OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

July 12, 2024

Kyleigh Toomey
Regulatory Specialist
Atticus, LLC
940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200
Cary, NC 27513

Subject: Label Amendment – Addition of the "If on Skin" Statement within the First Aid Section, Formatting Storage and Disposal Section, and Addition of Pollinator Protection Language
Product Name: A197.05
EPA Registration Number: 91234-318
Application Dates: May 8, 2024 & May 10, 2024
Case Numbers: 611382 & 612614

Dear Kyleigh Toomey:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR § 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR § 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR § 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ

from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions, please contact Carmen Rodia via e-mail at *Rodia.Carmen@epa.gov*.

Sincerely,

Tamica Cain

Tamica L. Cain, Product Manager 10
Invertebrate & Vertebrate Branch 2
Registration Division (7505T)

Enclosure: Stamped "Accepted" Master Label, July 12, 2024

{Note to reviewer: [Text] in brackets denotes optional or explanatory language}
{Note to reviewer: {Text} in braces denotes where in the final label text will appear}

{BOOKLET FRONT PANEL LANGUAGE}

INDOXACARB	GROUP	22A	INSECTICIDE

A197.05 [™]

[*Alternate Brand Name: Armont 30 DG*]

[Contains indoxacarb, the active ingredient used in Avaunt® [eVo Insect Control].]

[Dispersible Granules]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**(% by weight)**
Indoxacarb*	
(S)-methyl 7-chloro-2,5-dihydro-2-[[(methoxycarbonyl)[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]amino]carbonyl]indeno [1,2-e][1,3,4]oxadiazine-4a(3H)-carboxylate	30.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	70.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

*Contains 0.3 lb. of Indoxacarb per pound of formulated product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you DO NOT understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

[See inside label booklet for First Aid, [additional] Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use.]
[See other panels for additional precautionary statements.] [See below for additional Precautionary Statements]

[A197.05 is not manufactured, or distributed by FMC Corporation, seller of Avaunt® [eVo Insect Control].]

{Note to reviewer: If used by the registrant, the contains statement and corresponding disclaimer will both appear on the front panel of the final product packaging.}

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-318

EPA Est. No.:

Net Contents:

Manufactured for:
Atticus, LLC
940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200
Cary, NC 27513

ACCEPTED
07/12/2024
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 91234-318

{LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}

FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	• Call a 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 inhaled:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
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.
HOT LINE 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 SafetyCall at **1-844-685-9173** for emergency medical treatment information.	

For Chemical Emergency:
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident,
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, and socks.
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as: Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Natural Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyethylene, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, and Viton ≥ 14 mils.

In addition, mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications to dried and/or succulent beans must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining personal protective equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS. IMPORTANT: when reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicator and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to mammals, birds, fish and aquatic invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash-water or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding application when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 24 hours. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid runoff to water bodies or drainage systems. **DO NOT** apply to any impervious surfaces which may contact or lead directly to surface water, storm drains, or urban runoff conveyance systems (gutters). Cover, incorporate, or clean up granules that are spilled.

Pollinator Advisory: This product is highly toxic to bees and other pollinating insects exposed to direct treatment or to residues in/on blooming crops or weeds. **DO NOT** apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are foraging in the treatment area. Protect pollinating insects by following label directions intended to minimize drift and reduce pesticide risk to these organisms.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT mix or allow to come in contact with any oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **A197.05** must be used only in accordance with the directions on this label, or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.
- **DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.
- Use only in commercial and farm plantings.
- **DO NOT** use in home plantings.
- **DO NOT** formulate this product into any other end-use products without written permission of Atticus, LLC.
- **DO NOT** use an adjuvant on bushberries or garden beets.

- For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

A197.05 must be used only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours for all crops.

For early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Socks plus chemical resistant footwear,
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as: Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Natural Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyethylene, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, and Viton ≥ 14 mils.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

A197.05 is a water dispersible granule that is mixed with water and applied as a foliar spray to control many important insects.

For fields to which applications of **A197.05** will be made, construct a vegetative filter strip if one does not already exist. Existing and new filter strips must be, at a minimum, 10-foot-wide and composed of grass or other permanent vegetation between the field edge and down gradient aquatic habitat (such as, but not limited to, lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams; marshes or natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish farm ponds). Vegetative filter strips must be maintained to optimize their utility. Only apply products containing indoxacarb onto fields where a maintained vegetative buffer strip of at least 10 feet exists between the field and down gradient aquatic habitat.

CHEMIGATION: DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system except for application to cranberries, mint, potatoes, spinach[1] and sweet corn (See "**Application by Chemigation**" section of the label.)

[1]Use on spinach via overhead sprinkler irrigation is allowed only by the states of Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas unless otherwise permitted in supplemental labeling.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Atticus, LLC supports the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an IPM program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other pest detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, rotation of insecticides with different modes-of-action, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, product manufacturer or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop or site systems in your area.

SCOUTING
Monitor insect populations to determine whether or not there is a need for application of **A197.05** based on label recommendations and locally determined economic thresholds. More than one treatment of **A197.05** may be required to control a population of pests.

PESTICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT
For resistance management, **A197.05** contains the active ingredient indoxacarb which is a Mode of Action Group 22 insecticide. Insecticides with the same group number affect the same biological site of action on the target pest and when used repeatedly in the same treatment area, naturally-occurring resistant individuals may survive correctly applied insecticide treatments, reproduce, and become dominant.

To delay the development of insecticide resistance, a resistance management strategy should include incorporation of cultural and biological control practices, alternation to different mode of action insecticides on succeeding generations, targeting the most susceptible life stage, and where possible controlling multiple life stages of the same pest.

Consult with your local or state agricultural authorities or product manufacturer, or visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at http://www.irac-online.org for more information about developing a resistance management strategy.

Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop/pest sections of this label, follow these guidelines to delay the development of insecticide resistance:

- Apply **A197.05** and other Group 22 insecticides within a single "treatment widow" to minimize exposing successive generations of a pest species to the same mode of action insecticides.
- A "treatment window" is defined as the period of residual insecticidal activity provided by one or more applications of products with the same mode of action not to exceed approximately 30 days.
- Within the Group 22 "treatment window", make no more than 2 applications of **A197.05** or other Group 22 insecticides.
- Following a Group 22 "treatment window", rotate to a "treatment window" of effective insecticides with a different mode of Action Group Number. The period between Group 22 "treatment windows" should be at least 30 days.
- For short cycle crops (< 50 days), the duration of the crop cycle may be considered as the Group 22 "treatment window" if no Group 22 insecticides are used during the next crop cycle at the same farm location.
- If **A197.05** is tank mixed with other insecticides, then apply rates that are individually registered for use against the target species. **DO NOT** rely on the same mixture repeatedly to control the same pest species and follow the same "treatment window" rotation recommendation described above for both tank-mixed products.
- Use labeled rates of **A197.05** when applied alone or in tank mixtures.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If insect resistance is suspected consult with your manufacturer's representative, local university specialist, or certified pest control advisor.

If resistance to **A197.05** develops in your area other products with a similar mode of action (Mode of Action Group 22) may not provide adequate control.

ADVISORY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR POLLINATOR PROTECTION
The following best management practices (BMPs) can help reduce risk to pollinators:

- Develop and maintain clear communication with local beekeepers to help protect honey bees. To the extent possible, advise beekeepers within a 1-mile radius 48-hrs in advance of the application, and confirm hive locations before spraying.

- Avoid applications during bloom.
- Avoid applications when bees are actively foraging.
- Apply pesticides in the evening or early morning hours when fewer bees are foraging.
- Use Pollinator Protection Plans when they are available. These plans may be available from state lead agencies and promote communication between growers, landowners, farmers, beekeepers, pesticide users, and other pest management professionals to reduce exposure of bees and other pollinators to pesticides.

For additional resources on pollinator BMPs and Pollinator Protection Plans, visit https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection/find-best-management-practices-protect-pollinators.

APPLICATION

Apply at the listed rates when insect populations reach locally determined economic thresholds. Consult the cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate threshold levels for treatment in your area.

Follow-up treatments of **A197.05** should be applied, as needed, to keep pest populations within threshold limits. Apply **A197.05** on most crops every 3 to 5 days, as specified in the specific crop sections, to maintain control. For bushberry, cranberry, dry bean, pome and stone fruit, and tree nuts the minimum interval between treatments is 7 days. Use sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage.

Because **A197.05** is most effective through ingestion of treated plant material, thorough spray coverage is essential for optimum control of targeted pest insects. Using increased water volumes will typically result in better spray coverage, especially under adverse conditions such as dry, hot weather or dense plant foliage. **A197.05** may be applied by ground, aerial or overhead sprinkler chemigation application equipment. For aerial application use the following directions unless otherwise specified in this label: use a minimum of 5 gallons per acre (gpa) of water, except in tree and vine crops use a minimum of 10 gpa. For ground applications, use the following directions unless otherwise specified in this label: use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) of water, except in tree and vine crops use a minimum of 50 gpa and a maximum of 200 gpa of water.

Use of Adjuvants: In some situations where coverage is difficult to achieve such as closed canopy, dense foliage, plants with waxy leaf surfaces, or less than optimum application equipment, an adjuvant may improve performance. Use only adjuvant products that are labeled for agricultural use and follow the directions on the manufacturer's label. For uses in fruit crops, use a proven and recommended adjuvant that does not affect fruit finish.

DO NOT use an adjuvant on bushberries or garden beets.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Spray equipment must be well-maintained, clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before applying **A197.05**. **A197.05** is a water dispersible granule. Fill spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full of water. Add **A197.05** directly to spray tank. Mix thoroughly to fully disperse the insecticide while adding the remaining water. Once **A197.05** is fully dispersed continued agitation is required. Use mechanical or hydraulic means; **DO NOT** use air agitation. Spray mix must not be stored overnight in spray tank. Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

Tank Mixing and Compatibility **-** Since formulations may be changed and new ones introduced, it is a best practice that users premix a small quantity of a desired tank mix and observe for possible physical incompatibility (settling out, flocculation, crystallization, etc.). It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are

registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. **DO NOT** exceed label dosage rates for any products being mixed. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Spray volumes of less than 3 gal of water and tank mixtures of more than two products can increase the chances of incompatible spray mixtures. A jar test (as described below) should be conducted when label guidance is not given or prior experience with a specific tank mixture is unknown. The jar test should follow the proper sequence of addition at the spray water volume planned to assure that the tank mixture is compatible. Constant agitation may be needed during mixing and spraying of mixtures. **A197.05** is compatible with most commonly used plant protectants.

Steps to conduct a jar test to determine physical tank mix compatibility of **A197.05** with other products:

- Add clean water to the jar in proportion to the planned water volume that will be used in the spray tank (a jar size of 8-16 oz is acceptable).
- While wearing the most restrictive PPE, mix proper proportional amounts of **A197.05** and desired tank mix partner(s) as will be present in the spray tank. Add one product at a time following the sequence of addition according to formulation type provided in this label.
- Seal and shake mixture after each product is added.
- Allow to stand for 1 hour.
- View jar to determine if settling, flocculation, crystallization or any other undesirable changes have happened.
- If none of the above is observed or the solution can be easily remixed after shaking, the mixture is compatible with **A197.05**.
- If the tank mixture is not compatible, a higher water volume, reduced rate of the tank mix partner(s), reduced number of tank mix partners or a compatibility agent may be needed.

Tank Mixtures and Crop Safety

A197.05 is a water dispersible granule. The crop safety of **A197.05** alone or in a tank mix with many common insecticides, fungicides, nutritionals and adjuvants has been found to be acceptable. Some materials including oils, surfactants, adjuvants, nutritionals and pesticide formulations when applied individually, sequentially or in tank mixtures may solubilize the plant cuticle, facilitate penetration into plant tissue, and increase the potential for crop injury.

