President

5. Date

4. Typed Name

Warren Wolfe

tov. 2, 2004

....

ACECAP 97 Systemic Insecticide Implants

EPA Reg. # 37979-1

Label Draft: Page 1 of 5



### **Optional Marketing Statements:**

Takes 4-7 days for the insecticide to reach effected levels in the foliage of the tree; Easy to install;

Take aim at Borers

#### ACECAP 97 Systemic Insecticide Implants EPA Req. # 37979-1

Label Draft: Page 2 of 5

#### **ACECAP 97 SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE IMPLANTS**

FOR RESIDENTIAL USE — FOR USE ON ORNAMENTAL TREES GROWING IN INTERIOR PLANTSCAPES, ORNAMENTAL GARDENS OR PARKS, OR ON GOLF COURSES OR LAWNS AND GROUNDS. THIS PRODUCT MAY BE USEFUL IN AN INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM, OR WHERE FOLIAR SPRAYS OR SOIL APPLIED SYSTEMICS MAY BE OBJECTIONABLE, APPLICATION IS MADE BY IMPLANTING INTO THE TREE TRUNK BASE AS INSTRUCTED BELOW.

#### INSECT PESTS CONTROLLED:

Aphids, Bagworms, Bronze Birch Borer, Budworms, California Oakworm, Cankerworm (spring & fall), Casebearer, Citrus Blackfly, Eastern Tent Caterpillar, Elm Leaf Beetle Larvae, Fall Webworm, Gypsy Moth Larvae, Honeylocust Mite, Lace Bug, Leaf Folder, Leaf Miners, Mapleworm, Mimosa Webworm, Nantucket Pine Tip Moth Larvae, Pine Needleminer. Scale (crawlers), Spruce Budworm, Thrips, Whitefly, Zimmerman Pine Moth.

#### TREES TO BE TREATED (Host Plants):

Ash, Aider, Banyon, Birch, Non-Bearing Cherry, Non-Bearing Citrus, Cottonwood, Dogwood, Elm, Ficus, Flame, Hawthorn, Hemlock, Holly, Kentucky Coffeetree, Larch, Lilac, Linden, Locust, Maple, Mimosa, Oak, Non-Bearing Olive, Pines (fir & spruce), Plane, Plumeria, Poplar, Redbud, Redwood, Sycamore, Tulip, Non-Bearing Walnut, Willow. NOTE: Non-Bearing refers to trees that will not bear fruit within one year of application.

#### RECOMMENDED APPLICATION:

With the exception of the following insects, apply ACECAPS when insects first appear: (1) For Budworm, Zimmerman Pine Moth and Gypsy Moth apply just prior to anticipated larvae feeding. (2) For Elm Leaf Beetle Larvae apply after eggs are present or during early larvae feeding. (3) For Aphids and White Fly apply when wingless forms are first present. (4) For Spruce Coneworm apply at budswell. (5) Bronze Birch Borer — apply implants in late May, early June, when adult borers are emerging from the trunk. Insecticide controls for Bronze Birch Borer may be more effective if overall tree stress symptoms are reduced . . . i.e. fertilize the infested birch trees in spring or fall, water regularly, especially during dry periods; and mulch around the tree base to increase moisture retention and cool the tree roots.

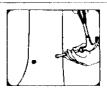
DO NOT implant into trees having less than 3 inches (7.6 cm) trunk diameter (DBH). For trees having trunk diameter of 1-1/2 inches (3.8 cm) to 3 inches (7.6 cm) use MINI-IMPLANTS. **DO NOT** use ACECAP Systemic Implants on trees other than those listed on this label. DO NOT use on Flowering Crabapole as foliage injury may occur.

FOR BEST RESULTS USE TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES AS RECOMMENDED IN THE APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS INCLUDED IN EACH CARTON AND IN EACH FOIL PACKAGE.

