



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

91473-4

Date of Issuance:

12/22/2022

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

AMPLER

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Seipasa S.A.
C/Almudevar No. 2
22240 Tardienta, Spain

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

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA or the Act).

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

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration or registration review of your product when the EPA requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

James Parker, Team Leader
Biochemical Pesticides Branch
Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Date:

12/22/2022

2. Make the following labeling change before you release this product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 91473-4”
3. Submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling for the record before you release this product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to your company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the EPA. If the website is false or misleading, the product will be considered to be misbranded and sale or distribution of the product is unlawful under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR § 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements the 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 EPA 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 Assurance.

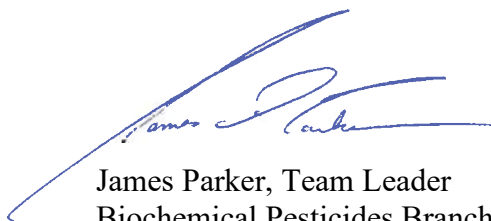
Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these terms. If these terms are not complied with, this registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following acceptable Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF):

- Basic CSF dated 12/01/2022

Any CSFs other than those listed above are superseded.

If you have any questions, please contact Susannah Powell of my team via email at powell.susannah@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



James Parker, Team Leader
Biochemical Pesticides Branch
Biopesticides and Pollution
Prevention Division (7511P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

ACCEPTED
Dec 22, 2022
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 91473-4

AMPLER

MASTER LABEL, containing:
Sublabel A – Agricultural Use
Sublabel B – Turf and Ornamental Use
Sublabel C – Home and Garden Use

Alternate Brand Names: PLENTOR; MAGNOR; KALIMA; SEIAGE

EPA Reg. No. 91473-

Sublabel A: Agricultural Use

AMPLER

GLOBAL BIOPESTICIDE/BROAD SPECTRUM BIOPESTICIDE/INSECTICIDE-MITIIDE-NEMATICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Garlic Oil 5.99%

Azadirachtin0.85%

OTHER INGREDIENTS93.16%

TOTAL 100.00%

WARNING/AVISO

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

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.)

READ ALL THE DIRECTIONS BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 a poison control center or a doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If on skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For medical emergencies, call the poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.	

{Optional statement for use on small container labels} [See [booklet] [pamphlet] [back panel] [side panel] for [Precautionary Statements] [First Aid] ([and] [Directions for Use])]

Net Content:

EPA Reg. No. 91473-

EPA Est. No.

Manufacturer:

Seipasa, S.A.

C/ Almudevar nº 2

22240 Tardienta (Huesca), Spain

www.seipasa.com

{Container Sizes} [4 fl. oz.]; [8 fl. oz.]; [1 pint]; [1 quart]; [1 gal.]; [2.5 gal.]; [3 gal.]; [50 gal.]; [265 gal.]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses). Wash with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before use.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT(PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirts and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate and butyl rubber \geq 14 mils

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

- Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.
- Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with the product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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. For any requirements specific to your State and Tribe, consult the

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 into clean clothing.

State/Tribe agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labelling 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 specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box 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 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry into treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and involves contact with anything that has been treated such as plants, soils, or water, is:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves.
- Shoes plus shocks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

AMPLER is an innovative formulation with excellent performance against pests. AMPLER exerts a potent effect as an insecticide/miticide/nematicide, repellent, odor disguising agent, insect growth regulator, and feeding deterrent.

AMPLER controls target pests on contact or by ingestion. AMPLER acts on pests by way of repellence, deterring feeding, acting as an anti-ovipositor, and interfering with the molting process.

Since AMPLER has various modes of action, it is arduous for targeted pests to develop resistance against it.

AMPLER can be applied alone or in combination and/or rotation with chemical insecticides as a tool for IPM (Integrated Pest Management) in all listed plants.

No garlic flavor on food crops will be notable after AMPLER use.

MIXING

Agitate accurately before using. Add required amount of AMPLER to a clean spray tank with at least one-half of the water to be sprayed. Agitate the mixture and then fill the tank with remaining water and continue agitation. Mixture should be used immediately without any extended period after mixing it with water.

pH: AMPLER should be used in a pH water solution slightly acid (around 5.5 - 7).

COMPATIBILITY

AMPLER has demonstrated compatibility with most used insecticides, miticides, fungicides, and fertilizers. However, an appropriate compatibility test is recommended to be sure before mixing with any other pesticides.

Tank mixes of AMPLER with many adjuvants (wetting agents) and oil-based products have been shown compatible and could improve the performance and coverage of the product. When tank mixing AMPLER with any other product, observe the most restrictive labelling limitations and precautions of all products used in the mixture.

For tank mix of AMPLER with insecticides, miticides, fungicides, adjuvants, or fertilizers, check physical compatibility first,

and then mix the correct proportion of products in a small jar. Using a one-quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to approximately one quart of water with agitation (use the same water source that will go in the tank). Adjust the pH, if necessary, by checking the products label recommendations. Add dry formulations first, then flowable, and then emulsifiable concentrates last. Let the mixture stand for 10 minutes after complete mixing. If the solution remains mixed or can be readily remixed, it is physically compatible, and the same procedure should be followed to add more products to the spray tank. The mixture should not be used if signs of incompatibility emerge. Once compatibility has been verified, test tank mix combinations on a representative sample of plants, to assess the appearance of phytotoxicity symptoms.

Due to the wide variation in climatic conditions, cultural practices and other factors, the user assumes full responsibility for any crop damage or other liability resulting from the use of AMPLER in a tank mix combination

PHYTOTOXICITY

AMPLER phytotoxicity assessments were conducted on a wide range of crops and ornamentals. However, since testing on all varieties of all crops and ornamentals is not feasible, before treating the whole area, a phytotoxicity test in a small part of the area to be treated is recommended. Since testing all possible combinations or sequences of pesticide sprays, including other fertilizers, surfactants, adjuvants, and other pesticides, is not feasible, the user should evaluate phytotoxicity of spray mixtures before any mixing and use.

AMPLER should be used in spray equipment previously cleaned before its application.

To avoid any undesirable phytotoxicity and/or reduction of effectiveness on target pests, do not mix AMPLER with Captan, Bordeaux mixtures, oxidizing agents such as bleach or highly alkaline or highly acid products.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Read all the directions before using this product. Apply AMPLER directly to any food or non-food crop growing in fields and greenhouses up to and including the day of harvest, at a common rate of 2-2.5 pints per acre.

AMPLER acts by contact or ingestion; therefore, it must be sprayed uniformly and cover plants completely. Spray volume can be adjusted if needed.

It is advisable to start the first application when pests are expected or when pests first appear. Repeat applications as required to maintain effective control (5 days as a minimum interval application).

Pay special attention under moderate to severe pest pressure, or when environmental conditions and plant stage or plant canopy density are conducive to a rapid reproduction rate of pests. Use higher label rates, apply more frequently and rotate AMPLER with other pesticides for improved performance, at a maximum rate of 3.5 pints per acre.

Refer to the "Crop Uses" section for a complete list of crops. For foliar application, apply AMPLER in an appropriate spray volume, with adequate spray pressure and using suitable application equipment, to ensure complete and thorough coverage of all plant surfaces, including both the top and bottom of leaves.

AMPLER has been found to be compatible when used in conjunction with most beneficial insects. Conduct a small trial to assure compatibility before using on a large scale.

Apply AMPLER in early to mid-morning or late afternoon.

Do not apply to wilted or otherwise stressed plants, or to newly sensitive transplanted material prior to root establishment.