Applying **A197.05** with any product that produces adverse crop response in a tank mixture may also cause adverse crop response when applied in a short time sequence (i.e. seven days apart or less between applications). Such uses should be tested as described below before broad application is made.

Crop varieties can differ in their responsiveness to tank mixtures, and environmental conditions can have an influence on product performance and crop response. It is not possible to test **A197.05** alone or with all possible tank mix combinations and sequences on all varieties under all environmental conditions. When considering the use of a tank mixture on a labeled crop without prior experience, or which is not specifically described on **A197.05** product labeling or in other Atticus, LLC product use instructions, or when applying any products in close sequence with **A197.05**, it is important to check crop safety first. To test for crop safety, prepare a small volume of the intended tank mixture or products to be applied in a sequence, apply to an area of the target crop as directed by both this and the other product labels, and observe the treated crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response does not occur.

Use of **A197.05** in any tank mixture or sequence of applications that is not specifically described on **A197.05** product labeling or other Atticus, LLC product use instructions could potentially result in crop injury. Follow the precautions on this label and on the label for any other product to be used in tank mixtures or in sequential applications before making such applications to your crops. Follow the most restrictive label. Atticus, LLC will not be responsible for any crop injury arising from the use of a tank mixture or sequence of applications that is not specifically described on the **A197.05** product labeling or in other Atticus, LLC product use instructions.

Tank Mixing Sequence - Add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below.* Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product.

1. Products in water soluble bags (WSB)
2. Water soluble granules (SG)
3. **A197.05** and other water dispersible granules (WG, XP, DF)
4. Wettable powders (WP)
5. Water based suspension concentrates (SC)
6. Water soluble concentrates (SL)
7. Suspoemulsions (SE)
8. Oil Based suspension concentrates (OD)
9. Emulsifiable concentrates (EC)
10. Adjuvants, surfactants and oils
11. Soluble fertilizers
12. Drift retardants

*Unless otherwise specified by manufacturer directions for use or by local expertise.

SPRAY TANK CLEANOUT

Prior to application, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove.

Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.

Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment.

DO NOT clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

APPLICATION BY CHEMIGATION – CRANBERRY, MINT, POTATOES, SPINACH[1] AND SWEET CORN

[1]Use on spinach via overhead sprinkler irrigation is allowed only in the states of Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas unless otherwise permitted in supplemental labeling.

Instructions for the Use of A197.05 in Overhead Sprinkler Chemigation Systems.

Overhead chemigation applications offer the advantage of greater penetration and coverage of the target plant. However, typical chemigation applications are more dilute than ground or aerial applications. For best results, it is recommended to keep the concentration of **A197.05** as high as possible in the application. Apply **A197.05** in 0.1 to 0.2 inches of water per acre. **A197.05** is most active as an ingestion insecticide, although it does have activity as a direct contact insecticide. For best results, applications of **A197.05** should ensure thorough coverage of the target plant to maximize the opportunity for target insects to ingest **A197.05**.

Types of Chemigation Systems:
A197.05 may be applied only through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems. Overhead irrigation systems include the following; center pivot, end tow, hand move, lateral move, side roll, solid set and wheel line. Center pivot and lateral move irrigation systems are preferred. Other overhead sprinkler systems may be used if they provide uniform water distribution. **DO NOT** apply **A197.05** through any other type of irrigation system. **DO NOT** use filter screens smaller than 50 mesh throughout the system, due to possible buildup of material on 100 mesh or smaller screens.

Directions for Chemigation:
Preparation
Use a pesticide tank for the application of **A197.05** in chemigation systems. Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. With the mix tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with water and the agitator running, measure the required amount of **A197.05** and add it to the tank. Then add additional water to bring your total pesticide mixture up to the desired volume for your application. Note: Always add the **A197.05** to water, never put **A197.05** into a dry tank or other mixing equipment without first adding water. See container label for tank mixing sequence. Continue to agitate the mixture throughout the application process. Use mechanical or hydraulic agitation, **DO NOT** use air agitation. Highly alkaline water must be buffered so that the pH of the spray solution is in the range of neutral to slightly acidic.

Injection Into Chemigation Systems
Inject the proper amount of **A197.05** into the irrigation water flow using a positive displacement injection pump. Inject the mixture at a point in the main irrigation water flow to ensure thorough mixing with the irrigation water. For continuously moving systems, inject the solution containing **A197.05** into the irrigation water line continually and uniformly throughout the irrigation cycle. Apply in no more than 0.2 inches of water per acre. For overhead sprinkler systems that are stationary, add the solution containing **A197.05** to the irrigation water line and apply no more than 0.2 inches of water per acre just before the end of the irrigation cycle.

Uniform Water Distribution
The irrigation system used for application of **A197.05** must provide for uniform distribution of **A197.05** treated water. Non-uniform distribution might result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop being treated. Ensure the irrigation system is calibrated to uniformly distribute the chemigation application to the crop. Contact the equipment manufacturer, the local University Extension agent or other experts if you have questions about achieving uniform distribution of the application.

Equipment Calibration
Calibrate the irrigation system and injector before applying **A197.05**. Calibrate the injection pump while the system is running using the expected irrigation rate. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact your state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturer or other experts.

Monitoring of Chemigation Applications
A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of a responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. Wear the personal protective equipment as defined in the PPE section of the label for applicators and other handlers when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system when **A197.05** is in the irrigation water.

Required System Safety Devices

DO NOT connect any irrigation system used for pesticide applications to a public water system unless the pesticide label- prescribed safety devices are in place. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year.

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

Operation

Start the water pump and sprinkler, and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector. Start the injector and calibrate the injection system according to the directions above. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner. When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.

- End guns must be turned off during the application, if they irrigate nontarget areas or if they **DO NOT** provide uniform application and coverage.
- Plug nozzles in the immediate area of control panels, chemical supply tanks and system safety devices to prevent contamination of these areas.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- **DO NOT** apply when system connections or fittings leak or when nozzles **DO NOT** provide uniform distribution.
- **DO NOT** allow irrigation water to collect or run-off during chemigation.

