Optional Table Summary

F6570 EW MASTER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kills Fire Ants (native and imported) • Destroys the {entire} mound in minutes • Easy to use hose end sprayer requires no mixing or measuring 	
Where to Use	Lawns, as a fire ant mound treatment
When to Use	When insects first appear
Coverage	Treats up to [10][15][20][25][40] mounds

Use Directions:
Easy to Use

How to Use	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make sure control lever is in the OFF position. Shake well and attach to hose. 2. Turn water on at faucet, aim nozzle over mound and turn control lever to ON to begin application. 3. Gently soak mound, moving the applicator to fully wet the mound for 30 seconds. 4. Repeat for each mound. 5. When finished turn control lever to OFF. Turn faucet OFF . Discharge residual water pressure by turning control lever ON and OFF again
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(end of Mound Drench Option)

PESTS CONTROLLED	
Caterpillars, Butterflies and Moths	<p>Tent forming caterpillars, cocoon forming caterpillars, chrysalis forming caterpillars. Leaf feeding caterpillars (including leaves of flowering plants, bushes and other ornamentals, vegetables and trees), fruit eating caterpillars, legume feeding caterpillars, vegetable feeding caterpillars, stem and trunk boring caterpillars, and leafrolling caterpillars.</p> <p>Caterpillars of the Yucca Moth family such as Fairy moths and Yucca moths; Clothes moth family; bagworm moth family, Gelechiid moth family such as Potato tuber moths; Ermine Moth family such as Ailanthus Webworm moth; Clear Winged moth family such as Manroot borer, Squash Vine borer, Doll's Clearwing moth, California Sycamore borer; Tortricid Moth family (millers) such as Fruit Tree Leafroller moth, Orange Tortrix, and Codling moth; Skippers such as Least Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, and Long-tail Skipper; Swallowtails such as Green swallowtail, Zebra Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail (Orange Tail, Orange Puppy), Pale Swallowtail, Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, Eastern Black Swallowtail, Spicebush Swallowtail, and Phoebus; Whites, Sulphurs and Orange Tips family such as Sara Orange Tip, Great Southern White, and European Cabbage Butterfly; Gossamer-Winged Butterflies Family such as Great Purple Hairstreak, Spring Azure, Early Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed blue, Harvester, Silvery Blue, Brown Elfin, Marine Blue, American Copper, and Gray Hairstreak; Metalmark family such as Northern Metalmark; Snout Butterflies family such as Common Snout Butterfly; Brush-Footed Butterfly family such as Gulf Fritillary, White Peacock, Harris' Checkerspot, Painted Lady (Thistle butterfly), American Painted Lady (Painted Beauty), Baltimore, Zebra (Yellow-barred Heliconian), Viceroy, White Admiral (Banded Purple), Mourning Cloak, Milbert's Tortoise Shell, Pearl Crescent, Question Mark, Buckeye, Great Spangled Fritillary, and Red Admiral; Hackberry and Goatweed Butterfly family such as Hackberry butterfly; Satyrs, Nymphs and Arctics family such as Wood Nymph (American Grayling), White Wood Satyr, Eyed Brown (Grass Nymph), Pearly Eye, and Chryxus Arctic; Milkweed Butterfly family such as Queen, and Monarch; Smoky Moth family such as Grape Leaf Skeletonizer; Slug Caterpillar Moth family such as Saddleback Catterpillar Moth; Pyralid Moths family such as Mediterranean Flour Moth Sod Webworm Moth, Indian Meal Moth, Meal Moth; Plume Moth family such as Artichoke Plume Moth; Measuringworm Moth family such as Tulip Tree Beauty, California Cankerworm Moth, and Large California Spanworm Moth; Tent Caterpillar Moth family such as Western Tent Caterpillar Moth; Giant Silkworm Moth family such as Luna Moth, Polyphemus moth, Io Moth, Promethea Moth (Spicebush Silkworm), Regal Moth (Royal Walnut Moth), Rosy Maple Moth, Imperial Moth, Sheep Moth, Cecropia Moth, and Cynthia Moth; Sphinx moth family such as Virginia-creeper Sphinx, Pandora Sphinx, Hummingbird Moth (Common Clearwing), White-lined Sphinx, Tomato Hornworm Moth, Tobacco Hornworm Moth, Big Poplar Sphinx, Cerisy's Sphinx, and Wild-cherry Sphinx; Prominents family such as Tentacled Prominenets (Puss Moths), and Red-humped Appleworm Moth; Tiger Moth family such as Ornate Tiger Moth, Yellow Woolly Bear Moth, Acraea Moth, Milkweed Tiger Moth, Spotted Tiger Moth, Colona, Woolly Bear Caterpillar Moth (Banded Woolly Bear), Lichen Moth, and Rattlebox Moth; Ctenuchid Moth family such as Virginia Ctenuchid moth; Tussok moth family such as Gypsy Moth, White-marked Tussok Moth; Owlet Moth family such as Eight-spotted Forester, Black Witch, Alfalfa Looper, Sweetheart Underwing, Locust Underwing, and Hebrew.</p>
Common Bristletails	Silverfish Family such as Silverfish, and Firebrat
Springtails	Podurid Springtail family such as Snow Pea, Seashore Springtail; Entomobryid Springtail family such as Ainsley's Springtail; Globular Springtail family

