



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

June 02, 2026

SENT BY EMAIL

Catherine Rice
catherine.rice@envu.com
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE U.S., LLC

Subject: Labeling Notification per Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 - Adding a "Perimeter Treatment Mixing Chart" to the Directions For Use.
Product Name: EP152 EW INSECTICIDE
Admin Number: 101563-358
EPA Receipt Date: 03/11/2026
Action Case Number: 00688546

Dear Catherine Rice:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is in receipt of your application for notification under Pesticide Registration Notice 98-10 for the above referenced product. The EPA has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The labeling submitted with this application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

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 the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act 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 statements or claims substantially differing from statements or claims made in connection with obtaining a FIFRA section 3 registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

If you have questions, please contact Laura Rademacher via email at rademacher.laura@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Laura Rademacher".

For Jacquelyn Herrick, Product Manager 03
Invertebrate & Vertebrate Branch 1
Registration Division, (7505T)
Office of Pesticide Programs

NOTIFICATION

101563-358

The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:

06/02/2026

EP152

EW Insecticide

For Outdoor Residential and Farmstead Uses including Lawns, Ornamentals, Perimeter and Home Gardens.

EPA Reg. No. 101563-358

EPA Est.

Active Ingredient:	By Wt.
Zeta-Cypermethrin*.....	0.35%
Other Ingredients:	99.65%
	<u>100.0%</u>

* Cis/trans ratio: Max. 75% (±) cis and min. 25% (±) trans
(*EP152 EW Insecticide contains 0.03 pounds active ingredient per gallon.)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For additional information on this product, you may call the Environmental Science U.S., LLC Emergency Response Telephone No. 1-800-424-9300.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Skin contact (vapor or powder) may be followed by transient tingling or numbness, usually of the face, but this subsides without treatment. This product is a pyrethroid. If large amounts have been ingested, the stomach and intestines should be evacuated. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive.	
For Information Regarding the Use of this Product Call 1-800-331-2867.	

PRODUCED FOR
Environmental Science U.S., LLC
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400
Cary, NC 27513

Net Contents

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, oysters and shrimp. To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems. Care should be used when spraying to avoid fish and reptile pets in/around ornamental ponds. This product is highly toxic to bees. Do not apply this product or allow to drift to blooming plants if bees are in the area.

Optional Marketing Claims to be Used with Any Option

[optional language]

[EP152 EW insecticide]

[Option 1]

[Farmstead Insecticide]

This product is formulated to kill listed insects outside of [are a nuisance to] country and suburban homes and farmsteads. Formulated to kill over 65 [100][180][200] listed insects by contact and to keep on killing them up to [4][6][8] [weeks] [2][3] [months]. EP152 EW insecticide is a versatile tool against insects that can infest and attack lawns, vegetables, fruit and nut trees and flower gardens. Ideal for use with all hose-end, backpack, pump-style and 12 Volt ATV & tow-behind sprayers.

[Option 2]

[Lawn & Perimeter Insect Killer]

This product is a multi-purpose insecticide that's formulated to kill listed insects outside before they can come inside. Designed to kill over 65 [100][180][200] listed insects by contact and to keep on killing them up to [4][6][8] [weeks] [2][3] [months] of continuous protection. This product is ideal for use with all hose-end, backpack, pump-style and 12 Volt ATV & tow-behind sprayers.

[Option 3]

[Flower, Fruit & Vegetable Insect Killer]

This product is a multi-purpose insecticide that kills listed insects that can damage flowers, fruits and vegetables, shrubs and trees in Country and Suburban landscapes. Designed to kill over [XX] insects by contact and to keep on killing them up to [4][6][8] [weeks] [2][3] [months] of continuous protection, the product is ideal for use with all hose-end, backpack, pump-style and 12 Volt ATV & tow-behind sprayers.

{OPTIONAL MARKETING CLAIMS}

{General Use Claims}

- Easy-to-use.
- For Outdoor Residential and Farmstead Use
- For use on flowers, fruits and vegetables, shrubs and trees
- Treats XXX sq. ft. [of lawn]
- Makes XXX gals of Spray
- 25% More Free! Bonus Size VS 32 oz. size
- 25% More* *VS 32 oz. size
- Kills Ants, Earwigs, Silverfish & Other Listed Insects
- Kills by contact.
- Quickly kills listed insects.
- Quickly kills insects [by contact].
- Kills by contact and keeps killing up to [4] [6] [8] [weeks] [2] [3] [months].
- Prevents new infestations.
- Fast-acting formula.
- Kills nuisance pests outdoors before they can come inside
- Long lasting* formula.
 - *For up to 3 months.
- Protects [for] up to [4] [6] [8] [weeks] [2] [3] [months].
- Keeps protecting up to [2] [3] months.
- Keeps on killing [for] up to [2] [3] months.
- Up to [2] [3] months protection.
- Up to [4] [6] [8] [weeks] [2] [3] [months] continuous protection.
- Protects lawns, vegetables, flowers, trees and shrubs.
- For [Flowers], [Fruits], [Vegetables], [Fruit & Nut Trees], [Trees], [Lawns], [Perimeter Control]
- Kills over 65 [100][180][200] listed insects by contact.
- Kills over 65 [100][180][200] listed insects in lawns and gardens.
- For hose-end and tank sprayers. Instructions inside.
- Kills Over [xxx] insects [by contact].
- Kills over [xxx] insects in lawns and gardens.
- Creates a continuous killing zone around foundation[s]

