

279-3347

11-15-2011

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

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

NOV 15 2011

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

Dear Ms. Holihan:

Subject: Label Amendment- revised basic and alternate Confidential Statement of Formula #1 and #2 (CSF)  
F6570 EW Master Insecticide  
EPA Registration Number 279-3347  
Your submission dated July 5, 2011

The basic and alternates dated July 5, 2011 are acceptable. The basic dated July 5, 2011 will supersede the basic dated August 5, 2011.

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 1 change "Vegetable" to "Home Vegetable Garden".
2. On page 11 change "Garden and Vegetables" to "Home Gardens and Home Vegetable Gardens".

A stamped label is enclosed for your records.

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

Sincerely yours,

Richard Gebken  
Product Manager (10)  
Insecticide Branch  
Registration Division (7504P)

Enclosure

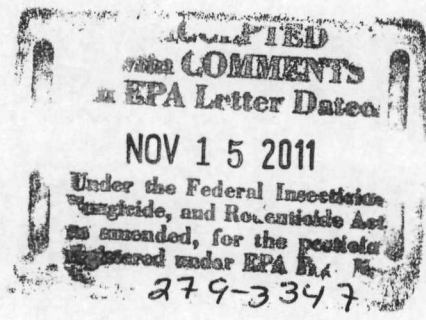
# F6570 EW MASTER Insecticide

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

EPA Reg. No. 279-3347

EPA Est. 279-

<b>Active Ingredient:</b>	<b>By Wt.</b>
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**

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>If swallowed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If in eyes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>HOTLINE NUMBER</b>	
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.	
<b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN</b>	
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. To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems. 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 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] [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]  
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**

<b>Where to Use</b>	Lawns Listed fruits and vegetables Trees and shrubs Roses and flowers Outside surfaces of buildings
<b>Kills</b>	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
<b>When to Use</b>	To Treat lawns and vegetation: When insects or damage first appear When using as perimeter treatment: Early in season or when insects appear
<b>[How Much to Use]</b>	Mixes [Dilutes] automatically [when] [as] [you] [spray]
<b>[Coverage]</b>	[Makes][up to] [2][4][13] gallons of [liquid] spray [solution] [Treats][covers] [up to] [2133] [4267] [12,800] sq. ft. [of lawn]

### 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 named 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.

- All outdoor applications must be limited to spot and crack and crevice treatments only, except for the following permitted uses:
  1. Treatment to soil or vegetation around structures;
  2. Applications to lawns, turf and other vegetation;
  3. Applications to building foundations, up to a maximum height of 3 feet
- Other than applications to building foundations, all outdoor applications to impervious surfaces such as sidewalks, driveways, patios, porches and structural surfaces (such as windows, doors and eaves) are limited to spot and crack-and-crevices applications only.
- 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.

**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.
- 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.

<b>To Kill Bees and Wasps Outside</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application to nests should be made late in the evening when insects are at rest.</li> <li>• Thoroughly spray nest and entrance and surrounding areas where insects alight</li> </ul>
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**LAWNS**

<b>To Kill Ants, Fire Ants, Beetles, Chinch Bugs, Mole Crickets, Sod Webworms, Weevils and other listed Pests in Lawns</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uniformly apply over lawn. Contents will treat [cover] up to 2,133 sq. ft. of lawn.</li> <li>• Lawn should not be longer than 3 inches at the time of application</li> <li>• Repeat application is necessary only if there are signs of renewed insect activity</li> </ul>
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<b>Ant Mound Treatments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• For best results, apply in cool weather, such as in early morning or late evening hours, but not in the heat of the day.</li> </ul>
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**ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, FLOWERS and TREES**

<b>To Kill 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).</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spray up to the point of run-off making sure to cover all sides of leaves and trunk. Retreat if pests return.</li> <li>• 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 &amp; foliage area increases. Repeat application should be limited to no more than once per seven days. 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.</li> </ul>
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**ATTENTION - IMPORTANT**

Keep people and pets off surfaces until dry.  
 Protect aquariums from spray mist.  
 Do not treat pets with this product.  
 Do not water treated areas to the point of run-off.  
 Do not make applications during rain.