Cleaning the System

Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. Consult your owner's manual or your local equipment dealer for cleanout procedures for your injection system.

SPRAY DRIFT

AERIAL APPLICATIONS

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less for fixed-wing aircraft and 75% or less for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less for helicopters.
- If the windspeed is 10 mph or less, applicators must use a minimum of ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 mph, applicators must use a minimum of ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

GROUND BOOM APPLICATIONS

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

AIRBLAST APPLICATIONS

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- **Volume** – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** – Follow nozzle manufacturer recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom
For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.
RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft
Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY
When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND
Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS
Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST) - TREE AND VINE SPRAYERS
Air assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream. These sprayers are not suitable for applying herbicides. In addition to the general drift management principles already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy.
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage.
- Movement of spray that goes beyond the edge of the cultivated area may be minimized by practices such as spraying the outside row only from outside the planting.

SENSITIVE AREAS
Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effects of spray drift.

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology.

CROP ROTATION

Crops that are on this label and alfalfa, cotton, peanuts and soybeans may be planted immediately following harvest. **DO NOT** plant for food or feed any other crops not registered for use with indoxacarb for 30 days after last use.

FOR FOLIAR APPLICATIONS OF THIS PRODUCT TO A CROP WHERE BEES ARE UNDER CONTRACT TO POLLINATE THAT CROP:

Foliar application of this product is prohibited to a crop from onset of flowering until flowering is complete when bees are under contract for pollination services to that crop unless:

- the application is being made in the time period between 2-hours prior to sunset until sunrise; OR,
- the application is being made at a time when the temperature at the application site is 50°F or less.

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Bean, Dry Seed Including: Dried cultivars of bean (*Lupinus*) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); bean (*Phaseolus*) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean (dry), navy bean, pinto bean, tepary bean); bean (*Vigna*) (includes adzuki bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean); broad bean (dry); chickpea; guar; lablab bean; lentil	Cabbage Looper[*] Corn Earworm European Corn Borer Soybean Looper[*]	0.065 - 0.11	3.5 - 6.0	7	12 hrs

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications of **A197.05** per acre per crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.45 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 72 oz/A of **A197.05** or 1.35 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between sprays is 7 days.

Note: For ground applications, make a uniform application in approximately 20-100 gal of water per acre.
[*Not Registered for Use in California]

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Bean, Succulent Including: bean (*Phaseolus*) (includes lima bean, green; broad bean, succulent; runner bean, snap bean, wax bean); bean (*Vigna*) (includes asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, Chinese longbean, cowpea, moth bean, Southern pea, yardlong bean); jackbean; sword bean	Cabbage Looper[*] Corn Earworm European Corn Borer Soybean Looper[*] Looper Suppression Only: Leafminers[*]	0.065 - 0.11	3.5 - 6.0	3	12 hrs

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications of **A197.05** per acre per crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.45 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 72 oz/A of **A197.05** or 1.35 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between sprays is 7 days.

Note: For ground applications, make a uniform application in approximately 20-100 gal of water per acre.
[*Not Registered for Use in California]

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Vegetable, *Brassica*, Leafy, Group 5 Including: Broccoli, Chinese broccoli, Broccoli raab, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese cabbage (napa and bok choy), Chinese mustard cabbage, Cauliflower, Cavalo broccolo, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard greens, Mustard spinach, Rape greens and Turnip tops[1]	Beet Armyworm Diamondback moth	0.065	3.5	3	12 hrs
	Cabbage looper Cabbage webworm[*] Cross striped cabbageworm[*] Imported cabbageworm	0.046 - 0.065	2.5 - 3.5		

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications of **A197.05** per acre per crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 14 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.26 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A of **A197.05** or 1.05 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between sprays is 3 days.
- **DO NOT** apply to greenhouse or field grown brassica crops grown for transplant.

Resistance Management for Diamondback Moth: DO NOT apply **A197.05** more than twice to any generation of diamondback moth larvae. After the second application, rotate to another insecticide with a different mode of action (ie. a product with a different IRAC group number). **DO NOT** apply less than 3.5 oz/A of **A197.05**. If

applications of **A197.05 DO NOT** result in reduction in diamondback moth larvae populations, immediately stop use of **A197.05** and apply a registered insecticide with a different mode of action.
DO NOT make more than 6 total applications of **A197.05** per calendar year for control of diamondback moth per farm location.

In the State of Georgia: DO NOT apply more than 4 applications of **A197.05** per calendar year for the control of diamondback moth per farm location.

Note: Add a wetting agent to improve spray coverage.
[*Not Registered for Use in California]
[1]For use on turnips grown for tops or greens, not for the production of turnip roots

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Bushberries, Subgroup 13-07B Including: Aronia berry, Blueberries (Highbush blueberry, and Lowbush blueberry), Chilean guava, Currants (Black currant, Buffalo currant, Native currant and Red currant), European barberry, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Highbush cranberry, Honey-suckle, Huckleberry, Jostaberry, Juneberry, Salal, Sea buckthorn; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.	Cranberry fruitworm Cherry fruitworm Winter moth	0.065 – 0.11	3.5 – 6.0	7	12 hrs
	Bruce spanworm Cranberry weevil (adult) Plum curculio (adult)	0.11	6.0		

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications of **A197.05** per crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.45 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply dilute applications of more than 200 gal/A of water.
- **DO NOT** use adjuvants.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.

Note: For best results apply in 20 – 50 gal/A of water by ground or 10 gal/A of water by air.

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Corn (sweet) For application through tassel push only	Beet armyworm [*] [1] European corn borer[*] Fall armyworm Corn earworm Western bean cutworm	0.046 – 0.065	2.5 – 3.5	3 (35 for forage and stover)	12 hrs. (14 days for hand harvesting)

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications of **A197.05** per acre per crop season.
- Whorl stage through tassel push (prior to silking) application only.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 14 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.26 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 42 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.78 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between sprays is 3 days.