{OPTIONAL MARKETING ICONS}

Front Panel
Icons

[Note to Reviewer: Multi-purpose, may be used individually or collectively]



[Note to Reviewer: Perimeter picture]



[Note to Reviewer: Home Gardens, Trees and Shrubs picture]



Supplemental
distributor
icons



1 Outdoor Use Option

Summary Table

Where to Use	Lawns Ornamentals, including flowers, shrubs and trees Outside surfaces of buildings Perimeter [Treatments]
Kills	Ants (including fire ants), gypsy moths, bagworms, blacklegged and brown dog ticks, budworms, leafrollers, armyworms, cutworms, fall webworms, sod webworms, tent caterpillars, leafminers, millipedes, spiders, scorpions, springtails, silverfish, firebrats, grasshoppers, mole crickets, crickets, earwigs, cockroaches, chinch bugs, boxelder bugs, plant bugs, lace bugs, leafhoppers, spittlebugs, psyllids, whitefly, aphids, cicadas, scales, mealybugs, adelgids, treehoppers, flies (including house flies), thrips, weevils, billbugs, ground beetles, (Japanese beetles, pillbugs, sowbugs, black turf Ataenius, bark beetles & pine shoot beetles), borers, elm leaf beetles, wasps & yellow jackets, bees, carpenter bees and other listed lawn & garden [pests] [insects] [bugs]
When to Use	Lawn and ornamentals: Treat when insects or damage first appear. Perimeter treatment: Use early in season or when insects first appear.
[How Much to Use]	[When applying with a tank sprayer:] Dilute [1] [7.5][15] fluid ounces of this product per gallon of water [or] [as directed] to evenly cover 1000 sq ft of area, [or 4 fluid ounces per 500 sq ft.] [When applying with hose-end sprayer:] Mixes [Dilutes] automatically [when] [as] [you] [spray]. Use [1][7.5][15] fluid ounces [or] [as directed] per 1000 sq ft of coverage area, [or 4 fluid ounces per 500 sq ft.]
[Coverage]	[Makes][up to] [XXX] gallons of [liquid] spray [solution] [One bottle][Treats][covers] [up to] [XXX] sq ft [of lawn] [One bottle][Treats][covers][makes][up to] [XXX] gallons of spray.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING**

Mixing Instructions – How much to Use

When using a backpack, pump-style [sprayers], 12-Volt [ATV or tow-behind] [sprayer] [spray equipment]

- EP152 EW insecticide is to be diluted with water for spray application.
- 1). Fill sprayer with the desired volume of water and add EP152 EW insecticide.
 - 2). To prepare a [0.003%] [0.01%] [0.02%] [0.04%] ready to use solution, dilute [1] [4] [7.5] [15] fluid ounces of this product per gallon of water.
 - 3). Mix only the amount of solution needed for the application.
 - 4). Close and shake before use in order to ensure thorough mixing.

<p>[Using] [How to Use] [with] hose- end sprayer [directions]</p>	<p>[Connect] [Hose]</p> <p>[1.] Shake Well.</p> <p>[2.] Add [1][4][7.5][15] [correct amount] [fluid ounces] of insecticide concentrate in sprayer reservoir to cover required area. Make sure control lever is in the OFF position.</p> <p>[3.] With the water turned off at the faucet, attach a garden hose to the sprayer adapter. Make sure the hose is firmly attached and the sprayer is in the off position.</p> <p>[4.] Turn the water supply on at the faucet. Water pressure will build in the hose.</p> <p>[5.] To apply the product, turn the sprayer control to the on position.</p> <p>For best results, hold the sprayer and plastic container level and direct the sprayer in a sweeping side-to-side movement on lawns, landscaping and shrubs. Water and this product are now being mixed at the proper rate. One gallon of diluted product ([1][4][7.5][15] fluid ounces of concentrate) will cover 1,000 square feet.</p>
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Use Restrictions:

Use this product as a spot or crack and crevice treatment to localized areas where pests are seen or suspected only. Spot treat surfaces until visibly wet. Apply to listed pests directly, whenever possible.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact adults, children, or pets, either directly or through drift. Remove pets before spraying.

All outdoor applications must be limited to spot and crack and crevice treatments only, except for the following permitted uses:

- 1) Treatment to soil or vegetation around structures;
- 2) Applications to lawns, turf and other vegetation;
- 3) Applications to building foundations, up to a maximum height of 3 feet

Other than applications to building foundations, all outdoor applications to impervious surfaces such as sidewalks, driveways, patios, porches and structural surfaces (such as windows, doors and eaves) are limited to spot and crack-and-crevice applications only.

Do not water the treated area to the point of run-off.

Do not make applications during rain.

Application is prohibited directly into sewers or drains, or to any area like a gutter where drainage to sewers, storm drains, water bodies, or aquatic habitat can occur. Do not allow this product to enter any drain during or after application.