Do not apply to known spray sensitive plants without testing.

AMPLER is suitable for greenhouse and outdoor uses.

RATE CHART

	<i>Minimum rate</i>	<i>Common rate</i>	<i>High pressure</i>
AMPLER	1.5 pint per acre	2-2.5 pints per acre	3.5 pints per acre
	24 fl. oz. per acre	32-40 fl. oz. per acre	56 fl. oz. per acre
Frequency	5 - 7 days	5 - 10 days	5 - 7 days

Use lower rates for light to moderate pest invasion pressure and higher rates for high infestations.

Repeat application if measurable rain occurs within two to three hours of spraying.

The maximum application rate is 20 grams of the azadirachtin active ingredient per acre according to the tolerance exemption (40 CFR 180.1119).

GROUND APPLICATIONS: AMPLER can be applied in most used ground application equipment, such as tractor-mounted boom, air-blast high clearance, hose-end, backpack, and other pressurized sprayers, hose-end or hand-help sprayers, foggers or mist blowers, water wheel and other drench applicators, and shank or other soil injection methods. Follow the recommendations of the equipment manufacturer.

To achieve better results coverage typically requires a minimum of 30 gallons of total spray volume per acre. Higher volumes will be needed for larger perennial crops.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS: AMPLER can be applied by fixed or rotary winged aircraft at a minimum of 3 - 5 gallons per acre (depending on the crop) of total spray volume gallons per acre. Standard precautions should be taken to minimize spray drift.

DRENCH APPLICATIONS: AMPLER can be applied by soil drench for control larvae and other immature stages of soil borne insect pests such as, but not limited, to larvae of leaf miners, root aphids, shore flies, cutworms, beetle grubs, fungus gnats/mushroom flies, and nematodes.

Use the rate of 32-48 fl. oz. of AMPLER per 100 gallons of water with adequate water volume to thoroughly wet the root zone. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil, but do not cause significant surface runoff or excessive drip from plots. Make applications at 7–10-day intervals until pest pressure subsides.

CHEMIGATION: AMPLER can be applied through drip (trickle) and sprinkler (including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side [wheel] row, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move), flood, furrow, or border irrigation equipment. For detailed instructions, refer to the section entitled “Chemigation Instructions”.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL: 0 days

REI (restricted entry interval): 4 hours.

TARGETED PESTS: Use AMPLER in a foliar spray to control, suppress or repel soft bodied pests, piercing and sucking pests, mites, and nematodes such as:

Pest	Examples
Aphids	Cotton aphid, green peach aphid among others
Armyworms, tuber worms, caterpillars and loopers	Cabbage looper, tent caterpillar, fruit worms, alfalfa caterpillar, caterpillar larvae among others, tomato pin worm, peach twig worm, dark sword-grass among others
Beetles	Japanese beetles, carpet beetles, among others
Borers	Peach twig borer, Coffee borer beetle
Chinch bugs	
Flies	walnut husk fly, fungus gnats, <i>Delia radicum</i> , and others fruit flies

Grasshoppers	
Leafhoppers	Aster leafhopper, Grape leafhopper, Potato leafhopper and Variegated leafhopper
Mealybugs	Citrus mealybug, grape mealybug, pineapple mealybug
Mites	Two spotted spider mites, Red tomato spider-mite, The southern red mite, European red mite, Willamette spider mite, Broad mite, Citrus rust mite, silver mite, tomato russet mite, false spider mite, panicle rice mite among others
Moth	Codling moth, grape berry moth among others
Nematodes	
Plant bugs	Squash bug, apple maggots, lygus bugs, blueberry maggot, leafrollers
Psyllids	Asian citrus, Pear psylla, Potato Psylla, Tomato psyllid
Scales	California red scale, San Jose scale, and other scales
Thrips	Citrus thrips, Flower thrips, Melon thrips, Wester flower thrips, black tea thrips, bean thrips
Weevils	
Whiteflies	Citrus whiteflies, Greenhouse whitefly, tobacco whitefly among others

CROPS USES:

Stone fruits

Apricot, Sweet cherry, Tart cherry, Peach, Plum, Japanese apricot, Capulin, Black cherry, Nanking cherry, Chinese jujube, Nectarine, American plum, Beach plum, Canada plum, Cherry plum, Chickasaw plum, Damson plum, Japanese plum, Klamath plum, Plumcot, Prune plum, Sloe, and any cultivar and/or hybrids of these.

Pome fruits

Apples, Pears, Azarole, Crabapples, Loquat, Quinces, Mayhaw, Medlar, Asian pear, Chinese quince, Japanese quince, Tejocote and any cultivar and/or hybrids of these.

Citrus fruits

Sweet orange, Tangerine, Lemon, Sweet lime, Grapefruit, Australian desert lime, Australian finger, lime, Australian round lime, Brown River finger lime, Calamondin, Citron, Citrus hybrids, Japanese summer grapefruit, Kumquat, Mediterranean mandarin, Mount White lime, New Guinea wild lime, Sour orange, Pummelo, Russell River lime, Satsuma mandarin, Tachibana orange, Tahiti lime, Tangelo, Tangor, Trifoliolate orange, Uniq fruit and any cultivar and/or hybrids of these.

Tree nuts

Almonds, Pecans, African nut-tree, Beechnut, Brazil nut, Brazilian pine, Bunya, Bur oak, Butternut, Cajou nut, Candlenut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Coconut, Coquito nut, Dika nut, Ginko, Guiana chestnut, Hazelnut, Heartnut, Hickory nut, Japanese horse-chestnut, Macadamia nut, Mongongo nut, Monkey-pot, Monkey puzzle nut, Pachira nut, Peach palm nut, Pequi, Pili nut, Pine nut, Pistachio, Sapucaia nut, Tropical almond, Black walnut, English walnut, Yellowhorn and any cultivar and/or hybrids of these.

Leafy vegetables

Head lettuce, Leaf lettuce, Spinach, Mustard greens, Chinese amaranth, Leafy amaranth, Arugula, Indian aster, Blackjack, Abyssinian cabbage, Seakale cabbage, Cat's whiskers, Cham-chwi, Cham- na-mul, Chervil, Chipilin, Garland chrysanthemum, Cilantro, Collards, Corn salada, Cosmos, Garden cress, Upland cress, Dandelion leaves, Dang-gwi leaves, illweed, Dock, Dol-nam-mul, Ebolo, Endive, Escarole, Fameflower, Feather cockscomb, Good King Henry, Hanover salad, Huazontle, Jute leaves, Bitter lettuce, Maca, Orach, Parsley, Buckthorn plantain, English primrose, Garden purslane, Winter purslane, Radicchio, Radish leaves, Wild rocket, Shepherd's purse, Malabar spinach, New Zealand spinach, Tanier spinach, Swiss chard, Turnip greens, Chinese violet leaves, Watercress and any cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Stalk, stem, and leaf petiole vegetables

Asparagus, Celery, Agave, Aloe vera, Bamboo shoots, Cardoon, Chinese celery, Celtuce, Florence fennel, Edible fern, Fuki, Sea kale, Palm hearts, Prickly pear pads, Texas prickly pear pads, Rhubarb, Udo, Zuiki, and any cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Fruiting vegetables

Tomato, Bell pepper, Eggplant, African eggplant, Bush tomato, Cocona, Currant tomato, Garden huckleberry, Goji berry, Groundcherry, Martynia, Naranjilla, Pea eggplant, Pepino, Nonbell pepper (*Capsicum chinense* Jacq., *C. annuum* L. var. *annuum*, *C. frutescens* L., *C. baccatum* L., *C. pubescens* Ruiz & Pav., *Capsicum* spp), Roselle, Scarlet eggplant, Sunberry, Tomatillo, Tree tomato and any cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Cucurbit vegetables