Cockroaches	Blattid Cockroach Family such as Oriental Cockroach (Asiatic Cockroach, Shad Cockroach), and American Cockroach (Waterbug); Blattellid Cockroaches family such as German Cockroach (Croton Bug)
Termites	Rotting-wood termite family such as Pacific Coast Termite; Subterranean termite family such as subterranean termites
Earwigs	Long-Horned Earwig family such as Ring-legged Earwig, and Riparian Earwig; Common Earwig family such as European Earwig
Grasshoppers & Crickets	Pygmy Grasshopper family such as Aztec Pygmy Grasshopper; Short-Horned Grasshopper family such as Creosote Bush Grasshopper, Lubber Grasshopper, Painted Grasshopper, Carolina Locust, Dragon Lubber Grasshopper (Gray Dragon), Three-banded Grasshopper (Banded Range Grasshopper), Differential Grasshopper, Red-legged Locust, Spur-troated Grasshopper, Two-stripped Grasshopper, Panther-spotted grasshopper, Southeastern Lubber Grasshopper, Alutacea Bird Grasshopper, American Bird Grasshopper, Green Valley Grasshopper, Toothpick Grasshopper, Horse Lubber Grasshopper, Pallid-winged Grasshopper, and Great Crested Grasshopper (Dinosaur Grasshopper); Long-horned grasshoppers and Katydids family such as Oblong-winged Katydid, Mormon Cricket, Short-legged Shield back Katydid, California Katydid, Angular-winged Katydid, Keeled Shield-back Katydid, Nebraska Cone-head, Gladiator Katydid, Mescalero Shield-back Katydid, True Katydid (Northern Katydid), and Fork-tailed Bush Katydid; Camel Crickets family such as Spotted Camel Cricket, Secret Cove Cricket, Jerusalem Cricket; True Crickets family such as House Cricket (Cricket on the Hearth), Field Cricket, California Tree Cricket, Snowy Tree Cricket, and Black-horned Tree Cricket; Mole Cricket family such AS Northern Mole Cricket and European Mole Cricket
True Bugs	Plant Bug family such as Adelphocoris Plant Bugs, Scarlet Plant bugs, Tarnished Plant Bugs, and Four-lined Plant Bug; Assassin bug family such as Bee Assassins, Wheel Bug; Ambush Bug family such as Jagged Ambush Bug; Lace Bug family such as Oak Lace Bug; Seed Bug family such as Small Eastern Milkweed Bug; Long-necked Seed Bug, and Large Milkweed Bug; Stilt Bug family such as Stilt Bugs; Leaf-footed Bug family such as Florida Leaf-footed Bug, and Squash Bug; Scentless Plant Bug family such as Eastern Boxelder Bug and Western Boxelder Bug; Stink Bug family such as Green Stink Bug, Brochymenas, Two-spotted Stink Bug (Conspicuous Stink Bug), Harlequin Cabbage Bug (Calico Bug, Fire Bug), and Spined Soldier Bug
Cicadas and Kin	Cicada family such as Periodical Cicadas, Dogday Harvestfly, and Grand Western Cicada
Treehoppers	Treehopper family, such as Thorn-mimic Treehopper, Oak Treehopper, Buffalo Treehopper, and Locust Treehopper
Leafhoppers	Leafhopper family such as Grape Leafhopper, Scarlet-and-green Leafhopper, Sharpshooter
Thrips	Banded Thrips family such as Banded-wing Thrips; Common Thrips family
Beetles	Tiger Beetle Family such as Beautiful Tiger Beetle, Dainty Tiger Beetle, Six-Spotted Green Tiger Beetle, and Dejean's Flightless Tiger Beetle; Ground Beetle family such as Bombardier Beetle, Fiery Searcher (Caterpillar hunter), European Ground Beetle, Green Pubescent Ground Beetle, Common Black Ground Beetle, and Boat-backed Ground Beetle; Predacious Diving Beetle family such as Small Flat Diving Beetle, Large Diving Beetle, and Marbled Diving Beetle; Whirligig Beetle family such as Large Whirligig Beetle, and Small Whirligig Beetle; Hister Beetle family such as Hister beetles; Rove Beetle family such as Gold-and-brown Rove Beetle and Pictured Rove Beetle; Carrion Beetle family