How to Use – Outdoor Treatment	
<p>To kill ants, earwigs, and other listed pests on outside surfaces and around perimeter of buildings (except for spiders, scorpions, crickets, mole crickets, grasshoppers and blacklegged and brown dog ticks – see specific instructions below)</p> <p>NOTE: The application of this product to vinyl and aluminum siding (particularly lightly colored, aged, weathered or otherwise damaged) may result in staining, bleaching or discoloration. Factors such as extreme heat and direct sunlight can promote damage. Before applying this product to vinyl or aluminum siding, treat a small area and evaluate 30 minutes later to allow any potential staining to occur. Regardless of the test results, do not apply to vinyl or aluminum siding while exposed to direct sunlight or during the heat of the day.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as a perimeter treatment to provide a barrier to listed insects. For best results, also apply to the outside surfaces of buildings [structures] up to a maximum height of 3 feet above grade, and to surrounding bare ground, vegetation (such as bushes and trees), and turf covered areas. • To prevent pests from entering buildings, apply [a 0.003% solution] [1 fl oz per gallon of water] to a band of soil and vegetation 5 to 10 feet wide around and adjacent to the building. Also, treat the building foundation up to a maximum height of 3 feet above grade where pests are active and may find entrance. Thoroughly and uniformly wet the band area, using 1 gallon of spray solution per 1,000 sq ft. • The surface to be treated should be dry at the time of application. • When applying to vegetation, such as bushes and trees, spray to the point of run-off. • To kill ants, apply directly to trails, around doors, windows and other places where ants may be found.
<p>For Outdoor Treatment of Carpenter Ants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To kill carpenter ants, apply as a perimeter treatment as described above. • Locate and treat carpenter ant nests for best results. Also apply to trails around doors and windows and other places where carpenter ants have been observed or are expected to forage. • DO NOT directly treat firewood with this product. To protect firewood from carpenter ants (and termites), spray the soil beneath where the firewood will be stacked. 1 quart [qt] [32 oz] will treat an area of up to 640 sq ft. Not intended to replace structural treatments. Not recommended as the sole protection against termites. Applications of EP152 EW insecticide are not a substitute for mechanical alterations, soil or foundation treatment but merely as a supplement. For active infestations, seek professional inspection and treatment.
<p>For Outdoor Treatment of Bees and Wasps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To kill bees and wasps, thoroughly spray [a 0.003% solution] [1 fl oz per gallon of water] onto nest

	<p>entrance and any surrounding areas where these pests are found.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply late in the evening when insects are at rest.
For Outdoor Treatment of Blacklegged and Brown Dog Ticks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To kill blacklegged ticks and brown dog ticks and to prevent infestation of buildings, apply [a 0.01% solution] [4 fl oz per gallon of water per 500 sq. ft.][7.5 fl oz per gallon of water per 1,000 sq. ft.][15.0 fl oz per gallon of water per 1,000 sq. ft.] to soil and vegetation around the exterior perimeter of the building as described in the instructions for use in perimeter treatment. • Spray to the point of runoff, applying spray thoroughly and uniformly on treated areas. • Also treat areas of taller vegetation (2 – 3 ft) around the exterior of the property and soil and vegetation which border wooded areas of the property where blacklegged and brown dog ticks may be harboring.
For Outdoor Treatment of Spiders, Scorpions, Mole Crickets, Crickets and Grasshoppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To kill spiders, scorpions, spiders, mole crickets, crickets and grasshoppers and to prevent infestation of buildings, apply a 0.04% (15 fl oz per gallon of water per 1,000 sq. ft.) to the soil and vegetation around the exterior perimeter of the building as described in the instructions for use in perimeter treatment. • Spray to the point of runoff, applying spray thoroughly and uniformly on treated areas.
LAWNS	
For Treatment of Ants, Fire Ants, Beetles, Chinch Bugs, Sod Webworms, Weevils and Other Listed Pests in Lawns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To treat listed pests in lawns, uniformly apply [7.5 [15] fl oz per gallon of water] [a [0.02%][0.04%] solution] per 1000 sq ft over lawn. Contents will treat [cover] up to [XXX] sq ft. • Lawn should be no longer than 3 inches at time of application • Repeat application only if there are signs of renewed insect activity.
Ant Mound Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To treat ant mounds, including imported fire ant mounds, dilute 0.8 fl oz in 1-2 gallons of water and spray to fully soak each mound and the immediate surrounding area up to 4 ft in diameter around the mound. Use the higher volume for mounds greater than 12 inches in diameter. 1 quart [32 fl oz] will treat up to 40 mounds. • For best results, apply in cool weather, such as in early morning or late evening hours, but not in the heat of the day.
ORNAMENTALS, INCLUDING FLOWERS, ROSES, SHRUBS and TREES	
For treatment of listed pests in annual and perennial flowers, roses, bedding plants, ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray [7.5-15 fl oz per gallon of water] [a 0.02-0.04% solution] per 1000 sq ft up to the point of run-off making sure to cover all sides of leaves and tree trunks.