EASY TO **INSTALL:** 







APPLICATION RATES AND PLACEMENT
TO DETERMINE NUMBER OF IMPLANTS REQUIRED — Determine the tree trunk diameter, multiply by 3.14 and divide by 4 (inches) or 10.16 (cm). EXAMPLE: 13 inches (33 cm) DBH x 3.14 = 40.8 inches (103.7 cm) circumference + 4 (inches) or 10.16 (cm) = 10 (i.e. use 10 ACECAP implants). For trees of less than 3 inch trunk diameter, use one MINI-IMPLANT per inch DBH

ACECAP Systemic implants are to be implanted around the tree trunk base at 4 inch (10.16 cm) intervals. Using a tape measure, drill 3/8 inch (95 cm) diameter implant holes at a 4-inch (10.16 cm) spacing; spiraling up and around the trunk base. Holes should be drilled 1-1/4 inches (3.2 cm) into the tree trunk from the cambium surface, to assure the cartridge can be implanted beneath the bark and the cambium surface. Cartridges left extending outward into the bark will still provide control, however, will delay wound closure.

Applications timed with maximum upward flow of tree sap produce the most successful results. The characteristic may vary with the tree species, geographic area, time of year, time of day, individual tree vigor, or light intensity at time of treatment. If soil moisture conditions are dry, thorough deep root watering prior to or immediately following implant treatment will enhance chemical uptake



Ref. U.S. Patent Nos. 3,706,161; 4,308,689; 4,342,176

www.acecap-medicap.com

ACECAP, Reg. T.M Creative Sales, Inc

EPA Reg. No. 37979-1



ACECAP 97 Systemic Insecticide Implants EPA Reg. # 37979-1

Label Draft: Page 3 of 5

## FIRST AID CAUTION

Contents of implant (gelatin capsule) is an organophosphate that inhibits cholinisterase.

IF SWALLOWED — 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 — 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.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING — Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF INHALED — Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

#### **HOT LINE NUMBER**

For emergency information, call 1-800-759-7739, Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Central Time, After 5 p.m. call your poison control center.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

#### **NOTE TO PHYSICIAN**

Content of implant capsule (acephate) is a cholinesterase inhibitor. If signs of cholinesterase inhibition occur, atropine is antidotal. 2-PAM may also be used in conjunction with atropine, but should never be used alone.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS** — This pesticide is toxic to birds. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark



#### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

"No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants."

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

REFER TO SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE.

#### REGARDING RETREATMENT

ACECAP Systemic Implants may be utilized in an integrated pest management program, and combined where needed, over several seasons with conventional foliar or soil applications. DO NOT REPEAT IMPLANT TREATMENTS WHERE A TREE HAS NOT SHOWN THE ABILITY TO ADEQUATELY CALLOUS OVER THE PRIOR TREATMENT.

#### **DISPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS**

IF OUTER CONTAINER AND PACKAGHNG IS EMPTY ... DO NOT REUSE — Place in trash or offer for recycling if available. Do not reuse the plastic cartridge (containing the chemical); they are designed to be implanted into and left inside the tree.

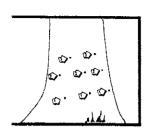
IF OUTER CONTAINER AND PACKAGING REMAINS PARTLY FILLED WITH UNUSED PRODUCT ... Store in a cool, dry place in the original packaging away from the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area. Never place unused product in the trash or recycling receptacles. Call your local solid waste agency or 1-800-CLEANUP.

#### **CONDITIONS OF SALE**

- (1) Creative Sales, Inc. warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for use as directed hereon. We make no further warranty of FITNESS or of MERCHANTABILITY and no agent or representative is to do so concerning this material.
- (2) Critical and unforeseeable factors beyond the manufacturer's control prevent us from eliminating all risks in connection with the use of chemicals. Such risks include, but are not limited to, lack of complete control. Buyer and user acknowledge and assume all risks and liability (except those indicated under 1 above) resulting from handling, storage and use of this material.

EPA Reg. No. 37979-1 ... EPA Est. No. 37979-N9-1 Form No. 7-03-5

### **Additional Tips**



When re-treatment is necessary, place the new implants in a spiral pattern between, and above or below the previous treatment. Do not attempt to drill into and remove the cartridges implanted previously. Note the positioning of three applications.