Cucumber, Muskmelon, Summer squash, Chayote, Chinese waxgourd, Citron melon, Gherkin, Edible gourd, *Momordica* spp., Pumpkin, Winter squash, Watermelon, and any cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Brassica leaf vegetables

Broccoli, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Mustard greens, Chinese broccoli, Raab broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Chinese cabbage, Chinese mustard cabbage, Cavalo broccoli, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard spinach, Rape greens and any cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Bulb vegetables

Garlic, Leek, Onion, Green onion, Shallot bulb and leaves, Chive, Chinese chive, Daylily bulb, *Elegans* hosta, *Fritillaria* bulb and leaves, Great headed garlic, Serpent garlic, Kirrat, Lady's leek, Wild leek, Lily bulb, Beltsville bunching onion, Chinese onion, Fresh onion, Macrostem onion, Pearl onion, Potato onion, Tree onion tops, Welsh onion tops and any cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Root and Tuber vegetables

Carrot, potato, radish, sugar beet, Arracacha, Arrowroot, Chinese artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke, Garden beet, Sugar beet, Edible burdock, Edible canna, Bitter cassava, Sweet cassava, Celeriac, Chayote root, Turnip-rooted chervil, Chicory, Chufa, Dasheen, Ginger, Ginseng, Horseradish, Leren, Turnip-rooted parsley, Parsnip, Potato, Oriental radish, Rutabaga, Salsify, Black salsify, Spanish salsify, Skirret, Sweet potato, Tarnier, Turmeric, Turnip, Yam bean, Ture yam and any cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Small fruits, berries, and grapes

Blackberry, Highbush blueberry, Elderberry, Mulberry, Grape, Fuzzy kiwifruit, Strawberry, Amur, river grape, Aronia berry, Bayberry, Bearberry, Bilberry, Lowbush blueberry, Buffalo currant, Buffaloberry, Che, Chilean guava, Chokecherry, Cloudberry, Cranberry, Currant (blanck and red), European barberry, Gooseberry, Highbush cranberry, Edible honeysuckle, Huckleberry, Jostaberry, Juneberry, Hardy kiwifruit, Ligonberry, Maypop, Mountain pepper berries, Muntries, Native currant, Partridgeberry, Phalsa, Pincherry, Raspberry (black and red), Riberry, Salal, Schisandra berry, Sea buckthorn, Serviceberry, Wild raspberry and any cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Legume vegetables

Bean (*Lupinus* spp., *Phaseolus* spp. and *Vigna* spp.), Broad beans, Chickpea, Guar, Jackbean, Lablab bean, Lentil, Peas (dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea), Pigeon pea, Soybean, Sword bean.

Cereal grains

Fresh sweet corn, Dried field corn, Rice, Sorghum, Wheat, Barley, Buckwheat, Pearl millet, Proso millet, Oats, Popcorn, Rye, Teosinte, Wild rice.

Feed and forage crops

Alfalfa, Clover, *Lespedeza*, Trefoli, Vetch (all types), and any grass grown for hay, forage, or animal feed.

Herbs and spices

Basil (fresh and dried), Black pepper, Chive, Celery seed, Dill seed, Allspice, Angelica, Anise, Star anise, Annatto, Balm, Borage, Burnet, Camomile, Caper buds, Caraway, Black caraway, Cardamom, Cassia bark, Cassia buds, Catnip, Chervil, Chive, Chinese chive, Cinnamon, Clary, Clove buds, Coriander (leaf and seed), Costmary, Culantro (leaf and seed), Cumin, Curry leaf, Dill, Fennel, Florence fennel seed, Fenugreek, Grains of paradise, Horehound, Hyssop, Juniper berry, Lavender, Lemongrass, Lovage (leaf and seed), Mace, Marigold, Marjoram, Mustard seed, Nasturtium, Nutmeg, Parsley (dried), Pennyroyal, White pepper, Poppy seed, Rosemary, Rue, Saffron, Safe, Summer and Winter savory, Sweet bay, Tansy, Tarragon, Thyme, Vanilla, Wintergreen, Woodruff, Wormwood.

Tropical and subtropical fruits, edible peel

Date, Fig, Guava, Olive, Açai, Acerola, Achachairú, African plum, Agritos, Almondette, Ambarella, Apak palm, Appleberry, Arazá, Arbutus Berry, Babaco, Bacaba palm, Bacaba-de-leque, Red Bayberry, Bignay, Bilimbi, Borojó, Breadnut, Cabeluda, Cajou fruit, Cambucá, Carandas-plum, Carob, Cashew apple, Ceylon iron wood, Ceylon olive, Cherry-of-the-Rio-Grande, Chinese Olive (Black and White), Chirauli-nut, Ciruela Verde, Cocoplum, Davidson's plum, Desert-date, Doum palm coconut, False sandalwood, Deijoa, Fragrant manjack, Abyssinian Gooseberry, Ceylon Gooseberry, Indian Gooseberry, Otaheite Gooseberry, Governor's plum, Grumichama, Guabiroba, Guava berry, Brazilian Guava, Cattley Guava, Costa Rican Guava, Para Guava, Purple Strawberry Guava, Strawberry Guava, Yellow Strawberry Guava, Guayabillo, Illawarra plum, Imbé, Imbu, Indian-plum, Jaboticaba, Jamaica-cherry, Jambolan, Jelly Palm, Indian Jujube, Kaffir-plum, Kakadu plum, Kapundung, Karanda, Kwai muk, Lemon aspen, Mangaba, Marian plum, Malayan Mombin, Mombin (purple and yellow), Monkeyfruit, Monos plum, Mountain cherry, Nance, Natal plum, Noni, Mountain papaya, Patauí, Peach palm fruit, Black Persimmon, Japanese Persimmon, Pitomba, Plum-of-Martinique, Pomerac, Rambai, Rose apple, Rukam, Rumberry, Sea grape, Sentul, Sete-capotes, Silver aspen, Starfruit, Surinam cherry, Tamarind, Uvalha, Water apple, Water pear, Water berry, Wax jambu, and any other cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Tropical and subtropical fruits, inedible peel

Atemoya, Sugar apple, Avocado, Banana, Pomegranate, Dragon fruit, Lychee, Passionfruit, Pineapple, Prickly pear fruit, Abiu, Aisen, Akee apple, Guatemalan Avocado, Mexican Avocado, West Indian Avocado, Bacury, Bael Fruit, Dwarf Banana, Binjai, Biriba, Breadfruit, Burmese grape, Canistel, Cat's-eyes, Champedak, Cherimoya, Cupuacú, Custard apple, Durian, Elephant-apple, Etambe, Granadilla, Giant Granadilla, Ilima, Ingá, Jackfruit, Jatobá, Karuka, Kei apple, Langsat, Lanjut, Longan, Lucuma, Lychee, Mabolo, Madras-thorn, Mammy-apple, Manduro, Mango, Horse Mango, Saipan Mango, Mangosteen, Marang, Marmaladebox, Matisia, Mesquite, Mongongo fruit, Monkey-Bread-Tree, Monstera, Nicobar-breadfruit, Paho, Pandanus, Papaya, Winged-stem passionflower, Banana Passionfruit, Purple Passionfruit, Yellow Passionfruit, Pawpaw (common and small-flower), Pelipisan, Pequi, American Persimmon, Pitahaya, Pitaya, Pitaya (amarilla, roja and yellow), Plantain, Poshte, Texas Prickly Pear fruit, Pulasan, Quandong, Rambutan, Saguaro, Sapodilla, Sapote (Black, green, mamey and white), Sataw, Satinleaf, Screw-pine, Sierra-Leone- Tamarind, Soncoya, Soursop, Spanish lime, Star apple, Sun sapote, Tamarind-of-the-Indies, Velvet tamarind, Wampi, White star apple, Wild loquat and any other cultivars and/or hybrids of these

Other crops

Globe artichoke, Hops, Peanut, Water chestnut, Cotton, Sugarcane, Tea, Coffee, Cacao, Mushroom, Sunflower, Tobacco.