<p>covers, shrubs and deciduous and evergreen trees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For ground covers, bedding plants, foliage, annuals and perennials, apply [7.5-15 fl oz per gallon of water] [a 0.02-0.04% solution] as a uniform spray. [1 [quart] [qt] [32 fl oz] will treat [cover] [between] [2133] [2100] [and] [4267] [4200] sq ft. Repeat treatment as necessary to achieve control using higher application rates as pest pressure & foliage area increases. <p>Plant Safety Note: Certain plants may be sensitive to the final spray solution. A limited area should be treated and observed for one week prior to application to the entire planting.</p>
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<p>USE RESTRICTIONS</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply this product directly to companion animals/pets (dogs, cats, puppies and/or kittens). Do not apply this product in a way that will contact adults, children, or pets, either directly or through drift. Do not allow adults, children, or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried. Do not apply this product directly to livestock animals. 	

<p>IMPORTANT – Directions for Storage and Disposal</p>	
<p>Pesticide Storage</p>	<p>Protect from freezing. Store this product in its original container in a cool, dry (preferably locked) area that is inaccessible to children and animals. After partial use, replace original lid and close tightly.</p>
<p>Container Disposal</p>	<p>Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.</p> <p>If empty: Place in trash or offer for recycling, if available.</p> <p>If partially filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.</p>

2 Home Garden Insect Concentrate Option

Summary Table:

Where to Use	Listed fruits and vegetables
Kills	Corn Earworm, Cucumber Beetles, Cutworms, Diamondback Moth, Flea Beetles, Imported Cabbageworm, Leafhoppers, Saltmarsh Caterpillar, Tobacco Budworm, Armyworms, Loopers, Lygus Bugs, Onion Thrips, Stink Bugs, Wireworm, Southern Armyworm, True Armyworm, Yellow-striped Celery Leaf Tier, Colorado Potato Beetle, Corn Borer, European, Corn Borer, Southwestern, Garden Webworm, Green Stink Bug, Hornworms, Leafminers (adults), Meadow Spittlebug, Pepper Maggot (adults), Pepper Weevil, Plant Bugs, Tomato Fruitworm, Tomato Pinworm, Aphids, Beet Armyworm, Fall Cabbage Looper, Grasshoppers, Brown Stink Bug, Tomato Psyllid, Thrips, Whiteflies, Southern Cabbageworm, Alfalfa Looper, Cabbage Looper, Cabbage Webworm, Ground Beetles, Southern Corn Rootworm (adult), Vegetable Weevil, Whitefringed Beetle (adult), Beet Armyworm, Yellowstriped Cabbage Maggot, Imported Cabbageworm, Potato Leafhopper, Potato Psyllid, Potato Tuberworm, Tarnished Plant Bug
When to Use	To kill insects on fruit, nut, and vegetable plants: When insects or damage first appear.
[How Much to Use]	Mix [2][3][4][5] fl oz per 1 gallon of water [as directed].
[Coverage]	[2][3][4][5] fl oz [XXX oz] [Treats][covers] [up to] [1000] [XXX] sq ft [of][home gardens]

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

USE RESTRICTIONS:

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact adults, children, or pets, either directly or through drift.

Do not water the treated area to the point of run-off.

Do not make applications during rain.

Application is prohibited directly into sewers or drains, or to any area like a gutter where drainage to sewers, storm drains, water bodies, or aquatic habitat can occur. Do not allow this product to enter any drain during or after application.

HOME GARDENS

To kill insects on fruit, nut and vegetable plants

- 1) Use [2][3][4][5][oz] [1 quart] [32 oz] per [1] [XXX] gallon[s] of water [spray solution] to cover [1000] [16,000] [XXX] sq ft.
- 2) Spray leaves to point of dripping.
- 3) Reapply if insects return, but should not be more than once every seven days and according to harvest directions.
- 4) Follow chart below for list of plants, pests and harvesting directions.

Plants	Pests	Use Before Harvest
VEGETABLES		
Leafy Vegetables <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala); • Arugula; • Cardoon; • Cilantro • Corn salad; • Garden cress; • Upland cress; • Dandelion; • Dock; • Endive; • Florence Fennel; • Head Lettuce; • Leaf Lettuce; • Orach; • Parsley; • Garden Purslane; • Winter Purslane; • Radicchio (red chicory); • Rhubarb • Spinach • Swiss chard 	Corn Earworm Cucumber Beetles, Cutworms, Diamondback Moth, Flea Beetles Imported Cabbageworm, Leafhoppers, Saltmarsh Caterpillar, Tobacco Budworm, Armyworms, Loopers, Lygus Bugs, Onion Thrips, Stink Bugs, Wireworm	Spray up to 1 day before harvesting
Fruiting Vegetables including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eggplant; • groundcherry (Physalis spp.); • pepino (Melon pear); • pepper (includes bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper); • tomatillo; • tomato 	Armyworm, Southern Armyworm, True Armyworm, Yellow-striped Celery Leaf Tier, Colorado Potato Beetle, Corn Borer, European, Corn Borer, Southwestern Corn Earworm, Cucumber Beetle, Cutworm, Flea Beetle, Garden Webworm, Green Stink Bug, Hornworms, Leafminers (adults), Leafhoppers, Meadow Spittlebug, Pepper Maggot (adults), Pepper Weevil, Plant Bugs, Tobacco Budworm, Tomato Fruitworm, Tomato Pinworm, Aphids, Armyworm, Beet Armyworm, Fall Cabbage Looper, Grasshoppers, Lygus Bugs, Brown Stink Bug, Tomato Psyllid, Thrips, Whiteflies.	Spray up to 1 day before harvesting
Brassica Vegetables including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broccoli; • Chinese Broccoli (gai lan, white flowering broccoli); 	Corn Earworm, Cucumber Beetles, Cutworm, Diamondback Moth, Flea Beetles, Imported Cabbageworm, Leafhoppers, Saltmarsh Caterpillar,	Spray up to 1 day before harvesting