34
37

	<p>such as Margined Burying Beetle, Tomentose Burying Beetle (Gold-necked Carrion Beetle), American Carrion Beetle, and Northern Carrion Beetle; Stag Beetle family such as Elephant Stag Beetle, Agassiz's Flat-horned Stag Beetle, Reddish-brown Stag Beetle, and Rugose Stag Beetle; Bessbugs family such as Patent-leather Beetle (Horned Passalus); Scarab Beetle family such as Tumblebugs, Goldsmith Beetle, Green Jumping Beetle, Brown Fruit Chafer, Glossy Pillbug, Grapevine Beetle, May Beetles (June Beetles), Ten-lined June Beetles, and Japanese Beetle; Metallic Wood-Boring Beetles such as Golden Buprestid, Western Pine Borer (Sculptured Pine Borer), and Divergent Metallic Wood Borer (Flatheaded Cherry Tree Borer); Click Beetle family such as Eastern Eyed Click Beetle (Big-eyed Click Beetle), and Fire Beetles; Fireflies (Lightning Bugs) family such as Pyralis Firefly, and Pennsylvania Firefly; Soldier Beetle family such as Pennsylvania Leather-wing, and Downy Leather-wing, Net-winged Beetle family such as Banded Net-wing, and Golden Net-wing; Spider Beetle family such as Spider Beetles, and Texan Spider Beetle; Branch and Twig Borer family such as Apple Twig Borer; Checkered Beetle family such as California Checkered Beetle, Elegant Checkered Beetle, Slender Checkered Beetle, and Red-blue Checkered Beetle; Flat Bark Beetle family such as Red Flat Bark Beetle; Pleasing Fungus Beetle such as Rough Fungus Beetle; Ladybug Beetles such as Two-spotted Ladybug Beetle, Nine-spotted Ladybug Beetle, Spotless "Nine-spotted" Ladybug, Convergent Ladybug Beetle, and Ash Gray Ladybug Beetle; Darkling Beetles such as Horned Fungus Beetle, Broad-necked Darkling Beetle, Plicate Beetle, Yellow Mealworm Beetle, and Ironclad Beetle; Fire-colored Beetles family such as Fire Beetles; Blister Beetles family such as Striped Blister Beetle, Arizona Blister Beetle, Short-winged Blister Beetle, (Oil Beetle); Long-horned Beetle family such as Black-horned Pine Borer, Yellow Douglass Fir Borer, Long-jawed Longhorn, Elder Borer (Cloaked Knotty-horn), Twig Pruners, Pine Sawyer (Spined-neck Longhorn), Golden-haired Flower Longhorn, Locust Borer, Black Pine Sawyer (White Spotted Sawyer), Cylindrical Hardwood Borer, Cottonwood Twig Borer, Cottonwood Borer, Giant Root Borers, Ribbed Pine Borer, California Laurel Borer (Banded Alder Borer), Ivory Marked Beetle, Red Milkweed Beetle (Eastern Milkweed Longhorn), Notch-tipped Flower Longhorn, and Willow Borer; Seed Borer family such as Bean Weevil; Leaf Beetle family such as Dogwood Calligrapha, Milkweed Tortoise Beetle (Argus Tortoise Beetle), Dogbane Leaf Beetle, Milkweed Leaf Beetle, Willow Leaf Beetle, Spotted Asparagus Beetle, Clavate Tortoise Beetle, Spotted Cucumber Beetle, Waterlily Leaf Beetle, Swamp Milkweed Leaf Beetle, Three-lined Potato Beetle, (Old-fashioned Potato Bug, Colorado Potato Beetle, and Girdled Leaf Beetle; Primitive Weevil family such as Oak Timberworm Beetle (Primitive Weevil); Snout Beetles and Weevil family such as Boll Weevil, Black Oak Acorn Weevil, Lesser Cloverleaf Weevil, Alfalfa Weevil, Pine Weevils, Rose Weevils, Agrave Billbug, and Stored-grain Billbug (Granary Weevil, Elephant Bug); Bark and Ambrosia Beetle family such as Red Turpentine Beetle, Pine and Spruce Engraver Beetles, and Bark Beetles.</p>
<p>Bees, Ants, Wasps, Sawflies</p>	<p>Cimbicid Sawflies family such as Rusty Willow Sawfly; Common Sawfly family such as Northeastern sawfly; Horntail family such as Pigeon Horntail, and Smokey Horntails; Stem Sawflies family such as Raspberry Horntail; Braconids family such as Braconid Wasps; Ichneumons family such as Giant Ichneumons, Short-tailed Ichneumons and Red-tailed Ichneumon; Torymid Wasp family such as California Torymus; Chalcid family such as Golden-yellow Chalcid; Gall Wasp family such as California Oak Gall Wasps and Live Oak Gall Wasp; Pelecinid family such as American Pelicini; Tiphid Wasp family such as Five-banded Tiphid Wasp; Velvet-Ants such as Thistledown Velvet-ant, Red Velvet-ant, and Cow Killer; Scoliid Wasp family such as Scarab-hunter Wasp, and Digger Wasp; Ant family such as Spine-waisted ants, Leafcutter ants, Texas Carpenter ants, Black Carpenter ants, Crater-nest ants, Texas Shed-builder ant (Acrobat Ant), Red Ant, Legionary Ant, Little Black Ant, Arid Lands Honey Ant, Big-headed Ant, Honey Ant, and Fire Ant; Vespid Wasp family such as Potter Wasp, Paper Wasps, Yellow Jackets, and Sandhills Hornet; Spider Wasps such as Blue-black Spider Wasps, and Tarantula Hawk; Sphecid Wasp family such as Thread-waisted Wasps, Eastern Sand Wasp, Steel-blue</p>