Note to User: Unintentional consequences such crop injury may result due to environmental or growing conditions, manner of use or application. Because plant tolerance to pesticides varies as conditions vary, treat a few plants under conditions not expected to be encountered and observe for plant damage prior to full-scale application to large number of plants.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Store product in the original container. Store away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Protect pesticide containers from extreme heat and cold.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

{For plastic containers less than or equal to 5 gallons, use the following text} [Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.]

{For plastic container greater than 5 gallons, use the following text} [Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remain contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.]

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product only through drip (trickle), sprinkler (solid set, lateral move, end tow, sideroll, center pivot, or hand move), (basin), furrow, or border irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

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, discharge the water from the public water system 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 twicethe inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.

The pesticide injection pipeline must 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.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

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.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

DRIP TRICKLE CHEMIGATION:

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 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 (i.e., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate tank-mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil but that do not cause significant runoff or excessive drip from pots. Application should be continuous in sufficient water to apply the application rate evenly to the entire treated area.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION:

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 also 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 (i.e., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with

water, fertilizer, or other appropriate tank-mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply when soils are moderately moist. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the foliage and/or soil but that do not cause significant runoff or excessive drip from pots. Application should be continuous in sufficient water to apply the application rate evenly to the entire treated area.

8. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

FLOOD (BASIN), FURROW AND BORDER CHEMIGATION:

1. Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential of water source contamination from the backflow if water flow stops.
2. Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
 - a. 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.
 - b. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
 - c. 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.
 - d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
 - e. 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.
 - f. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (i.e., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
3. Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate tank-mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil but that do not cause significant runoff. Application should be continuous in sufficient water to apply the application rate evenly to the entire treated area.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following conditions and Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

SEIPASA S.A. warrants that this product conforms to its description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions for use. Buyers and users of this product assume the risk of any use contrary to such directions. Timing and method of application, weather, watering practices, nature of soil, the disease problem, condition of the crop, and incompatibility with other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Seller's liability for any breach of warranty shall not exceed the purchase price of the material as to which a claim is made. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyers and users of this product are responsible for all loss or damage from use or handling of this product which results from conditions beyond the control of Seller, or without the fault or negligence of the Seller, or from failure to follow the label.

Sublabel B: Turf and Ornamentals Use

AMPLER

GLOBAL BIOPESTICIDE / BROAD SPECTRUM BIOPESTICIDE /INSECTICIDE-MITICIDE-NEMATICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Garlic Oil	5.99%
Azadirachtin	0.85%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	<u>93.16%</u>
TOTAL	100.00%

WARNING/AVISO

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

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.)

READ ALL THE DIRECTIONS BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 a poison control center or a doctor.• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If on skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For medical emergencies, call the poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.	

{Optional statement for use on small container labels} [See [booklet] [pamphlet] [back panel] [side panel] for [Precautionary Statements] [First Aid] [and] [Directions for Use]]

Net Content:

EPA Reg. No. 91473-

EPA Est. No.

Manufacturer:

Seipasa, S.A.

C/ Almudevar nº 2

22240 Tardienta (Huesca), Spain

www.seipasa.com

{Container Sizes} [4 fl. oz.]; [8 fl. oz.]; [1 pint]; [1 quart]; [1 gal.]; [2.5 gal.]; [3 gal.]; [50 gal.]; [265 gal.]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses). Wash with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before use.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT(PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirts and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate and butyl rubber \geq 14 mils
-

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

- Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.
- Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with the product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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. For any requirements specific to your State and Tribe, consult the

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 into clean clothing.

State/Tribe agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labelling 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 specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box 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 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry into treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and involves contact with anything that has been treated such as plants, soils, or water, is:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof glove
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

AMPLER is an innovative formulation with a excellent performance against pests. AMPLER exerts a potent effect as an insecticide/miticide/nematicide, repellent, odor-disguising agent, insect growth regulator, and feeding deterrent.

AMPLER controls target pests on contact or by ingestion. AMPLER acts on pests by way of repellence, deterring feeding, acting as an anti-ovipositor, and interfering with the molting process.

Since AMPLER has various modes of action, it is arduous for targeted pests to develop resistance against it.

AMPLER can be applied alone or in combination and/or rotation with chemical insecticides as a tool for IPM (Integrated Pest Management) in all listed plants.

No garlic flavor on food crops will be notable after AMPLER use.

MIXING

Agitate accurately before using. Add required amount of AMPLER to a clean spray tank with at least one-half of the water to be sprayed. Agitate the mixture and then fill the tank with remaining water and continue agitation. Mixture should be used immediately without any extended period after mixing it with water.

pH: AMPLER should be used in a pH water solution slightly acid (around 5.5 - 7).

COMPATIBILITY

AMPLER has demonstrated compatibility with most used insecticides, miticides, fungicides, and fertilizers. However, an appropriate compatibility test is recommended to be sure before any mixing with other pesticides.

The tank mix of AMPLER with many adjuvants (wetting agents) and oil-based products has been shown compatible and could improve the performance and coverage of the product. When tank mixing AMPLER with any other product, observe the most restrictive labelling limitations and precautions of all products used in the mixture.

For tank mix of AMPLER with insecticides, miticides, fungicides, adjuvants, or fertilizers, check physical compatibility first, and then mix the correct proportion of products in a small jar. Using a one-quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to approximately one quart of water with agitation (use the same water source that will go in the tank). Adjust the pH, if necessary, by checking the products label recommendations. Add dry formulations first, then flowable, and then emulsifiable concentrates last. Let the mixture stand for 10 minutes after complete mixing. If the solution remains mixed or can be readily remixed, it is physically compatible, and the same procedure should be followed to add more products to the spray tank. The mixture should not be used if signs of incompatibility emerge. Once compatibility has been verified, test tank mix combinations on a representative sample of plants, to assess the appearance of phytotoxicity symptoms.

Due to the wide variation in climatic conditions, cultural practices and other factors, the user assumes full responsibility for any crop damage or other liability resulting from the use of AMPLER in a tank mix combination.

PHYTOTOXICITY

AMPLER phytotoxicity assessments were conducted on a wide range of crops and ornamentals. However, since testing on all varieties of all crops and ornamentals is not feasible, before treating the whole area, a phytotoxicity test in a small part of the area to be treated is recommended. Since testing all possible combinations or sequences of pesticide sprays, including other fertilizers, surfactants, adjuvants, and other pesticides, is not feasible, the user should evaluate phytotoxicity of spray mixtures before any mixing and use.

AMPLER should be used in spray equipment previously cleaned before its application.

To avoid any undesirable phytotoxicity and/or reduction of effectiveness on target pests, do not mix AMPLER with Captan, Bordeaux mixtures, oxidizing agents such as bleach or highly alkaline or highly acid products.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Read all the directions before using this product. AMPLER can be used on turf the listed ornamental (check the section entitled "Crops uses") in the following situations: greenhouses and other covered structures (including lath and shade), interiorscapes, turf, nurseries, landscapes, indoors, and outdoors. Plants may be potted, grown in soil or soilless mixtures, or grown hydroponically. Apply AMPLER at a common rate of 2-2.5 pints per acre.