Note: Overhead Chemigation - **A197.05** may be applied to sweet corn by overhead chemigation. For specific guidance see label section titled **APPLICATION BY CHEMIGATION – CRANBERRY, MINT, POTATOES, SPINACH[2] AND SWEET CORN**.

Begin application when sweet corn is in the V1 (1st collar) stage of growth up to tassel push (V15) when damage from larvae populations exceed recommended thresholds. For best results, a slurry of **A197.05**, vegetable oil and an emulsifier must be kept continuously agitated in the injection tank to keep the mixture in suspension and to ensure application of the proper rate per acre.

For aerial applications, apply using a minimum of 3 gal/A of water.
[*Not Registered for Use in California]
[1 For control of Beet Armyworm in California, use the higher rate of 3.5 oz (0.065 lb ai) per acre.]
[2]Use on spinach via overhead sprinkler irrigation is allowed only by the states of Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas unless otherwise permitted in supplemental labeling.

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Low Growing Berry, Subgroup 13-07H (Except Lowbush Blueberry and Strawberry) Including: Bearberry; bilberry; cloudberry; cranberry; lingonberry; muntries; partrideberry; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Cranberry weevil[1] Blackheaded fireworm Black vine weevil (adult)[2] (OR and WA only) Spanworm	0.11	6.0	30	12 hrs

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply to flow through bogs or allow release of irrigation water from bogs for at least 1 day following application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications of **A197.05** per crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.45 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per season.

- The minimum interval between sprays is 7 days.

Note: For CRANBERRY only - **A197.05** may be applied by overhead chemigation. For specific guidance see label section titled **APPLICATION BY CHEMIGATION – CRANBERRY, MINT, POTATOES, SPINACH[3] AND SWEET CORN**.
[1]Apply up to two applications to the spring (overwintering) generation of adult cranberry weevil prior to bloom. **DO NOT** apply more than 12 oz/A of **A197.05** (0.22 lb ai/A) per season for control of cranberry weevils.
[2]Black vine weevil adults are nocturnal feeders - it is important to monitor adult emergence by regular sweeping or trapping in the evening hours. Make repeat applications on a 7 to 10 day schedule if monitoring indicates continued adult feeding activity. Broadcast applications may need supplemental spot treatments in localized areas of heavy insect pressure. Allow 5 to 7 days to achieve maximum results, then follow-up with nighttime monitoring.
[3]Use on spinach via overhead sprinkler irrigation is allowed only by the states of Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas unless otherwise permitted in supplemental labeling.

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Vegetable, Cucurbit, Group 9 Including: Chayote (fruit), Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon) Citron melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Edible gourd (including hyotan, cucuzza, hechima and Chinese okra), *Momordica* species (including balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon and Chinese cucumber), Muskmelon (including true canteloupe, canteloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon and snake melon), Pumpkin, Summer squash (including crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow and zucchini), Winter squash (including butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash and spaghetti squash) and Watermelon	Cabbage Looper Melonworm Pickleworm	0.046 - 0.11	2.5 - 6.0	3	12 hrs
	Beet Armyworm	0.065 - 0.11	3.5 - 6.0		

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply no more than 4 applications of **A197.05** per acre per crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.45 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 72 oz/A of **A197.05** or 1.35 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per calendar year. The minimum interval between sprays is 5 days.

Note: For ground applications, apply using a minimum of 10 gal/A of water.

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Fruiting Vegetables and Okra Including: eggplant, groundcherry, pepino, peppers (bell, chili, cooking, pimento and sweet), tomatillo and tomato	Beet armyworm European Corn Borer[1] [*] - bell pepper only Fall armyworm[*] Leafminer (Use on Florida tomatoes only - suppression only)[2] Southern armyworm Tomato fruitworm (corn earworm) Tomato pinworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	0.065 – 0.11	3.5 – 6.0	3	12 hrs
	Hornworms Loopers	0.046 – 0.11	2.5 – 6.0		
	Pepper weevil[*]	0.11	6.0		

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications of **A197.05** per acre per crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.45 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 72 oz/A of **A197.05** or 1.35 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between sprays is 5 days.

[1]European corn borer applications for use only on bell peppers – For best results, begin applications of **A197.05** following two applications of an organo-phosphate insecticide labeled for European corn borer control in bell pepper.

[2]Suppression of leafminer on Florida tomatoes- Use of an adjuvant may improve performance.

[*Not Registered for Use in California]

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Garden Beet	Beet armyworm	0.065 – 0.11	3.5 – 6.0	7	12 hrs

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications of **A197.05** per acre per crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.45 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 72 oz/A of **A197.05** or 1.35 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between sprays is 3 days.
- **DO NOT** use adjuvants.

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Grape	Grape leaffolder Japanese beetle[*] Omnivorous leafroller[1] Western grapeleaf skeletonizer	0.065 – 0.11	3.5 – 6.0	7	12 hrs
	European grapevine moth Grape berry moth[*] Leafhoppers (suppression only) Light brown apple moth	0.09 – 0.11	5.0 – 6.0		
	Katydid (nymphs)[2]	0.11	6.0		

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications of **A197.05** per crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.22 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between sprays is 21 days.

Note: Make the first application at initiation of egg hatch or at the first signs of infestation. Use the higher application rate for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Make application before pests reach damaging levels. Monitor fields and make an additional application if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of foliage. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action threshold levels for these pests.

For best results, use an adjuvant to help increase coverage, penetration and thus performance.
[*Not Registered for Use in California]
[1]Use the 5-6 oz/A rate for control of omnivorous leafroller and the 3.5-5 oz/A rate for SUPPRESSION of omnivorous leafroller.
[2]Forktailed bush katydid (*Scudderia furcate*) and Angularwinged katydid (*Microcentrum retinerve*). Correct timing of spray application is to the early nymphal stages; thorough spray coverage is critical to achieve best results. Make repeat applications if monitoring indicates continued feeding activity.