(end of Multi-insect Concentrate Option)



### Concentrate Directions

### Optional Summary Table

<b>Where to Use</b>	Lawns Listed fruits and vegetables Trees and shrubs Roses and flowers Outside surfaces of buildings Indoors
<b>Kills</b>	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
<b>When to Use</b>	To Treat lawns and vegetation: When insects or damage first appear When using as perimeter treatment: Early in season or when insects appear
<b>How Much to Use</b>	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
<b>[Coverage]</b>	[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]

**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 named 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.

- All outdoor applications must be limited to spot and crack and crevice treatments only, except for the following permitted uses:
  1. Treatment to soil or vegetation around structures;
  2. Applications to lawns, turf and other vegetation;
  3. Applications to building foundations, up to a maximum height of 3 feet
- Other than applications to building foundations, all outdoor applications to impervious surfaces such as sidewalks, driveways, patios, porches and structural surfaces (such as windows, doors and eaves) are limited to spot and crack-and-crevices applications only.
- 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.

<b>To Kill Carpenter Ants Outdoors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• For best results, locate and treat carpenter ant nests.</li><li>• Apply a perimeter treatment as described above.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• 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</li></ul>
<b>To Kill Bees and Wasps Outside</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Application to nests should be made late in the evening when insects are at rest.</li><li>• Thoroughly spray nest and entrance and surrounding areas where insects alight</li></ul>
<b>LAWNS</b>	
<b>To Kill Ants, Fire Ants, Beetles, Chinch Bugs, Mole Crickets, Sod Webworms, Weevils and other listed Pests in Lawns</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Uniformly apply one gallon of 0.04% solution over a 1,000 square feet area with a sprayer.</li><li>• Lawn should not be longer than 3 inches at the time of application.</li><li>• Repeat application is necessary only if there are signs of renewed insect activity</li></ul>
<b>Ant Mound Treatments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>

ORNAMENTALS, ROSES, FLOWERS and TREES	
<p>To Kill 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"> <li>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.</li> <li>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 &amp; foliage area increases. Repeat application should be limited to no more than once per seven days.</li> </ul> <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>
GARDENS AND VEGETABLES	
<p>To kill insects on fruit, nut and vegetable plants</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use 1 quart [32 oz] to cover 12,800 sq ft.</li> <li>Spray leaves to point of dripping.</li> <li>Reapply if insects return, but should not be more than once every seven days and according to harvest directions.</li> <li>Follow chart below for list of plants, pests and harvesting directions</li> </ol>

Plants	Pests	Use Before Harvest
<b>VEGETABLES</b>		
<p><b>Leafy Vegetables</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala);</li> <li>Arugula;</li> <li>Cardoon;</li> <li>Cilantro</li> <li>Corn salad;</li> <li>Garden cress;</li> <li>Upland cress;</li> <li>Dandelion;</li> <li>Dock;</li> <li>Endive;</li> <li>Florence Fennel;</li> <li>Head Lettuce;</li> <li>Leaf Lettuce;</li> <li>Orach;</li> <li>Parsley;</li> <li>Garden Purslane;</li> <li>Winter Purslane;</li> <li>Radicchio (red chicory);</li> <li>Rhubarb</li> <li>Spinach</li> <li>Swiss chard</li> </ul>	<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><b>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting</b></p>

<p><b>Fruiting Vegetables including:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Eggplant;</li><li>• groundcherry (<i>Physalis</i> spp.);</li><li>• pepino (Melon pear);</li><li>• pepper (includes bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper);</li><li>• tomatillo;</li><li>• tomato</li></ul>	<p>Amyworm, 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><b>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting</b></p>
<p><b>Brassica Vegetables including:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Broccoli;</li><li>• Chinese Broccoli (gai lan, white flowering broccoli);</li><li>• Brussels Sprouts;</li><li>• Cauliflower;</li><li>• Cavalo broccolo;</li><li>• Kohlrabi;</li><li>• Cabbage;</li><li>• Chinese Cabbage (napa);</li><li>• Leafy Brassica Greens including: Broccoli Raab (rapini) ;</li><li>• Chinese cabbage (bok choy);</li><li>• Chinese Mustard Cabbage (gai choy);</li><li>• Collards;</li><li>• Kale;</li><li>• Mizuna;</li><li>• Mustard Greens;</li><li>• Mustard Spinach;</li><li>• Rape Greens</li></ul>	<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><b>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting</b></p>