AMPLER acts by contact or ingestion; therefore, it must be sprayed uniformly and cover the plants completely. Spray volume can be adjusted if needed.

It is advisable to start the first application when pests are expected or when pests first appear. Repeat applications as required to maintain effective control (5 days as a minimum interval application).

Pay special attention under moderate to severe pest pressure, or when environmental conditions and plant stage or plant canopy density are conducive to a rapid reproduction rate of pests. Use higher label rates, apply more frequently and rotate AMPLER with other pesticides for improved performance, at a maximum rate of 3.5 pints per acre.

Refer to the "Crop Uses" section for a complete list of crops. For foliar application, apply AMPLER in an appropriate spray volume, with adequate spray pressure and using suitable application equipment, to ensure complete and thorough coverage of all plant surfaces including both the top and bottom of leaves.

AMPLER has been found to be compatible when used in conjunction with most beneficial insects. Conduct a small trial to assure compatibility before using on a large scale.

Apply in early to mid-morning or late afternoon.

Do not apply to wilted or otherwise stressed plants, or to newly sensitive transplanted material prior to root establishment. Do not apply to known spray sensitive plants without testing.

RATE CHART

	<i>Minimum rate</i>	<i>Common rate</i>	<i>High pressure</i>
AMPLER	1.5 pint per acre	2-2.5 pints per acre	3.5 pints per acre
	24 fl. oz. per acre	32-40 fl. oz. per acre	56 fl. oz. per acre
Frequency	5 - 7 days	5 - 10 days	5 - 7 days

Use lower rates for light to moderate pest invasion pressure and higher rates for high infestations.

Repeat application if measurable rain occurs within two to three hours of spraying.

The maximum application rate is 20 grams of the azadirachtin active ingredients per acre according to the tolerance exemption (40 CFR 180.1119).

GROUND APPLICATIONS: AMPLER can be applied in most used ground application equipment, such as tractor-mounted boom, air-blast high clearance, hose-end, backpack, and other pressurized sprayers, hose-end or hand-help sprayers, foggers or mist blowers, water wheel and other drench applicators, and shank or other soil injection methods. Follow the recommendations of the equipment manufacturer.

To achieve better results coverage typically requires a minimum of 30 gallons of total spray volume per acre. Higher volumes will be required for larger perennial crops.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS: AMPLER can be applied by fixed or rotary winged aircraft in a minimum of 3 - 5 gallons per acre (depending on the crop) of total spray volume gallons per acre. Standard precautions should be taken to minimize spray drift.

DRENCH APPLICATIONS: AMPLER can be applied by soil drench for control larvae and other immature stages of soil borne insect pests such as but not limited to larvae of leaf miners, root aphids, shore flies, cutworms, beetle grubs, fungus gnats/mushroom flies, and nematodes.

Use the rate of 32-48 fl. oz. of AMPLER per 100 gallons of water with adequate water volume to thoroughly the root zone. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil, but do not cause significant surface runoff or excessive drip from plots. Make applications at 7–10-day interval until pest pressure subsides.

CHEMIGATION: AMPLER can be applied through drip (trickle) and sprinkler (including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side [wheel] row, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move), flood, furrow, or border irrigation equipment. For detailed instructions refer to the section entitled “Chemigation Instructions”.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL: 0 days

REI (restricted entry interval): 4 hours.

TARGETED PESTS: Use AMPLER in a foliar spray to control, suppress or repel soft bodied pests, piercing and sucking pests, mites, and nematodes such as:

Pest	Examples
Aphids	Cotton aphid, green peach aphid among others
Armyworms, tuber worms, caterpillars and loopers	Cabbage looper, tent caterpillar, fruit worms, alfalfa caterpillar, caterpillar larvae among others, tomato pin worm, peach twig worm, dark sword-grass among others
Beetles	Japanese beetles, carpet beetles, among others
Borers	Peach twig borer, Coffee borer beetle

Chinch bugs	
Flies	walnut husk fly, fungus gnats, <i>Delia radicum</i> , and others fruit flies
Grasshoppers	
Leafhoppers	Aster leafhopper, Grape leafhopper, Potato leafhopper and Variegated leafhopper
Mealybugs	Citrus mealybug, grape mealybug, pineapple mealybug
Mites	Two spotted spider mites, Red tomato spider-mite, The southern red mite, European red mite, Willamette spider mite, Broad mite, Citrus rust mite, silver mite, tomato russet mite, false spider mite, panicle rice mite among others
Moth	Codling moth, grape berry moth among others
Nematodes	
Plant bugs	Squash bug, apple maggots, lygus bugs, blueberry maggot, leafrollers
Psyllids	Asian citrus, Pear psylla, Potato Psylla, Tomato psyllid
Scales	California red scale, san Jose scale, and other scales
Thrips	Citrus thrips, Flower thrips, Melon thrips, Wester flower thrips, black tea thrips, bean thrips
Weevils	
Whiteflies	Citrus whiteflies, Greenhouse whitefly, tobacco whitefly among others

CROPS USES:

Ornamental trees and shrubs

Andromeda, arborvitae, ash, Austrian pine, azalea, beech, birch, birdsnest spruce, blue spruce, bougainvillea, boxwood, butternut, cedar, charmaecyparis, cherry, cotoneaster, crabapple, cyprus, dogwood, Douglas fir, elm, euonymus, firethorn, forsythia, hackberry, hawthorn, hemlock, hickory, holly, honey locust, horse chestnut, juniper, larch, laurel, lilac, linden, London planetree, magnolia, mandevilla, maple, mimosa, mountain ash, myrtle, oak, pachysandra, peach, photinia, pine, planetree, poplar, privet, purpleleaf wintercreeper, quince, sage, spruce, sycamore, white cedar, white pine, yew.

Ornamental plants and flowers

Actinopterus, African violets*, ageratum, aglaonema, Algerian ivy, allamanda, alocasia, amaranthus, anthurium, aphelandra, arborvitae, Artemisia, aster, aucuba ilex, azalea, baby's breath, begonia, Boston fern, bougainvillea, boxwood, brachycome, cacti, calabrese, caladium, calathea, calendula, calla, camellia, carnation, ceanothus, chrysanthemum, cineraria, coleus, columbine, cotoneaster, cyclamen, daffodil, dahlia, daisy, daylily, delphinium, dianthus, dieffenbachia, dogwood, dusty miller, Easter lily, English ivy, euphorbia, fern, ficus, foliage plants, foxglove, freesia, fuschia, gaillardia, gardenia, geranium, gerbera, gladiola, gloxinia, gypsophilla, hедера, hibiscus, hyacinth, hydrangea, ilex, impatiens, iris, ivy, jasmine, lilac, lily, maidenhair fern, mandevilla, marigold, narcissus, nasturtium, orchid*, pansy, pelargonium, peony, peperomia, petunia, philodendron, phlox, photinia, pinks, pittosporum, poinsettia*, pothos, portulaca, primrose, pyracantha, rhododendron, rose*, rosemary, rubber plant, salvia, schefflera, sedum, sempervivum, snapdragon, spathiphyllum, stock, syngonium, tulip, verbena, vinca, wandering jew, yucca, zinnia.

Turfgrass

Annual bluegrass, Annual ryegrass, Bentgrass, Bermuda grass, Centipede grass, Fescue, Perennial ryegrass, St. Augustine grass, Seashore paspalum, Wheatgrass, Zoysia grass.