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Fruit, Small Fruit Vine Climbing (Except Fuzzy Kiwifruit), Subgroup 13-07F Including: Amur river grape; gooseberry; kiwifruit, hardy; maypop; schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Grape leaffolder Japanese beetle[*] Western grapeleaf skeletonizer	0.065 – 0.11	3.5 – 6.0	7	12 hrs
	Grape berry moth[*] Leafhoppers (suppression only) Omnivorous leafroller	0.09 – 0.11	5.0 – 6.0		

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications of **A197.05** per crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.22 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per calendar

year.
- The minimum interval between sprays is 21 days.

Note: Make the first application at initiation of egg hatch or at the first signs of infestation. Use the higher application rate for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Make application before pests reach damaging levels. Monitor fields and make an additional application if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of foliage. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action threshold levels for these pests.

For best results, use an adjuvant to help increase coverage, penetration and thus performance.
[*Not Registered for Use in California]

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Vegetable, Leafy Greens (Except *Brassica* Vegetables, Spinach and Spinach Varieties), Group 4 Including: Arugula (Roquette), Chervil, Edible-leaved chrysanthemum, Garland chrysanthemum, Corn salad, Garden cress, Upland cress (yellow rocket, winter cress), Dandelion, Dock (sorrel), Endive (escarole), Head and Leaf Lettuce, Orach, Parsley, Garden Purslane, Winter purslane and Radicchio (red chicory)	Beet armyworm Corn earworm Diamondback moth[*]	0.065 – 0.11	3.5 – 6.0	3	12 hrs
	Cabbage looper	0.046 – 0.11	2.5 – 6.0		

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications of indoxacarb-containing products at the 0.11 lb ai/A rate per crop.
- A total of 4 applications of indoxacarb-containing products per crop can be made but total amounts cannot exceed 0.33 lb ai/A of indoxacarb per crop or 1.35 lb ai/A of indoxacarb per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 18 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.33 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 72 oz/A of **A197.05** or 1.35 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between sprays is 3 days.

[*Not Registered for Use in California]

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Vegetable, Leaf Petioles (Except *Brassica* Vegetables), Group 4 Including: Cardoon, Celery, Chinese celery, Celtuce, Florence fennel (finochio), Rhubarb and Swiss chard	Beet Armyworm Cabbage looper	0.065 - 0.11	3.5 - 6.0	3	12 hrs

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications of **A197.05** per acre per crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 18 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.33 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 72 oz/A of **A197.05** or 1.35 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between sprays is 3 days.

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Mint (Peppermint and Spearmint Tops)	Cabbage looper Spotted cutworm	0.065	3.5	7	12 hrs

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications of **A197.05** per acre per crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 14 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.26 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between sprays is 3 days.

Note: For ground applications, apply using a minimum of 20 gal/A of water.

A197.05 may be applied to mint by overhead chemigation. For specific guidance see label section titled **APPLICATION BY CHEMIGATION –CRANBERRY, MINT, POTATOES, SPINACH[1] AND SWEET CORN**

[1]Use on spinach via overhead sprinkler irrigation is allowed only by the states of Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas unless otherwise permitted in supplemental labeling.

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Pear	Codling moth - East of the Rocky Mountains	0.09 - 0.11	5.0 - 6.0	28	12 hrs
	Codling moth - West of the Rocky Mountains[1]	0.09 - 0.11	5.0 - 6.0		
	Light brown apple moth Oriental fruit moth Pandemis leafroller[*] Redbanded leafroller White apple leafhopper[*]	0.09 - 0.11	5.0 - 6.0		
	Earwigs (adults) (suppression only)[2]	0.11	6.0		

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications of **A197.05** prior to hand-thinning. No hand-thinning after the 4th application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications of **A197.05** per crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.45 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply dilute applications of more than 200 gal/A of water. For best results apply 50 - 150 gal/A of water.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.

Note: Codling Moth Resistance Management: To minimize resistance development by codling moth: Only apply **A197.05** (or other Group 22 insecticides) to one generation of codling moth per year. Application(s) to other generations of codling moth must be with an effective product with a different mode of action (i.e. a product with a different IRAC group number).

[*Not Registered for Use in California]

[1]West of the Rockies. For use against low to moderate infestations in conjunction with alternate control measures such as established Mating Disruption blocks.

[2]Make foliar application of **A197.05** as a fruit protection spray to SUPPRESS adult earwigs feeding on fruit. **A197.05** will not be effective against adult earwigs that are not actively feeding on fruit. When adult earwig pressure is high, two sequential applications 10-14 days apart may be needed for best results.

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Pome Fruit (Except Pear), Group 11 Including: Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, and Quince	Codling moth – East of the Rocky Mountains	0.09 – 0.11	5.0 – 6.0	14	12 hrs
	Codling moth – West of the Rocky Mountains[1]	0.09 – 0.11	5.0 – 6.0		
	European apple sawfly[*] Green fruitworm[*] Lesser appleworm Light brown apple moth Oriental fruit moth Pandemis leafroller Plum curculio Potato leafhopper Redbanded leafroller Spotted tentiform leafminer - suppression only[2][*] Tarnished plant bug Tufted apple bud moth White apple leafhopper[3]	0.09 – 0.11	5.0 – 6.0		
	Lacanobia fruitworm[*]	0.056 – 0.11	3.0 – 6.0		
	Apple maggot[4] Earwigs (adults) (suppression only[5])	0.11	6.0		

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications of **A197.05** prior to hand-thinning. No hand-thinning after the 4th application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications of **A197.05** per crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.45 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply dilute applications of more than 200 gal/A of water. For best results apply 50 – 150 gal/A of water.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.

Note: Codling Moth Resistance Management: To minimize resistance development by codling moth: Only apply **A197.05** (or other Group 22 insecticides) to one generation of codling moth per year. Application(s) to other generations of codling moth must be with an effective product with a different mode of action (i.e. a product with a different IRAC group number).