When using ACECAPS containing systemic insecticide. e implant treatment may be combined over several easons with a conventional spray or soil treatment insect ontrol program, DO NOT REPEAT IMPLANT TREATMENTS HERE TREE HAS NOT SHOWN THE ABILITY TO DEQUATELY CLOSE OVER THE PRIOR TREATMENT.

#### **FOLLOW CAUTIONS WHERE INDICATED**

#### 10:

Use proper drill bit

Remove shavings from hole

Recess cartridge end below the inner bark

Sterilize the drill bit (using Lysol aerosol, or similar type, disinfectant) between trees being treated

Water thoroughly if weather conditions are dry

Carefully read the Application Timing for optimum results (see back panel)

ALWAYS READ & FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS FOR PRODUCT BEING USED

- O NOT enlarge the hole diameter
- O NOT use a sharp end punch
- O NOT remove previously implanted cartridges
- O NOT break plastic gelatin
- O NOT place implant too deep

### **Application Timing**

The "effect" of systemic implants is maximized when implants are in place in the tree during the period of optimum xylem activity, to transfer the chemical from the implants into the crown of the tree. The chemicals used possess little (if any) phloem activity, therefore, it is suggested APPLICATION BE AVOIDED AS TREES ARE GOING INTO DORMANCY! Guidelines are offered here for optimum results.

#### **ACECAP® SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE**

There are two key points to remember when using ACECAP implants ...

- 1. It takes 4-7 days for the insecticide to "reach" effective levels in the foliage of the tree (as little as 2 days if trees are in a healthy vegetative growth condition).
- 2. Maximum duration of control documented is 18 weeks, and optimum control of severe infestations is 10-12 weeks.

Duration of insect control in conifers (pine, spruce, fir) has been documented for a year.

THEREFORE, ACECAP IMPLANTS SHOULD BE MADE JUST PRIOR TO EXPECTED INSECT ACTIVITY, OR AT EARLIEST INDICATION OF INSECT ACTIVITY! Application of ACECAPS is normally not recommended during tree dormancy (as with nutrient implants) when attempting to control targeted insect pests on the foliage; however, treatment during dormancy for certain pine seed cone insects may be advantageous.

ACECAP and MEDICAP ... Reg. T.M.'s

Creative Sales, Inc.

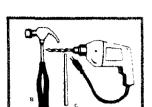
# APPLICATION **GUIDE FOR** ACEC4P **SYSTEMIC** TREE IMPLANTS



Creative Sales, Inc. 222 N. Park Ave. Fremont, NE 68025 U.S.A. www.acecap-medicap.com EPA Reg. # 37979-1

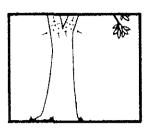
Label Draft: Page 5 of 5

## ACEC4P ... Systemic Insect Control For Trees

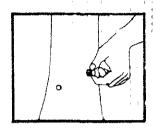


First select the proper tools. You

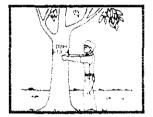
A. Electric or rechargeable drill jusing a sharp spiral drill bit as shown). Always refer to package in use for recommended drill bit size (i.e.) 1/4, 3/4, or 1/4 inch). B. Hammer C. Flat end punch, or dowel rod, D. Tree Wound dressing (see #11).



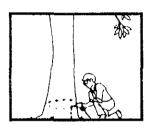
NOTE: On large trees where there is no main stem or trunk and multiple branching occurs, treat each stem as if it were a separate tree. This will assure adequate distribution of chemical throughout the tree



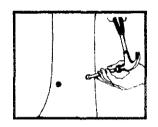
Place the Implant cartridge into the pre-drilled holes, simply pressing them: nto the tree trunk. Be sure to oress the cartridges in as far as possible.