Note to User: Unintentional consequences such crop injury may result due to environmental or growing conditions, manner of use or application. Because plant tolerance to pesticides varies as conditions vary, treat a few plants under conditions not expected to be encountered and observe for plant damage prior to full-scale application to large number of plants.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Store product in the original container. Store away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Protect pesticide containers from extreme heat and cold.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

{For plastic containers less than or equal to 5 gallons, use the following text:} [Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.]

{For plastic containers greater than 5 gallons, use the following text:} [Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.]

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply this product only through drip (trickle), sprinkler (solid set, lateral move, end tow, sideroll, center pivot, or hand move), (basin), furrow, or border irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

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, discharge the water from the public water system 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.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.

The pesticide injection pipeline must 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.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

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.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

DRIP TRICKLE CHEMIGATION:

8. 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.
9. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
10. 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.
11. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
12. 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.
13. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (i.e., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
14. Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate tank-mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil but that do not cause significant runoff or excessive drip from pots. Application should be continuous in sufficient water to apply the application rate evenly to the entire treated area.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION:

9. 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.
10. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
11. 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.
12. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
13. 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.
14. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (i.e., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
15. Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with

water, fertilizer, or other appropriate tank-mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply when soils are moderately moist. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the foliage and/or soil but that do not cause significant runoff or excessive drip from pots. Application should be continuous in sufficient water to apply the application rate evenly to the entire treated area.

16. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

FLOOD (BASIN), FURROW AND BORDER CHEMIGATION:

4. Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential of water source contamination from the backflow if water flow stops.
5. Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
 - a. 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.
 - b. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
 - c. 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.
 - d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
 - e. 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.
 - f. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (i.e., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
6. Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate tank-mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil but that do not cause significant runoff. Application should be continuous in sufficient water to apply the application rate evenly to the entire treated area.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following conditions and Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

SEIPASA S.A. warrants that this product conforms to its description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions for use. Buyers and users of this product assume the risk of any use contrary to such directions. Timing and method of application, weather, watering practices, nature of soil, the disease problem, condition of the crop, and incompatibility with other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Seller's liability for any breach of warranty shall not exceed the purchase price of the material as to which a claim is made. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyers and users of this product are responsible for all loss or damage from use or handling of this product which results from conditions beyond the control of Seller, or without the fault or negligence of the Seller, or from failure to follow the label.

Sublabel C: Home and Garden Use

AMPLER

GLOBAL BIOPESTICIDE / BROAD SPECTRUM BIOPESTICIDE /INSECTICIDE-MITICIDE-NEMATICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

Garlic Oil 5.99%

Azadirachtin 0.85%

OTHER INGREDIENTS 93.16%

TOTAL100.00%

WARNING

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ ALL THE DIRECTIONS BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 a poison control center or a doctor.• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If on skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For medical emergencies, call the poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.	

{Optional statement for use on small container labels} [See [booklet] [pamphlet] [back panel] [side panel] for [Precautionary Statements] [First Aid] [and] [Directions for Use]]

Net Content:

EPA Reg. No. 91473-

EPA Est. No.

Manufacturer:

Seipasa, S.A.

C/ Almudevar nº 2

22240 Tardienta (Huesca), Spain

www.seipasa.com

{Container Sizes} [4 fl. oz.]; [8 fl. oz.]; [1 pint]; [1 quart]; [1 gal.]; [2.5 gal.]; 3 gal.; [50 gal.]; [265 gal.]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses). Wash with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before use.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

HOW IT WORKS

AMPLER is an innovative formulation with excellent performance against pests. AMPLER exerts an effect as an insecticide/miticide/nematicide, repellent, odor disguising agent, insect growth regulator, and feeding deterrent.

AMPLER controls target pests on contact or by ingestion. AMPLER acts on pests by way of repellence, deterring feeding, acting as an anti-ovipositor, and interfering with the molting process.

Since AMPLER has various modes of action, it is arduous for targeted pests to develop resistance against it.

HOW TO APPLY

RATE: Mix 2-4 teaspoons of AMPLER per gallon of water.

Use lower rates for light to moderate pest invasion pressure and higher rates for high infestations.

When pest pressure is intense or plant canopy is dense, use high rate and increase spray frequency. Repeat application if measurable rain occurs within two to three hours of spraying.

Apply AMPLER to the point of saturation of the treated foliage. Complete coverage and wetting are required. The amount of spray solution to apply will vary depending on the type of crop. Apply in an appropriate water volume to achieve outright coverage. Start the application when the first signs of insects, mites, and nematodes emerge or are expected. Repeat applications as required to maintain effective control at 7- to 14-day intervals. Reduce the application interval for severe infestations (5 days as a minimum interval application).

MIXING: Dilute AMPLER with water and apply in pressurized hand-held sprayers, spray trigger bottles or hose-end sprayers. Partially fill the spray tank with clean water. Add the specified amount of AMPLER to the tank. Finish filling the tank to the desired volume to obtain the proper spray concentration. Agitate the spray tank and use spray mixture immediately. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods.

COMPATIBILITY

AMPLER has demonstrated compatibility with most used insecticides, miticides, fungicides, and fertilizers. However, an appropriate compatibility test is recommended to be sure before mixing with any other pesticides.

The tank mix of AMPLER with many adjuvants (wetting agents) and oil-based products has been shown compatible and could improve the performance and coverage of the product. When tank mixing AMPLER with any other product, observe the most restrictive labelling limitations and precautions of all products used in the mixture.

For tank mix of AMPLER with insecticides, miticides, fungicides, adjuvants, or fertilizers, check physical compatibility first, and then mix the correct proportion of products in a small jar. Using a one-quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to approximately one quart of water with agitation (use the same water source that will go in the tank). Adjust the pH, if necessary, by checking the products label recommendations. Add dry formulations first, then flowable, and then emulsifiable concentrates last. Let the mixture stand for 10 minutes after complete mixing. If the solution remains mixed or can be readily remixed, it is physically compatible, and the same procedure should be followed to add more products to the spray tank. The mixture should not be used if signs of incompatibility emerge. Once compatibility has been verified, test

tank mix combinations on a representative sample of plants, to assess the appearance of phytotoxicity symptoms.

Due to the wide variation in climatic conditions, cultural practices and other factors, the user assumes full responsibility for any crop damage or other liability resulting from the use of AMPLER in a tank mix combination.

Do not enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

TARGETED PESTS: Use AMPLER in a foliar spray to control, suppress or repel soft-bodied pests, piercing and sucking pests, mites, and nematodes such as:

Pest	Examples
Aphids	Cotton aphid, green peach aphid among others
Armyworms, tuber worms, caterpillars and loopers	Cabbage looper, tent caterpillar, fruit worms, alfalfa caterpillar, caterpillar larvae among others, tomato pin worm, peach twig worm, dark sword-grass among others
Beetles	Japanese beetles, carpet beetles, among others
Borers	Peach twig borer, Coffee borer beetle
Chinch bugs	
Flies	walnut husk fly, fungus gnats, <i>Delia radicum</i> , and others fruit flies
Grasshoppers	
Leafhoppers	Aster leafhopper, Grape leafhopper, Potato leafhopper and Variegated leafhopper
Mealybugs	Citrus mealybug, grape mealybug, pineapple mealybug
Mites	Two spotted spider mites, Red tomato spider-mite, The southern red mite, European red mite, Willamette spider mite, Broad mite, Citrus rust mite, silver mite, tomato russet mite, false spider mite, panicle rice mite among others
Moth	Codling moth, grape berry moth among others
Nematodes	
Plant bugs	Squash bug, apple maggots, lygus bugs, blueberry maggot, leafrollers
Psyllids	Asian citrus, Pear psylla, Potato Psylla, Tomato psyllid
Scales	California red scale, san Jose scale, and other scales
Thrips	Citrus thrips, Flower thrips, Melon thrips, Wester flower thrips, black tea thrips, bean thrips
Weevils	
Whiteflies	Citrus whiteflies, Greenhouse whitefly, tobacco whitefly among others

USES:

AMPLER has been evaluated for phytotoxicity on a wide range of fruits, vegetables, ornamentals, and garden plants. However, since testing on all plant varieties is not feasible, test a small portion of the area to be treated for phytotoxicity before treating the entire area.