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brussels Sprouts; • Cauliflower; • Cavalo broccolo; • Kohlrabi; • Cabbage; • Chinese Cabbage (napa); • Leafy Brassica Greens including: Broccoli Raab (rapini) ; • Chinese cabbage (bok choy); • Chinese Mustard Cabbage (gai choy); • Collards; • Kale; • Mizuna; • Mustard Greens; • Mustard Spinach; • Rape Greens 	<p>Southern Cabbageworm, Tobacco Budworm Alfalfa Looper, Armyworms, Cabbage Looper, Cabbage Webworm, Ground Beetles, Leafminers (adults), Lygus Bugs, Onion Thrips, Stinkbugs, Wireworm (adults), Aphids, and Whiteflies</p>	
<p>Root & Tuber Vegetables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arracacha; • Arrowroot; • Artichoke; • Garden Beet; • Edible Burdock; • Edible Canna; • Carrot; • Turnip-rooted chervil; • Chicory; • Chufa; • Dasheen (Taro); • Ginger; • Ginseng; • Horseradish; • Leren; • Turnip-Rooted Parsley; • Parsnip; • Potato; • Oriental Radish (Daikon); Rutabaga; • Salsify (Oyster Plant); • Black Salsify; • Spanish Salsify; • Skirret; Sweet Potato; • Tanier (Cocoyam); • Turmeric; • Turnip; • Yam Bean; • Yan (True) 	<p>Cutworms, Cabbage Looper Cucumber Beetle, European Corn Borer, Fleabeetles, Leafhoppers, Southern Corn Rootworm (adult), Vegetable Weevil, Whitefringed Beetle (adult), Armyworm, Beet Armyworm, Yellowstriped Cabbage Maggot, Colorado Potato Beetle, Grasshoppers, Imported Cabbageworm, Potato Leafhopper Potato Psyllid, Potato Tuberworm, Tarnished Plant Bug</p>	<p>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting</p>

<p>Cucurbit Vegetables Group including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chayote (fruit); • Chinese Waxgourd (Chinese Preserving Melon); • Citron Melon; • Cucumber; • Gherkin; Gourd (edible) (including hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese orkra); • Mormordica spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber); • Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of Cucumis melo) (includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, and snake melon); • Pumpkin; • Summer Squash (includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini); Winter Squash (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, and spaghetti squash); • Watermelon (includes hybrids and varieties) 	<p>Cutworms, Cabbage Looper, Cucumber Beetles. (adult), Leafhoppers, Melonworm, Pickleworm, Rindworm, Squash Bug, Squash Vine Borer, Corn Earworm, Plant Bugs, Stinkbugs</p>	<p>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting</p>
<p>Bulb Vegetables (Allium spp.) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garlic; Garlic, Great-Headed (elephant); • Green Eschalots; • Japanese Bunching Onions; • Leeks; • Onion, Dry Bulb and Green; • Onion, Welch; • Shallots, Dry Bulb and Green; • Spring Onion or Scallions 	<p>Armyworms, Cutworms, Leafminers (adults), Onion Maggot Adults, Stink Bugs, Aphids, Onion Thrips</p>	<p>Spray up to 7 days before harvesting</p>
<p>Sweet Corn</p>	<p>Chinch Bug, Corn Rootworm (Adult), Corn Silkfly, Cutworms, Flea Beetle, Leafhoppers, Japanese Beetle (Adult), Sap Beetle (adults), Tarnished Plant Bug,</p>	<p>Spray up to 3 days before harvesting</p>