<p><b>Root &amp; Tuber Vegetables</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arracacha;</li> <li>• Arrowroot;</li> <li>• Artichoke;</li> <li>• Garden Beet;</li> <li>• Edible Burdock;</li> <li>• Edible Canna;</li> <li>• Carrot;</li> <li>• Turnip-rooted chervil;</li> <li>• Chicory;</li> <li>• Chufa;</li> <li>• Dasheen (Taro);</li> <li>• Ginger;</li> <li>• Ginseng;</li> <li>• Horseradish;</li> <li>• Leren;</li> <li>• Turnip-Rooted Parsley;</li> <li>• Parsnip;</li> <li>• Potato;</li> <li>• Oriental Radish (Daikon); Rutabaga;</li> <li>• Salsify (Oyster Plant);</li> <li>• Black Salsify;</li> <li>• Spanish Salsify;</li> <li>• Skirret; Sweet Potato;</li> <li>• Tanier (Cocoyam);</li> <li>• Turmeric;</li> <li>• Turnip;</li> <li>• Yam Bean;</li> <li>• Yan (True)</li> </ul>	<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><b>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting</b></p>
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<p><b>Cucurbit Vegetables Group</b> including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chayote (fruit);</li><li>• Chinese Waxgourd (Chinese Preserving Melon);</li><li>• Citron Melon;</li><li>• Cucumber;</li><li>• Gherkin; Gourd (edible) (including hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese orkra);</li><li>• Mormordica spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber);</li><li>• Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of Cucumis melo) (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);</li><li>• Pumpkin;</li><li>• 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);</li><li>• Watermelon (includes hybrids and varieties).</li></ul>	<p>Cutworms, Cabbage Looper, Cucumber Beetles. (adult), Leafhoppers, Melonworm, Pickleworm, Rindworm, Squash Bug, Squash Vine Borer, Corn Earworm, Plant Bugs, Stinkbugs</p>	<p><b>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting</b></p>
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<p><b>Bulb Vegetables (<i>Allium</i> spp.) including:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Garlic; Garlic, Great-Headed (elephant);</b></li><li>• <b>Green Eschalots;</b></li><li>• <b>Japanese Bunching Onions;</b></li><li>• <b>Leeks;</b></li><li>• <b>Onion, Dry Bulb and Green;</b></li><li>• <b>Onion, Welch;</b></li><li>• <b>Shallots, Dry Bulb and Green;</b></li><li>• <b>Spring Onion or Scallions</b></li></ul>	<p>Armyworms, Cutworms, Leafminers (adults), Onion Maggot Adults, Stink Bugs, Aphids, Onion Thrips</p>	<p><b>Spray up to 7 days before harvesting</b></p>
<p><b>Sweet Corn</b></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><b>Spray up to 3 days before harvesting</b></p>