Do not apply to known spray sensitive plants without testing.

Stone fruits

Apricot, Sweet cherry, Tart cherry, Peach, Plum, Japanese apricot, Capulin, Black cherry, Nanking cherry, Chinese jujube, Nectarine, American plum, Beach plum, Canada plum, Cherry plum, Chickasaw plum, Damson plum, Japanese plum, Klamath plum, Plumcot, Prune plum, Sloe, and any cultivar and/or hybrids of these.

Pome fruits

Apples, Pears, Azarole, Crabapples, Loquat, Quinces, Mayhaw, Medlar, Asian pear, Chinese quince, Japanese quince, Tejocote and any cultivar and/or hybrids of these.

Citrus fruits

Sweet orange, Tangerine, Lemon, Sweet lime, Grapefruit, Australian desert lime, Australian finger, lime, Australian round

lime, Brown River finger lime, Calamondin, Citron, Citrus hybrids, Japanese summer grapefruit, Kumquat, Mediterranean mandarin, Mount White lime, New Guinea wild lime, Sour orange, Pummelo, Russell River lime, Satsuma mandarin, Tachibana orange, Tahiti lime, Tangelo, Tangor, Trifoliolate orange, Uniq fruit and any cultivar and/or hybrids of these.

Tree nuts

Almonds, Pecans, African nut-tree, Beechnut, Brazil nut, Brazilian pine, Bunya, Bur oak, Butternut, Cajou nut, Candlenut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Coconut, Coquito nut, Dika nut, Ginko, Guiana chestnut, Hazelnut, Heartnut, Hickory nut, Japanese horse-chestnut, Macadamia nut, Mongongo nut, Monkey-pot, Monkey puzzle nut, Pachira nut, Peach palm nut, Pequi, Pili nut, Pine nut, Pistachio, Sapucaia nut, Tropical almond, Black walnut, English walnut, Yellowhorn and any cultivar and/or hybrids of these.

Leafy vegetables

Head lettuce, Leaf lettuce, Spinach, Mustard greens, Chinese amaranth, Leafy amaranth, Arugula, Indian aster, Blackjack, Abyssinian cabbage, Seakale cabbage, Cat's whiskers, Cham-chwi, Cham- na-mul, Chervil, Chipilin, Garland chrysanthemum, Cilantro, Collards, Corn salad, Cosmos, Garden cress, Upland cress, Dandelion leaves, Dang-gwi leaves, illweed, Dock, Dolnam-mul, Ebolo, Endive, Escarole, Fameflower, Feather cockscomb, Good King Henry, Hanover salad, Huazontle, Jute leaves, Bitter lettuce, Maca, Orach, Parsley, Buckthorn plantain, English primrose, Garden purslane, Winter purslane, Radicchio, Radish leaves, Wild rocket, Shepherd's purse, Malabar spinach, New Zealand spinach, Tanier spinach, Swiss chard, Turnip greens, Chinese violet leaves, Watercress and any cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Stalk, stem, and leaf petiole vegetables

Asparagus, Celery, Agave, Aloe vera, Bamboo shoots, Cardoon, Chinese celery, Celtuce, Florence fennel, Edible fern, Fuki, Sea kale, Palm hearts, Prickly pear pads, Texas prickly pear pads, Rhubarb, Udo, Zuiki, and any cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Fruiting vegetables

Tomato, Bell pepper, Eggplant, African eggplant, Bush tomato, Cocona, Currant tomato, Garden huckleberry, Goji berry, Groundcherry, Martynia, Naranjilla, Pea eggplant, Pepino, Nonbell pepper (*Capsicum chinese Jacq.*, *C. annuum L. var. annuum*, *C. frutescens L.*, *C. baccatum L.*, *C. pubescens Ruiz & Pav.*, *Capsicum spp*), Roselle, Scarlet eggplant, Sunberry, Tomatillo, Tree tomato and any cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Cucurbit vegetables

Cucumber, Muskmelon, Summer squash, Chayote, Chinese waxgourd, Citron melon, Gherkin, Edible gourd, *Momordica spp.*, Pumpkin, Winter squash, Watermelon, and any cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Brassica leaf vegetables

Broccoli, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Mustard greens, Chinese broccoli, Raab broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Chinese cabbage, Chinese mustard cabbage, Cavalo broccoli, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard spinach, Rape greens and any cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Bulb vegetables

Garlic, Leek, Onion, Green onion, Shallot bulb and leaves, Chive, Chinese chive, Daylily bulb, *Elegans hosta*, *Fritillaria bulb and leaves*, Great headed garlic, Serpent garlic, Kirrat, Lady's leek, Wild leek, Lily bulb, Beltsville bunching onion, Chinese onion, Fresh onion, Macrostem onion, Pearl onion, Potato onion, Tree onion tops, Welsh onion tops and any cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Root and Tuber vegetables

Carrot, potato, radish, sugar beet, Arracacha, Arrowroot, Chinese artichoke, Jerusalem artichoke, Garden beet, Sugar beet, Edible burdock, Edible canna, Bitter cassava, Sweet cassava, Celeriac, Chayote root, Turnip-rooted chervil, Chicory, Chufa, Dasheen, Ginger, Ginseng, Horseradish, Leren, Turnip-rooted parsley, Parsnip, Potato, Oriental radish, Rutabaga, Salsify, Black salsify, Spanish salsify, Skirret, Sweet potato, Tarnier, Turmeric, Turnip, Yam bean, Ture yam and any cultivars and/or

hybrids of these.

Small fruits, berries, and grapes

Blackberry, Highbush blueberry, Elderberry, Mulberry, Grape, Fuzzy kiwifruit, Strawberry, Amur, river grape, Aronia berry, Bayberry, Bearberry, Bilberry, Lowbush blueberry, Buffalo currant, Buffaloberry, Che, Chilean guava, Chokeycherry, Cloudberry, Cranberry, Currant (black and red), European barberry, Gooseberry, Highbush cranberry, Edible honeysuckle, Huckleberry, Jostaberry, Juneberry, Hardy kiwifruit, Ligonberry, Maypop, Mountain pepper berries, Muntries, Native currant, Partridgeberry, Phalsa, Pincherry, Raspberry (black and red), Riberry, Salal, Schisandra berry, Sea buckthorn, Serviceberry, Wild raspberry and any cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Ornamental trees and shrubs

Andromeda, arborvitae, ash, Austrian pine, azalea, beech, birch, birdsnest spruce, blue spruce, bougainvillea, boxwood, butternut, cedar, charmaecyparis, cherry, cotoneaster, crabapple, cyprus, dogwood, Douglas fir, elm, euonymus, firethorn, forsythia, hackberry, hawthorn, hemlock, hickory, holly, honey locust, horse chestnut, juniper, larch, laurel, lilac, linden, London planetree, magnolia, mandevilla, maple, mimosa, mountain ash, myrtle, oak, pachysandra, peach, photinia, pine, planetree, poplar, privet, purpleleaf wintercreeper, quince, sage, spruce, sycamore, white cedar, white pine, yew.