	Armyworms, Corn Borers, Corn Earworm, Grasshoppers, Aphids	
<p>Legume Vegetables - Succulent and Dried</p> <p>Succulent Edible-Podded Peas, Succulent Shelled Peas and Dried Shelled Peas (Pisum spp.) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwarf Pea; • Edible-pod Pea; • Snow Pea; • Sugar Snap Pea; • Pigeon pea; • English Pea; • Garden Pea; • Green Pea; • Lentil. <p>Succulent Edible-Podded Beans, Succulent Shelled Beans, and Dried Shelled Beans including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Runner Bean; • Snap Bean; • Wax Bean; • Asparagus Bean; • Chinese Longbean; • Moth Bean; • Yardlong Bean; • Jackbean; • Soybean (immature seed); • Swordbean; • Lima Bean; • Broad Bean (Fava Bean); • Blackeyed Pea; • Southern Pea; • Grain Lupin; • Sweet Lupin; • White Lupin; • White Sweet Lupin; • Field Bean; • Kidney Bean; • Navy Bean; • Pinto Bean; • Tepary Bean; • Adzuki Bean; • Catjang; • Cowpea; • Crowder Pea; • Moth Bean; 	<p>Cutworms, Painted Lady (Thistle) Caterpillar, Saltmarsh Caterpillar, Silverspotted Skipp, Alfalfa Caterpillar, Armyworm, Southern Armyworm, True Armyworm, Yellow-Striped Bean Leaf Beetle, Blister Beetles, Colorado Potato Beetle, European Corn Borer, Corn Borer, Southwestern Corn Earworm, Corn Rootworm Beetle (adult), Cowpea Curculio, Cucumber Beetle, Flea Beetle, Green Cloverworm, Ground Beetles, Imported Cabbageworm, Japanese Beetle, Leaf Skeletonizers, Leafhoppers, Leafminers (adults), Mexican Bean Beetle, Pea Weevil, Pea Leaf Weevil, Plant Bugs, Potato Leafhopper, Seedcorn Beetle, Seedcorn Maggot (adult), Spittlebug, Three-Cornered Alfalfa Hopper, Tobacco Budworm, Velvetbean Caterpillar, Webworms, Woolly Bear Caterpillar</p>	<p>Spray up to 1 day before harvesting on succulent shelled or edible-podded peas or beans, and up to 21 days before harvesting for dried shelled peas or beans</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mung Bean;• Rice Bean;• Urd Bean;• Chickpea (Garbanzo Bean);• Guar;• Lablab bean		
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FRUITS and NUTS		
Berries Crop Group including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • blackberry; • loganberry, • red and black raspberry; • blueberry, highbush and lowbush; • currant; • elderberry; • gooseberry; • huckleberry; 	Leafrollers, Orange Tortrix, Root Weevils	Spray up to 1 day before harvesting
Stone Fruit Trees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apricot; • Cherry (Sweet and Tart); • Nectarine; • Peach; • Plum (including Chickasaw Plum, Damson Plum, and Japanese Plum); • Plumcot; • Prune 	American Plum Borer, Black Cherry Aphid, Cherry Fruit Fly, Green Fruitworm, Leafrollers, Leafhoppers, Lesser Peach Tree Borer, Peach Tree Borer, Peach Twig Borer, Plum Curculio, Oriental Fruit Moth, Rose Chafer, Stink Bugs, Tarnished Plant Bug, Tufted Apple Budmoth, Western Cherry Fruit Fly	Spray up to 14 days before harvesting
Pome-Fruit Trees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apple; • Crabapple; • Loquat; • Mayhaw; • Pear; • Oriental Pear; • Quince 	Apple Maggot, Codling Moth, European Apple Sawfly, Green Fruitworm, Japanese Beetle, Lesser Appleworm, Oblique Banded Leafroller, Oriental Fruit Moth, Pandemis Leafroller, Pear Psylla, Plum Curculio, Potato Leafhopper, Redbanded Leafroller, Rosy Apple Aphid, Spirea Aphid, Spotted Tentiform Leafminer, Stink Bugs, Tarnished Plant Bug, Tufted Apple Bud Moth, Variegated Leafroller, White Apple Leafhopper	
Grapes	Eastern grape leafhopper, Variegated leafhopper, Western grape leafhopper	Spray up to 1 day before harvesting
Nut Trees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almonds • beech nut; • Brazilnut; • butternut; • cashew; • chestnut; • chinquapin; • filbert (hazelnut); • hickory nut; • macadamia nut; • pecan; • walnut (black and English) 	Black Pecan Aphid, Codling Moth, Filbert Worm, Hickory Shuckworm, Leaf-footed Bugs, Navel Orangeworm, Oblique-banded Leafroller, Peach Twig Borer, Pecan Leaf Casebearer, Pecan Nut Casebearer, Pecan Phylloxera, Pecan Weevil, Plant Bugs, Stink Bugs, Walnut Aphid, Walnut Husk Fly, Yellow Pecan Aphid	Spray up to 7 days before harvesting Do not apply more than 0.125 lb ai/A per season

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product directly to companion animals/pets (dogs, cats, puppies, and/or kittens).
- Do not apply this product in a way that will contact adults, children, or pets, either directly or through drift.
- Do not allow adults, children, or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

IMPORTANT – Directions for Storage and Disposal

Pesticide Storage	Protect from freezing. Store this product in its original container in a cool, dry (preferably locked) area that is inaccessible to children and animals. After partial use, replace original lid and close tightly.
Container Disposal	Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. If empty: Place in trash or offer for recycling, if available. If partially filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

[PEST LIST - FOR USE WITH ANY OPTION]