[*Not Registered for Use in California]

[1]West of the Rockies. For use against low to moderate infestations in conjunction with alternate control measures such as established Mating Disruption blocks.

[2]Use of an adjuvant may improve performance. For best results, especially when using the lower use rate, use an adjuvant.

[3]White apple leafhopper (OR and WA only)-application rates of 2.5 – 4.9 oz/A (0.046 – 0.089 lb ai/A) may be used for suppression of light infestations.

[4]Apple maggot – apple maggot entering the orchard from border areas may not be controlled if they **DO NOT** feed on treated apples prior to oviposition.

[5]Make foliar applications of **A197.05** as a fruit protection spray to suppress adult earwigs feeding on fruit. **A197.05** will not be effective against adult earwigs that are not actively feeding on fruit. When adult earwig pressure is

high, two sequential applications 10 to 14 days apart may be needed for best results.

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Spinach, New Zealand spinach, Vine spinach and Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach amaranth)	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper	0.065	3.5	3	12 hrs

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications of **A197.05** per acre per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 14 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.26 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 56 oz/A of **A197.05** or 1.05 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between sprays is 3 days.

Note: Make sequential applications at 3 day intervals or until insect populations are brought below threshold. Use on spinach via overhead sprinkler irrigation is allowed only in the states of Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas unless otherwise permitted in supplemental labeling. For specific guidance see label section titled **APPLICATION BY CHEMIGATION – CRANBERRY, MINT, POTATOES, SPINACH[1] AND SWEET CORN.**

[1]Use on spinach via overhead sprinkler irrigation is allowed only by the states of Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas unless otherwise permitted in supplemental labeling.

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Stone Fruit, Group 12 Including: Apricot, Sweet cherry, Tart cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Chickasaw plum, Damson plum, Japanese plum, Plumcot and Prune	Light brown apple moth Plum curculio	0.09 – 0.11	5.0 – 6.0	14	12 hrs
	Katydid (nymphs)[1] Oriental fruit moth[2] Peach twig borer[3] Earwigs (adults) (suppression only)[4]	0.11	6.0		

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications of **A197.05** prior to hand-thinning. No hand-thinning after the 4th application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications of **A197.05** per crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.45 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply dilute applications of more than 200 gal/A of water. For best results apply 50 – 150 gal/A of water.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.

[1]Forktailed bush katydid (*Scudderia furcata*) and Angularwinged katydid (*Microcentrum retinerve*) – Correct timing of spray application is to the early nymphal stages; thorough spray coverage is critical to achieve best results. Make repeat applications on a 7 to 10 day schedule if monitoring indicates continued feeding activity.

[2]Oriental fruit moth (OFM) – For applications East of the Rockies: **A197.05** is effective for control of OFM when used as part of an effective IPM program. Rotate to a product with another mode of action after each **A197.05** application.

West of the Rockies: **A197.05** provides suppression only of OFM.

[3]Peach twig borer (dormant and delayed dormant, CA only) – **A197.05** may be used as a dormant or delayed dormant spray for the control of first generation peach twig borer. Make application with an EPA registered dormant oil; for specific recommendations on the use of oil consult the manufacturer's label. For best

performance, ground application equipment is recommended.
[4]Make foliar applications of **A197.05** as a fruit protection spray to suppress adult earwigs feeding on fruit. **A197.05** will not be effective against adult earwigs that are not actively feeding on fruit. When adult earwig pressure is high, two sequential applications 10 to 14 days apart may be needed for best results.

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Tree Nuts, Group 14-12[*] Including: African nut-tree; almond; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; Cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; dika nut; gingko; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse- chestnut; macadamia nut; mongongo nut; monkey-pot; monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; peach palm nut; pecan; pequi; Pili nut; pine nut; pistachio; Sapucaia nut; tropical almond; walnut, black; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Codling moth[1] Navel orangeworm[2] Peach twig borer[3]	0.075 – 0.11	4.0 – 6.0	5	12 hrs

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications of **A197.05** per crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 18 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.33 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.

Note: Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential to achieve best results. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. Where higher spray volumes are used, apply a higher rate in the specified rate range.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 50 gal/A of water by conventional ground equipment. For best results, apply 100-150 gal/A of water. Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gal/A of water. Applying by air can result in reduced canopy coverage, which may also reduce efficacy. For best results, use an adjuvant to help increase coverage, penetration and thus performance.
[*Not Registered for Use in California]
[1]Codling moth – (Walnut) Make initial application at or before peak egg lay for targeted generation. Depending on level of infestation reapply 14 days later as needed. Use higher rates and ground application equipment to achieve thorough coverage.
[2]Navel orangeworm – For NOW, use at May or hull split timing. If targeting a hull split application, apply at 1-5% hull split. Make a second application approximately 10 – 14 days later. Depending on level of pest infestation, use of higher rates in the labeled rate range and multiple applications may be needed.
[3]Peach twig borer – For spring application to overwintering generation: Make application at late dormant (just prior to bud break) to early bloom. For "May spray" applications to the summer generation: Make applications at peak moth flight (timed at or before peak egg lay). Higher rates in the labeled rate range may be needed for high infestations levels and large, dense foliage trees.

Crops	Insects	A197.05 Rate per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)	REI
		Lbs. AI	Ounces		
Tuberous and Corm Vegetables, Subgroup 1C Including: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Chinese Artichoke, Jerusalem Artichoke, Edible Canna (Queensland arrowroot), Bitter and Sweet Cassava, Chayote (root), Chufa, Dasheen (taro), Ginger, Leren, Potato, Sweet Potato, Tanier (cocoyam), Tumeric, Yam Bean (jicama, manoic pea), and True Yam	Cabbage looper	0.046 – 0.11	2.5 – 6.0	7	12 hrs
	Colorado potato beetle[1] European corn borer[*]	0.065 – 0.11	3.5 – 6.0		
	Potato tuberworm[2]	0.056 – 0.11	3.0 – 6.0		

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications of **A197.05** per acre per crop season.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 oz/A of **A197.05** or 0.45 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 72 oz/A of **A197.05** or 1.35 lb ai/A of indoxacarb-containing products per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between sprays is 5 days.