<p><b>Legume Vegetables - Succulent and Dried</b></p> <p><b>Succulent Edible-Podded Peas, Succulent Shelled Peas and Dried Shelled Peas (Pisum spp.) including:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dwarf Pea;</li> <li>• Edible-pod Pea;</li> <li>• Snow Pea;</li> <li>• Sugar Snap Pea;</li> <li>• Pigeon pea;</li> <li>• English Pea;</li> <li>• Garden Pea;</li> <li>• Green Pea;</li> <li>• Lentil.</li> </ul> <p><b>Succulent Edible-Podded Beans, Succulent Shelled Beans, and Dried Shelled Beans including:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Runner Bean;</li> <li>• Snap Bean;</li> <li>• Wax Bean;</li> <li>• Asparagus Bean;</li> <li>• Chinese Longbean;</li> <li>• Moth Bean;</li> <li>• Yardlong Bean;</li> <li>• Jackbean;</li> <li>• Soybean (immature seed);</li> <li>• Swordbean;</li> <li>• Lima Bean;</li> <li>• Broad Bean (Fava Bean);</li> <li>• Blackeyed Pea;</li> <li>• Southern Pea;</li> <li>• Grain Lupin;</li> <li>• Sweet Lupin;</li> <li>• White Lupin;</li> <li>• White Sweet Lupin;</li> <li>• Field Bean;</li> <li>• Kidney Bean;</li> <li>• Navy Bean;</li> <li>• Pinto Bean;</li> <li>• Tepary Bean;</li> <li>• Adzuki Bean;</li> <li>• Catjang;</li> <li>• Cowpea;</li> <li>• Crowder Pea;</li> <li>• Moth Bean;</li> <li>• Mung Bean;</li> <li>• Rice Bean;</li> <li>• Urd Bean;</li> <li>• Chickpea (Garbanzo Bean);</li> <li>• Guar;</li> <li>• Lablab bean.</li> </ul>	<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><b>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</b></p>
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<b>FRUITS and NUTS</b>		
<b>Berries Crop Group including:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• blackberry;</li> <li>• loganberry,</li> <li>• red and black raspberry;</li> <li>• blueberry, highbush and lowbush;</li> <li>• currant;</li> <li>• elderberry;</li> <li>• gooseberry;</li> <li>• huckleberry;</li> </ul>	Leafrollers, Orange Tortrix, Root Weevils	<b>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting</b>
<b>Stone Fruit Trees</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apricot;</li> <li>• Cherry (Sweet and Tart);</li> <li>• Nectarine;</li> <li>• Peach;</li> <li>• Plum (including Chickasaw Plum, Damson Plum, and Japanese Plum);</li> <li>• Plumcot;</li> <li>• Prune</li> </ul> <b>Pome-Fruit Trees</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apple;</li> <li>• Crabapple;</li> <li>• Loquat;</li> <li>• Mayhaw;</li> <li>• Pear;</li> <li>• Oriental Pear;</li> <li>• Quince.</li> </ul>	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  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	<b>Spray up to 14 days before harvesting.</b>
<b>Grapes</b>	Eastern grape leafhopper, Variegated leafhopper, Western grape leafhopper	<b>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting.</b>
<b>Nut Trees</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Almonds</li> <li>• beech nut;</li> <li>• Brazilnut;</li> <li>• butternut;</li> <li>• cashew;</li> <li>• chestnut;</li> <li>• chinquapin;</li> <li>• filbert (hazelnut);</li> <li>• hickory nut;</li> <li>• macadamia nut;</li> <li>• pecan;</li> <li>• walnut (black and English).</li> </ul>	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	<b>Spray up to 7 days before harvesting.</b>  <b>Do not apply more than 0.125lbai/A per season</b>

<b>ATTENTION - IMPORTANT</b>
<p>Keep people and pets off surfaces until dry.          Protect aquariums from spray mist.          Do not treat pets with this product.          Do not water treated areas to the point of run-off.          Do not make applications during rain.</p>

(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

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

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"> <li>• Kills Fire Ants (native and imported)</li> <li>• Destroys the {entire} mound in minutes</li> <li>• Easy to use hose end sprayer requires no mixing or measuring</li> </ul>	
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

<b>How to Use</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make sure control lever is in the <b>OFF</b> position. Shake well and attach to hose.</li> <li>2. Turn water on at faucet, aim nozzle over mound and turn control lever to <b>ON</b> to begin application.</li> <li>3. Gently soak mound, moving the applicator to fully wet the mound for 30 seconds.</li> <li>4. Repeat for each mound.</li> <li>5. When finished turn control lever to <b>OFF</b>. Turn faucet <b>OFF</b> . Discharge residual water pressure by turning control lever <b>ON</b> and <b>OFF</b> again</li> </ol>
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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 Caterpillar 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 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 Prominents (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; Tussock moth family such as Gypsy Moth, White-marked Tussock 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. 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.
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-throated 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 Katydid 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

	<p>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 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), Ivory0marked 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; Tiphiid Wasp family such as Five-banded Tiphiid 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</p>

	<p>Fire Ant; Vespidae Wasp family such as Potter Wasp, Paper Wasps, Yellow Jackets, and Sandhills Hornet; Spider Wasps such as Blue-black Spider Wasps, and Tarantula Hawk; Sphecidae 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, Sacken'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>



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Scorpions	Buthid Scorpion family such as Centruroides Scorpions; lurid Scorpion family such as 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

<b>IMPORTANT – Directions for Storage and Disposal</b>	
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: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of in trash.

**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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