PESTS KILLED	
<p>Caterpillars, Butterflies and Moths</p>	<p>Tent forming caterpillars, cocoon forming caterpillars, chrysalis forming caterpillars.</p> <p>Leaf feeding caterpillars (including leaves of flowering plants, bushes and other ornamentals, vegetables and trees), fruit eating caterpillars, legume feeding caterpillars, vegetable feeding caterpillars, stem and trunk boring caterpillars, and leafrolling caterpillars.</p> <p>Caterpillars of the Yucca Moth family such as Fairy moths and Yucca moths; Clothes moth family; bagworm moth family, Gelechiid moth family such as Potato tuber moths; Ermine Moth family such as Ailanthus Webworm moth; Clear Winged moth family such as Manroot borer, Squash Vine borer, Doll's Clearwing moth, California Sycamore borer; Tortricid Moth family (millers) such as Fruit Tree Leafroller moth, Orange Tortrix, and Codling moth; Skippers such as Least Skipper, Silver-spotted Skipper, and Long-tail Skipper; Swallowtails such as Green swallowtail, Zebra Swallowtail, Giant Swallowtail (Orange Tail, Orange Puppy), Pale Swallowtail, Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, Eastern Black Swallowtail, Spicebush Swallowtail, and Phoebus; Whites, Sulphurs and Orange Tips family such as Sara Orange Tip, Great Southern White, and European Cabbage Butterfly; Gossamer-Winged Butterflies Family such as Great Purple Hairstreak, Spring Azure, Early Hairstreak, Eastern Tailed blue, Harvester, Silvery Blue, Brown Elfin, Marine Blue, American Copper, and Gray Hairstreak; Metalmark family such as Northern Metalmark; Snout Butterflies family such as Common Snout Butterfly; Brush-Footed Butterfly family such as Gulf Fritillary, White Peacock, Harris' Checkerspot, Painted Lady (Thistle butterfly), American Painted Lady (Painted Beauty), Baltimore, Zebra (Yellow-barred Heliconian), Viceroy, White Admiral (Banded Purple), Mourning Cloak, Milbert's Tortoise Shell, Pearl Crescent, Question Mark, Buckeye, Great Spangled Fritillary, and Red Admiral; Hackberry and Goatweed Butterfly family such as Hackberry butterfly; Satyrs, Nymphs and Arctics family such as Wood Nymph (American Grayling), White Wood Satyr, Eyed Brown (Grass Nymph), Pearly Eye, and Chryxus Arctic; Milkweed Butterfly family such as Queen, and Monarch; Smoky Moth family such as Grape Leaf Skeletonizer; Slug Caterpillar Moth family such as Saddleback Caterpillar Moth; Pyralid Moths family such as Mediterranean Flour Moth Sod Webworm Moth, Indian Meal Moth, Meal Moth; Plume Moth family such as Artichoke Plume Moth; Measuringworm Moth family such as Tulip Tree Beauty, California Cankerworm Moth, and Large California Spanworm Moth; Tent Caterpillar Moth family such as Western Tent Caterpillar Moth; Giant Silkworm Moth family such as Luna Moth, Polyphemus moth, Io Moth, Promethea Moth (Spicebush Silkworm), Regal Moth (Royal Walnut Moth), Rosy Maple Moth, Imperial Moth, Sheep Moth, Cecropia Moth, and Cynthia Moth; Sphinx moth family such as Virginia-creeper Sphinx, Pandora Sphinx, Hummingbird Moth (Common Clearwing), White-lined Sphinx, Tomato Hornworm Moth, Tobacco Hornworm Moth, Big Poplar Sphinx, Cerisy's Sphinx, and Wild-cherry Sphinx; Prominents family such as Tentacled Prominents (Puss Moths), and Red-humped Appleworm Moth; Tiger Moth family such as Ornate Tiger Moth, Yellow Woolly Bear Moth, Acraea Moth, Milkweed Tiger Moth, Spotted Tiger Moth, Colona, Woolly Bear Caterpillar Moth (Banded</p>