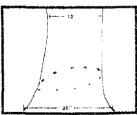
The number of implants required is based on the tree trunk size at 4 ft. above the ground . . (commonly referred to as DBH), and the specific recommendations for the product being used. The circumference of the tree trunk (in inches at 4 ft. above the ground) can be determined by using a tape measure; or calculated from the DBH see #3 below, in either case, after determining the circumference, divide the circumference by the recommended spacing for the product being used tile, 3, 4 or 6 inches), and apply the implants evenly around the base of the tree (refer to #3 and #6).



Next, drill the implant holes at a uniform spacing, spiraling up and around the lower tree trunk surface. Start approximately 6 inches (15.2) cm) from the soil level. Be sure to remove driff shavings from each hole. The holes need to be deep enough to allow each Implant to be recessed just inside the inner bark. See #11 and #8 for proper drilling

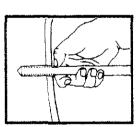


Using a hammer and a flat end punch or dowel rod . . . carefully drive the cartridge into the tree. recessing the large end slightly beneath the cambium surface. which is below the bark. See #11.

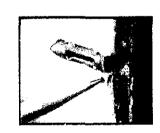


NOTE: If you are calculating the tree size and rate of application from the tree trunk diameter (DBH)

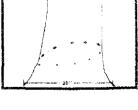
using example shown to the left, DBH is 13 inches (33 cm) x 3.14 = 40.8 inches (103.7 cm) circumference + 4 inches (10.16) cm) Implant spacing ... i.e. use 10 IMPLANTS. If the tree base is larger than the DBH (as illustrated) be sure to place the recommended number of implants evenly around the tree base note #6.



Using a measuring instrument (i.e. flat end of pen or pencil) as a depth gauge, insert completely into each hole and mark the depth by placing your thumb against the outer bark. Based on Implant diam. and thickness of bark, holes should be drilled as illustrated below:



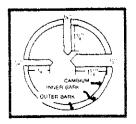
The cartridge head securely plugs the small wound made to the tree trunk, however on thin barked trees (i.e. birch, (icus, etc.) it is recommended that a light wound dressing be applied over the implant site. This provides further protection until the cambium closes over. Having no scientific evidence that wound dressings aid in the healing of tree bark, we might suggest that a latex paint (aerosol or brush applied) be used.



occurs 4 feet or less from the ground, make certain the Implants are placed directly beneath the lower branches. This will assure adequate distribution of chemical

NOTE: Where lower branching

throughout the tree.



NOTICE: Hole depth is from inside the inner bark.

TREE	RECOMMENDED SIZE	DRILL EACH
SIZE	Of IMPLANT DIAM.	HOLE DEPTH
1½"-3"	"Mini" 1/4"	7/3"
(3.8-7.6 cm)	(.64 cm)	(2.23 cm)
3" and up	"Standard" %"	1 ¼"
(7.6 cm & up)	(.95 cm)	(3 2 cm)
8" and up	*1 Super" 1/2"	1'4"
(20.3 cm & up)	(1.27 cm)	(3 2 cm)



Cross section of tree 2 years following

The application process is now completed ... natural sap flow will "systemically" absorb the chemical and distribute it throughout the tree. The active layer of cambium will soon grow over and close the implant site. The cartridges are to be left inside the tree.

(402) 727-4800 800-759-7739 fax (402) 727-4841

## ACECAP MEDICAP

222 park ave. p.o. box 501 fremont, ne 68026-0501

CERTIFIED MAIL ..
RETURN RECEIPT
REQUESTED

January 2, 2004

Document Processing Desk (NOTIF)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7504C)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Room 266A, Crystal Mall 2
1921 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202-4501

RE: ACECAP<sup>©</sup>97 Systemic Insecticide Implants EPA Reg. 37979-1 NOTIFICATION OF OPTIONAL MARKETING STATEMENTS

#### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Enclosed, please find a completed form 8570-1, Notification for optional marketing statements and labeling for above-mentioned registration. I trust that you will find everything in order.

Should you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at 402-727-4800.

Sincerely.

Warren D. Wolfe

President

CREATIVE SALES, INC.

WDW/kb

Enclosure: 2 "ea."



#### MEMBER

inc.

• National Arborist Asso

 International Society of Arboniculture