35
37

	<p>Cricket Hunter, Purplish-blue Cricket Hunter, Florida Hunting Wasp, Black and Yellow Mud Dauber, Cicada Killer, and Great Golden Digger Wasp; Bee families such as Plasterer Bee, Yellow-faced Bees, Virescent Green Metallic Bees, Augochlora Green Metallic Bees, Alkali Bee, Mining Bee, Willow Mining Bee, Nevada Mining Bee, Clarkia Bee, Faithful Leafcutting Bee, Western Leafcutting Bee, Mason Bees, California Leafcutting Bee, Digger Bees, Western Cuckoo Bee, California Carpenter Bee,</p>
<p>Flies</p>	<p>Crane fly family such as Wood-boring Tupulid, Giant Western Crane Fly, and Crane Flies; Phantom Crane Flies such as Phantom Crane Fly; Net-winged Midges such as Comstock's Net-winged Midge; Phantom Midges; Black Flies such as Black flies; March Flies family such as March Flies; Fungus Gnats family such as Fungus Gnats; Soldier Flies such as Soldier flies; Horse and Deer Fly family such as Deer Flies, American Horse Fly, Black Horse Fly, and Three-spot Horse Fly; Snipe Fly family such as Gold-backed Snipe Fly; Stiletto Fly family such as Stiletto Flies; Flower-loving Fly family such as Flower-loving Fly; Mydas Fly family such as Mydas fly; Robber Fly family such as Bearded Robber Fly, Scken's Bee Hunter, Giant Robber Fly, Bee Killer (Giant Robber Fly), and Robber Flies; Bee Flies such as Bee Fly, Large Bee Flies, and Progressive bee Flies; Dance Flies such As Dance Flies; Long-Legged Flies such as Condylostylid Long-legged Flies, and Texan Long-legged Fly; Hover Fly family such as Woolly Bear Hover Flies, Elongate Aphid Flies, Drone Flies, Bulb Flies, American Hover Flies, and Toxomerus Hover Fly; Thick Headed Fly family such as Thick headed fly; Pyrgotid Fly family such as Pyrgotid Flies; Fruit Fly family such as Walnut Husk Fly, and Apple Maggot Fly; Seaweed Fly family such as California Seaweed Fly; Marsh Fly family such as Marsh flies; Shore fly family such as Yellowstone Brine Fly; Pomace fly family such as Vinegar Fly; Anthomyiid Fly family such as Dung Fly; Muscid Fly family such as House Fly, and Biting Stable Fly; Louse Fly family, Blow Fly family such as Blue Bottle Fly, Screw-worm Fly, and Green Bottle Fly; Flesh Fly family such as Flesh flies; Tachinid Fly family such as Beelike Tachinid Fly, Early Tachinid Fly, Repetitive Tachinid Fly, Tachina Fly, and Fringe-legged Tachinid Fly</p>
<p>Spiders</p>	<p>Folding trapdoor spider family such as Turret spider; Tarantula family such as Desert Tarantula; Trapdoor Spider family such as California Trapdoor spider; Dictynid spider family such as Branch-yip spiders; Spitting spider family such as Spitting spiders; Violin Spider family such as Desert Loxosceles, and Violin Spider; Comb-footed Spider family such as American House Spider, and Black Widow Spider; Sheet-web Weaver family such as Hammock Spider; Orb Weaver family such as Orb weavers, barn spider, Garden spider (cross spider), Marbled orb Weaver, Shamrock Spider, Six-spotted Orb-weaver, Silver Argiope, Black-and-Yelley Rgiope, Crablike Spiny Orb Weaver, Bola Spider, Arrow-shaped Micrathena, and Golden-silk spider (calico spider); Large-jawed Orb Weaver family such as Mabel Orchard Spider, Venusta Orchard Spider, Elongate Long-jawed Orb Weaver, and Long-jawed Orb Weaver; Funnel Web Weaver family such as Grass Spiders; Nursery Web Spider family such as Brownish-grey Fishing Spider, Six-spotted Fishing spider, and Nursery Web Spider; Wolf Spider family such as Burrowing Wolf Spiders, Carolina Wolf spider, Forest Wolf spider, rabid wolf spider, and Thin-legged Wolf spider; Lynx Spider family such as Jumping Lynx spider, and green lynx spider; Sac Spider family such as Ant-mimic spiders; Wandering spider family such as Wandering spiders; Giant Crab spider family such as Huntsman spider, and Golden Huntsman spider; Selenopid Crab Spider family such as Selenopid Crab Spider; Crab Spider family such as Goldenrod spider (flower spider, red-spotted Crab Spider), Elegant Crab Spider, Thrice-banded Crab Spider; Philodromid family such as Inconspicuous Crab Spiders; Jumping Spiders such as Green Lyssomanes, Dimorphic Jumping Spider, Metaphid Jumping Spider, Ant-mimic Jumping spider, and Daring Jumping spider</p> <p>Daddy-long-legs Daddy-long-legs family such as Eastern Daddy-long-legs and Brown Daddy-long-legs</p>

