

279-3347

9/15/2009

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

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Ms. Nancy Hilton
FMC Corporation
1735 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

SEP 15 2009

Dear Ms. Hilton:

Subject: Amendment- response to notice of registration dated April 8, 2009
F6570 EW Master Insecticide
EPA Registration Number 279-3347
Your submission dated August 27, 2009

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. On page 7 change "To Kill Ants, Earwigs, Crickets, Spiders and other Pests on Outdoor Surfaces and Around Buildings" to "To Kill Ants, Earwigs, Crickets, Spiders and other named Pests on Outdoor Surfaces and Around Buildings".

2. On page 8 after the bullet "To protect firewood..." add "Not intended to replace structural treatments. For Termites- Not recommended as sole protection against termites. Such applications are not a substitute for mechanical alterations, soil or foundation treatment but merely as a supplement. For active infestations, get a professional inspection.".

3. On page 10 change "To Kill Ants, Earwigs, Crickets, Spiders and other Pests on Outdoor Surfaces and Around Buildings" to "To Kill Ants, Earwigs, Crickets, Spiders and other named Pests on Outdoor Surfaces and Around Buildings".

4. On page 10 modify "Retreat as necessary if pests return." This should be based on submitted or cited efficacy data.

5. On page 11 change "...and other Pests in Lawns" to "...and other listed Pests in Lawns".

6. On page 11 change "To Kill Pests such as Ants..." to "To Kill Ants...".

7. On page 13 the statement "a revolutionary new..." must be modified after six months. "New" can only be used for six months from the date of the registration notice.

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8. On page 16 under Termites after "Not intended to replace structural treatments." add "For Termites- Not recommended as sole protection against termites. Such applications are not a substitute for mechanical alterations, soil or foundation treatment but merely as a supplement. For active infestations, get a professional inspection."

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

The Agency notes that you have agreed to comments 2, 3 and 4 in the notice of registration.

Sincerely yours,



Richard Gebken
Product Manager (13)
Insecticide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure

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F6570 EW MASTER Insecticide

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

EPA Reg. No. 279-3347

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
 SEP 15 2009
 Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 279-3347

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.
 FMC Corporation
 1735 Market Street
 Agricultural Products Group
 Philadelphia PA 19103

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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] [flowers][trees] [Shrubs] [Home Perimeter]

Won't harm your lawn [or garden] [plants] [shrubs] [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] [Mole Crickets] [caterpillars] [sod worms] [white flies] and other listed pests {insects}}

Kills [ants] [beetles] [Japanese beetles] [chinch bugs]-[Mole Crickets] [caterpillars] [sod worms] [white flies] and other listed pests {insects}

Kills [ants] [beetles] [chinch bugs] [Mole Crickets] and other listed pests {insects}

Reduces annoyance from flying pests as listed

Control {Kills} lawn {invading} damaging insects {pests}[plus fire ants] as listed

[Kills] Controls hard to kill [tough] [insects] [pests] [plus fire ants] as listed

Protects lawn from common pests {insects} as listed

Stops {prevents} lawn damage [from insects {pests}] as listed

[simple] [easy] one [step] [application] lawn protection

Kills nuisance pests outdoors [and on your lawn] [before they can come inside]

[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 by Contact. Starts acting within Minutes.

Visible activity within Minutes.

Kills-by Contact [and keeps killing {protecting}] {up to} [4] [6] [8] weeks [2] [3] [months]

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

Formula {insecticide} provides immediate {same day} control

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

Advanced Killing Action starts within 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}

Long Lasting [insect] control {protection}

Easy to use

Water based Formula.

Guaranteed results {or your money back}

Guaranteed to work {or your money back}

Kills Fire Ants by contact [and prevents new mounds from forming] up to [4] [weeks].

Kills the Queen. Kills the Mound [colony]

Kills Fire Ants by Contact. [and keeps killing for [4] weeks]].

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

Long Lasting Control of fire ants.

Prevents new mounds from forming up to [4] weeks

One application lasts {protects} for [4] weeks against fire ants

Ready To Spray Directions

Optional Summary Table

Where to Use	Lawns Trees and shrubs Roses and flowers Outside surfaces of buildings
Kills	Ants (including fire ants), Gypsy moth, bagworm, budworm & leafroller, armyworms, cutworms, fall webworm, sod webworm, tent caterpillar, leafminer Millipedes 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 House fly
When to Use	To Treat lawns and vegetation: When insects or damage first appear When using as perimeter treatment: 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]

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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.

9 of 22

How to Use - Outdoors

NUISANCE PESTS ON OUTDOOR SURFACES

<p>To Kill Ants, Earwigs, Crickets, Spiders and other Pests on Outside Surfaces and Around Buildings</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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<p>To Kill Carpenter Ants Outdoors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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<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
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LAWNS

<p>To Kill Ants, Fire Ants, Beetles, Chinch Bugs, Mole Crickets, Sod Webworms, Weevils and other Pests in Lawns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
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<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.
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ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, FLOWERS and TREES

<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>
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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)

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Concentrate Directions

Optional Summary Table

Where to Use	Lawns Trees and shrubs Roses and flowers Outside surfaces of buildings Indoors
Kills	Ants (including fire ants), Gypsy moth, bagworm, budworm & leafroller, armyworms, cutworms, fall webworm, sod webworm, tent caterpillar, leafminer Millipedes 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 House fly
When to Use	To Treat lawns and vegetation: When insects or damage first appear When using as perimeter treatment: Early in season or when insects appear
How Much to Use	For Lawns and perimeter 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
[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]

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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.
- 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 run-off 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.

To Kill Carpenter Ants Outdoors

- Apply a 0.02% to 0.04% dilution to carpenter ant trails around doors and windows and other

	<p>places where carpenter ants have been observed or are expected to forage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 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>

ATTENTION - IMPORTANT
Keep people and pets off surfaces until dry. Protect aquariums from spray mist. Do not treat pets with this product.

(end of Multi-insect Concentrate Option)

(Mound Drench Option)

Optional Marketing Claims

{alternate language}
[optional language]

- 1. Liquid Drench Concentrate
- 2. Kills by 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 activity within Minutes
 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
 Visible results
 Lasts for weeks
 Kills the Queen
 Destroys the mound
 Eliminates Fire Ant colony
 Kills by contact – long lasting
 Destroys entire colonies
 Kills the Queen and entire colony
 Can be used around flowers, shrubs, trees
 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 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 by contact

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

<p>How to Use</p>	<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	
<p>Caterpillars, Butterflies and Moths</p>	<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, Prometheus Moth (Spicebush Silkmoth), 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>
<p>Common Bristletails</p>	<p>Silverfish Family such as Silverfish, and Firebrat</p>
<p>Springtails</p>	<p>Podurid Springtail family such as Snow Pea, Seashore Springtail; Entomobryid Springtail family such as Ainsley's Springtail; Globular Springtail family</p>

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. Not intended to replace structural treatments.
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

	<p>such as Gold-and-brown Rove Beetle and Pictured Rove Beetle; Carrion Beetle family 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>Cimicid 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;</p>

	<p>Sphecid Wasp family such as Thread-waisted Wasps, Eastern Sand Wasp, Steel-blue 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; 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 Condyllostylid 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>
<p>Scorpions</p>	<p>Buthid Scorpion family such as Centruroides Scorpions; lurid Scorpion family such as</p>

	Giant Desert Hairy Scorpion Pseudoscorpions, Chernetids family
Psyllid, Whiteflies, Aphids, Mealybugs, Scale Insects	Psyllid 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.
Millipedes	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.

22 of 22

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.

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