Note: For POTATO only - **A197.05** may be applied by overhead chemigation. For specific guidance see label section titled **APPLICATION BY CHEMIGATION – CRANBERRY, MINT, POTATOES, SPINACH[3] AND SWEET CORN.**

[*Not Registered for Use in California]

[1]Colorado potato beetle – In situations where Colorado potato beetle populations are known or suspected to be difficult to control with current insect control products, the inclusion of piperonyl butoxide (PBO), a synergist, with **A197.05** may be necessary to achieve optimum control. In these situations, a combination of **A197.05** applied at a rate of 3.5 – 6.0 oz/A combined with 0.25 lb ai/A of PBO may be necessary to achieve the most effective control of Colorado potato beetle larvae.

Apply the low rates on small plants, small insects and light infestations of insects. Use intermediate rates on large insects and heavier infestations of insects. Use the highest specified rate for controlling severe infestations. Apply **A197.05** insecticide as a thorough coverage spray using properly calibrated air or ground spray equipment. Use sufficient water to obtain thorough and uniform coverage. For aerial application, use a minimum of 5 gal/A of water.

[2]Potato tuberworm foliar feeding larvae - **A197.05** is most effective when applied by ground, air or overhead chemigation to vigorously growing plants through tuber bulking prior to the beginning of crop scenescence. For control of potato tuberworm foliar feeding larvae, apply **A197.05** insecticide when tuberworm larvae and/or moth counts reach locally established treatment threshold populations. **A197.05** is absorbed into leaf tissue via translaminar movement and is most effective when applied to vigorously growing plants through tuber bulking (Growth Stage IV) prior to the beginning of crop scenescence (Growth Stage V). Repeat applications of effective insecticides may be needed to keep tuberworm larvae populations as low as possible prior to harvest in order to reduce the risk of tuber damage. Failure to adequately control tuberworm larvae prior to crop scenescence or vine kill increases the risk of tuber damage. To improve control of adults (moths), apply **A197.05** in a tank mix with a pyrethroid insecticide.

Potato tuberworm is a difficult pest to control due to several factors; eggs can be laid deep in the canopy and on the underside of the leaf, and larvae feed inside the leaves prior to moving to the soil to feed on the tubers. An

integrated spray approach is essential. Foliar sprays alone (ground or air) may not provide adequate control of larvae in the mid to lower crop canopy. For best results, apply via chemigation or integrate chemigation applications into the foliar spray program. Ensure thorough coverage by using sufficient spray volumes. For ground applications use at least 10 gal/A of water. For aerial applications, use at least 5 gal/A of water. For best results with foliar sprays, add Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) as a spray adjuvant at 1 gal per 100 gal of spray volume (1% v/v). For chemigation applications, apply in 0.1 to 0.2 acre inch of water and add MSO at 12 to 16 fl oz/A.

DO NOT make more than two sequential applications of **A197.05** for control of potato tuberworm before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action

[3]Use on spinach via overhead sprinkler irrigation is allowed only by the states of Arkansas, Georgia, Missouri, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas unless otherwise permitted in supplemental labeling.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep this product in its tightly closed original container, when not in use. Store in a cool, dry (preferably locked) area that is inaccessible to children and animals, and avoid excessive heat while in storage.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[Bag: Nonrefillable outer bag. **DO NOT** reuse or refill the outer bag. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.]

[Plastic Container: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.]

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE. Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability. **CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of ATTICUS, LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ATTICUS, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label. **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither ATTICUS, LLC the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

[A197.05 is a trademark of Atticus, LLC]

[Avaunt® is a registered trademark of FMC Corporation or an affiliate.]

{LANGUAGE ON LABEL AFFIXED TO CONTAINER}

INDOXACARB	GROUP	22A	INSECTICIDE

A197.05[™]

[*Alternate Brand Name: Armont 30 DG*]

[Contains indoxacarb, the active ingredient used in Avaunt® [eVo Insect Control].]

[Dispersible Granules]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: **(% by weight)**

Indoxacarb*
(S)-methyl 7-chloro-2,5-dihydro-2-[[(methoxycarbonyl)[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]amino]carbonyl]indeno
[1,2-e][1,3,4]oxadiazine-4a(3H)-carboxylate.....30.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....70.0%
TOTAL 100.0%

*Contains 0.3 lb. of Indoxacarb per pound of formulated product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you **DO NOT** understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	• Call a 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 inhaled:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
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.
HOT LINE 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 SafetyCall at **1-844-685-9173** for emergency medical treatment information.	

For Chemical Emergency:
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This pesticide is toxic to mammals, birds, fish and aquatic invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Runoff of this product will be reduced by voiding application when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 24 hours. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid runoff to water bodies or drainage systems. **DO NOT** apply to any impervious surfaces which may contact or lead directly to surface water, storm drains, or urban runoff conveyance systems (gutters). Cover, incorporate, or clean up granules that are spilled.

Pollinator Advisory: This product is highly toxic to bees and other pollinating insects exposed to direct treatment or to residues in/on blooming crops or weeds. **DO NOT** apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are foraging in the treatment area. Protect pollinating insects by following label directions intended to minimize drift and reduce pesticide risk to these organisms.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS: DO NOT mix or allow to come in contact with any oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep this product in its tightly closed original container, when not in use. Store in a cool, dry (preferably locked) area that is inaccessible to children and animals, and avoid excessive heat while in storage.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

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See inside label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

[A197.05 is not manufactured, or distributed by FMC Corporation, seller of Avaunt® [eVo Insect Control].]

{Note to reviewer: If used by the registrant on the final product packaging, the contain statement and corresponding disclaimer will both appear in close proximity on the labe securely attached to the container.}

Manufactured for:
Atticus, LLC
940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200
Cary, NC 27513

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-318
EPA Est. No.: _____
NET CONTENTS: _____