Ornamental plants and flowers

Actinopterus, African violets*, ageratum, aglaonema, Algerian ivy, allamanda, alocasia, amaranthus, anthurium, aphelandra, arborvitae, Artemisia, aster, aucuba ilex, azalea, baby's breath, begonia, Boston fern, bougainvillea, boxwood, brachycome, cacti, calabrese, caladium, calathea, calendula, calla, camellia, carnation, ceanothus, chrysanthemum, cineraria, coleus, columbine, cotoneaster, cyclamen, daffodil, dahlia, daisy, daylily, delphinium, dianthus, dieffenbachia, dogwood, dusty miller, Easter lily, English ivy, euphorbia, fern, ficus, foliage plants, foxglove, freesia, fuschia, gaillardia, gardenia, geranium, gerbera, gladiola, gloxinia, gypsophilla, heder, hibiscus, hyacinth, hydrangea, ilex, impatiens, iris, ivy, jasmine, lilac, lily, maidenhair fern, mandevilla, marigold, narcissus, nasturtium, orchid*, pansy, pelargonium, peony, peperomia, petunia, philodendron, phlox, photinia, pinks, pittosporum, poinsettia*, pothos, portulaca, primrose, pyracantha, rhododendron, rose*, rosemary, rubber plant, salvia, schefflera, sedum, sempervivum, snapdragon, spathiphyllum, stock, syngonium, tulip, verbena, vinca, wandering jew, yucca, zinnia.

Lawns

Annual bluegrass, Annual ryegrass, Bentgrass, Bermuda grass, Centipede grass, Fescue, Perennial ryegrass, St. Augustine grass, Seashore paspalum, Wheatgrass, Zoysia grass.

Legume vegetables

Bean (Lupinus spp., Phaseolus spp. and Vigna spp.), Broad beans, Chickpea, Guar, Jackbean, Lablab bean, Lentil, Peas (dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea), Pigeon pea, Sword bean.

Herbs and spices

Basil (fresh and dried), Black pepper, Chive, Celery seed, Dill seed, Allspice, Angelica, Anise, Star anise, Annatto, Balm, Borage, Burnet, Camomile, Caper buds, Caraway, Black caraway, Cardamom, Cassia bark, Cassia buds, Catnip, Chervil, Chive, Chinese chive, Cinnamon, Clary, Clove buds, Coriander (leaf and seed), Costmary, Culantro (leaf and seed), Cumin, Curry leaf, Dill, Fennel, Florence fennel seed, Fenugreek, Grains of paradise, Horehound, Hyssop, Juniper berry, Lavender, Lemongrass, Lovage (leaf and seed), Mace, Marigold, Marjoram, Mustard seed, Nasturtium, Nutmeg, Parsley (dried), Pennyroyal, White pepper, Poppy seed, Rosemary, Rue, Saffron, Safe, Summer and Winter savory, Sweet bay, Tansy, Tarragon, Thyme, Vanilla, Wintergreen, Woodruff, Wormwood.

Tropical and subtropical fruits, edible peel

Date, Fig, Guava, Olive, Açai, Acerola, Achachairú, African plum, Agritos, Almondette, Ambarella, Apak palm, Appleberry, Arazá, Arbutus Berry, Babaco, Bacaba palm, Bacaba-de-leque, Red Bayberry, Bignay, Bilimbi, Borojó, Breadnut, Cabeluda, Cajou fruit, Cambucá, Carandas-plum, Carob, Cashew apple, Ceylon iron wood, Ceylon olive, Cherry-of-the-Rio-Grande, Chinese Olive (Black and White), Chirauli-nut, Ciruela Verde, Cocoplum, Davidson's plum, Desert-date, Doum palm coconut, False sandalwood, Deijoa, Fragrant manjack, Abyssinian Gooseberry, Ceylon Gooseberry, Indian Gooseberry, Otaheite Gooseberry, Governor's plum, Grumichama, Guabiroba, Guava berry, Brazilian Guava, Cattley Guava, Costa Rican Guava,

Para Guava, Purple Strawberry Guava, Strawberry Guava, Yellow Strawberry Guava, Guayabillo, Illawarra plum, Imbé, Imbu, Indian-plum, Jaboticaba, Jamaica-cherry, Jambolan, Jelly Palm, Indian Jujube, Kaffir-plum, Kakadu plum, Kapundung, Karanda, Kwai muk, Lemon aspen, Mangaba, Marian plum, Malayan Mombin, Mombin (purple and yellow), Monkeyfruit, Monos plum, Mountain cherry, Nance, Natal plum, Noni, Mountain papaya, Patauá, Peach palm fruit, Black Persimmon, Japanese Persimmon, Pitomba, Plum-of-Martinique, Pomerac, Rambai, Rose apple, Rukam, Rumberry, Sea grape, Sentul, Sete-capotes, Silver aspen, Starfruit, Surinam cherry, Tamarind, Uvalha, Water apple, Water pear, Water berry, Wax jambu, and any other cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Tropical and subtropical fruits, inedible peel

Atemoya, Sugar apple, Avocado, Banana, Pomegranate, Dragon fruit, Lychee, Passionfruit, Pineapple, Prickly pear fruit, Abiu, Aisen, Akee apple, Guatemalan Avocado, Mexican Avocado, West Indian Avocado, Bacury, Bael Fruit, Dwarf Banana, Binjai, Biriba, Breadfruit, Burmese grape, Canistel, Cat's-eyes, Champedak, Cherimoya, Cupuacú, Custard apple, Durian, Elephant-apple, Etambe, Granadilla, Giant Granadilla, Ilima, Ingá, Jackfruit, Jatobá, Karuka, Kei apple, Langsat, Lanjut, Longan, Lucuma, Lychee, Mabolo, Madras-thorn, Mammy-apple, Manduro, Mango, Horse Mango, Saipan Mango, Mangosteen, Marang, Marmaladebox, Matisia, Mesquite, Mongongo fruit, Monkey-Bread-Tree, Monstera, Nicobar-breadfruit, Paho, Pandanus, Papaya, Winged-stem passionflower, Banana Passionfruit, Purple Passionfruit, Yellow Passionfruit, Pawpaw (common and small-flower), Pelipisan, Pequi, American Persimmon, Pitahaya, Pitaya, Pitaya (amarilla, roja and yellow), Plantain, Poshte, Texas Prickly Pear fruit, Pulasan, Quandong, Rambutan, Saguaro, Sapodilla, Sapote (Black, green, mamey and white), Sataw, Satinleaf, Screw-pine, Sierra-Leone- Tamarind, Soncoya, Soursop, Spanish lime, Star apple, Sun sapote, Tamarind-of-the-Indies, Velvet tamarind, Wampi, White star apple, Wild loquat and any other cultivars and/or hybrids of these

Other vegetables

Globe artichoke, Hops, Peanut, Water chestnut, Tea, Coffee, Mushrooms, Sunflowers.

Note to User: Unintentional consequences such crop injury may result due to environmental or growing conditions, manner of use or application. Because plant tolerance to pesticides varies as conditions vary, treat a few plants under conditions not expected to be encountered and observe for plant damage prior to full-scale application to large number of plants.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Store product in the original container. Store away from food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. Protect pesticide containers from extreme heat and cold.

PESTICIDE AND CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

If empty: Place in trash or offer for recycling, if available.

If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

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follow the label.