Scorpions	Buthid Scorpion family such as Centruroides Scorpions; Lurid Scorpion family such as Giant Desert Hairy Scorpion Pseudoscorpions, Chernetids family
Phyllid, Whiteflies, Aphids, Mealybugs, Scale Insects	Phyllid family such as American Alder Psyllid; Whitefly family such as Greenhouse Whitefly; Aphid family such as Green Apple Aphid, Rosy Apple Aphid, Rose, Pea and Potato Aphid, Root Aphid, Coudy-winged Cottonwood Aphid, and Giant Willow Aphid; Woolly and Gall-Making Aphid family such as Woolly Apple Aphid; Giant Scale Insects family such as Cottony Cushion Scale; Armored Scale Insects family such as Oyster Shell Scale; Mealybug family such as Long-tailed mealybug; Cochineal Bug family such as Cochineal bug.
Mites & Ticks	Spider Mite family such as Two-spotted Spider Mite; Velvet Mite family such as velvet mites; Soft Ticks family such as Mammal Soft Tick; Hard Tick family such as American Dog Tick, brown dog tick, Eastern Wood Tick, and California Black-eyed Tick
Centipedes and Millipedes	House centipedes such as House centipede; Soil centipedes such as Garden Centipede; Stone centipedes; Tropical centipedes such as Florida blue centipede, Giant-Redheaded centipede, and Scolopendra polymorpha Millipedes such as soft millipedes, Florida millipede, Almond millipede, North American millipede and flat millipedes

IMPORTANT – Directions for Storage and Disposal	
Storage	Keep from freezing. Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place, preferably in a locked storage area and avoid excess heat. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into drink containers.
Product Disposal	If partially filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain. If empty: Non refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of in trash.

37
37

Dealers Should Sell in Original Packages Only.
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 Buyer and User agree to hold FMC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the Directions for Use when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL, FMC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO THE SELECTION, PURCHASE, OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT. Any warranties, express or implied, having been made are inapplicable if this product has been contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to (or beyond the control of) seller or FMC, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

To the extent consistent with applicable law FMC or seller shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF FMC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF FMC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

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