	Woolly Bear), Lichen Moth, and Rattlebox Moth; Ctenuchid Moth family such as Virginia Ctenuchid moth; Tussock moth family such as Gypsy Moth, White-marked Tussock Moth; Owllet Moth family such as Eight-spotted Forester, Black Witch, Alfalfa Looper, Sweetheart Underwing, Locust Underwing, and Hebrew.
Common Bristletails	Silverfish Family such as Silverfish and Firebrat
Springtails	Podurid Springtail family such as Snow Pea, Seashore Springtail; Entomobryid Springtail family such as Ainsley's Springtail; Globular Springtail family
Cockroaches	Blattid Cockroach Family such as Oriental Cockroach (Asiatic Cockroach, Shad Cockroach), and American Cockroach (Waterbug); Blattellid Cockroaches family such as German Cockroach (Croton Bug)
Termites	Rotting-wood termite family such as Pacific Coast Termite; Subterranean termite family such as subterranean termites. Not intended to replace structural treatments. For termites – not recommended as sole protection against termites. Such applications are not a substitute for mechanical alterations, soil or foundation treatment but merely as a supplement. For active infestations, get a professional inspection.
Earwigs	Long-Horned Earwig family such as Ring-legged Earwig, and Riparian Earwig; Common Earwig family such as European Earwig
Grasshoppers & Crickets	Pygmy Grasshopper family such as Aztec Pygmy Grasshopper; Short-Horned Grasshopper family such as Creosote Bush Grasshopper, Lubber Grasshopper, Painted Grasshopper, Carolina Locust, Dragon Lubber Grasshopper (Gray Dragon), Three-banded Grasshopper (Banded Range Grasshopper), Differential Grasshopper, Red-legged Locust, Spur-throated Grasshopper, Two-striped Grasshopper, Panther-spotted grasshopper, Southeastern Lubber Grasshopper, Alutacea Bird Grasshopper, American Bird Grasshopper, Green Valley Grasshopper, Toothpick Grasshopper, Horse Lubber Grasshopper, Pallid-winged Grasshopper, and Great Crested Grasshopper (Dinosaur Grasshopper); Long-horned grasshoppers and Katydid family such as Oblong-winged Katydid, Mormon Cricket, Short-legged Shield back Katydid, California Katydid, Angular-winged Katydid, Keeled Shield-back Katydid, Nebraska Cone-head, Gladiator Katydid, Mescalero Shield-back Katydid, True Katydid (Northern Katydid), and Fork-tailed Bush Katydid; Camel Crickets family such as Spotted Camel Cricket, Secret Cove Cricket, Jerusalem Cricket; True Crickets family such as House Cricket (Cricket on the Hearth), Field Cricket, California Tree Cricket, Snowy Tree Cricket, and Black-horned Tree Cricket; Mole Cricket family such as Northern Mole Cricket and European Mole Cricket
True Bugs	Plant Bug family such as Adelphocoris Plant Bugs, Scarlet Plant bugs, Tarnished Plant Bugs, and Four-lined Plant Bug; Assassin bug family such as Bee Assassins, Wheel Bug; Ambush Bug family such as Jagged Ambush Bug; Lace Bug family such as Oak Lace Bug; Seed Bug family such as Small Eastern Milkweed Bug; Long-necked Seed Bug, and Large Milkweed Bug; Stilt Bug family such as Stilt Bugs; Leaf-footed Bug family such as Florida Leaf-footed Bug, and Squash Bug; Scentless Plant Bug family such as Eastern Boxelder Bug and Western Boxelder Bug; Stink Bug family such as Green Stink Bug, Brochymenas, Two-spotted Stink Bug (Conspicuous Stink Bug), Harlequin Cabbage Bug (Calico Bug, Fire Bug), and Spined Soldier Bug
Cicadas and Kin	Cicada family such as Periodical Cicadas, Dogday Harvestfly, and Grand Western Cicada

Treehoppers	Treehopper family, such as Thorn-mimic Treehopper, Oak Treehopper, Buffalo Treehopper, and Locust Treehopper
Leafhoppers	Leafhopper family such as Grape Leafhopper, Scarlet-and-green Leafhopper, Sharpshooter
Thrips	Banded Thrips family such as Banded-wing Thrips; Common Thrips family
Beetles	Tiger Beetle Family such as Beautiful Tiger Beetle, Dainty Tiger Beetle, Six-Spotted Green Tiger Beetle, and Dejean's Flightless Tiger Beetle; Ground Beetle family such as Bombardier Beetle, Fiery Searcher (Caterpillar hunter), European Ground Beetle, Green Pubescent Ground Beetle, Common Black Ground Beetle, and Boat-backed Ground Beetle; Predacious Diving Beetle family such as Small Flat Diving Beetle, Large Diving Beetle, and Marbled Diving Beetle; Whirligig Beetle family such as Large Whirligig Beetle, and Small Whirligig Beetle; Hister Beetle family such as Hister beetles; Rove Beetle family such as Gold-and-brown Rove Beetle and Pictured Rove Beetle; Carrion Beetle family such as Margined Burying Beetle, Tomentose Burying Beetle (Gold-necked Carrion Beetle), American Carrion Beetle, and Northern Carrion Beetle; Stag Beetle family such as Elephant Stag Beetle, Agassiz's Flat-horned Stag Beetle, Reddish-brown Stag Beetle, and Rugose Stag Beetle; Bessbugs family such as Patent-leather Beetle (Horned Passalus); Scarab Beetle family such as Tumblebugs, Goldsmith Beetle, Green Jumping Beetle, Brown Fruit Chafer, Glossy Pillbug, Grapevine Beetle, May Beetles (June Beetles), Ten-lined June Beetles, and Japanese Beetle; Metallic Wood-Boring Beetles such as Golden Buprestid, Western Pine Borer (Sculptured Pine Borer), and Divergent Metallic Wood Borer (Flatheaded Cherry Tree Borer); Click Beetle family such as Eastern Eyed Click Beetle (Big-eyed Click Beetle), and Fire Beetles; Fireflies (Lightning Bugs) family such as Pyralis Firefly, and Pennsylvania Firefly; Soldier Beetle family such as Pennsylvania Leather-wing, and Downy Leather-wing, Net-winged Beetle family such as Banded Net-wing, and Golden Net-wing; Spider Beetle family such as Spider Beetles, and Texan Spider Beetle; Branch and Twig Borer family such as Apple Twig Borer; Checkered Beetle family such as California Checkered Beetle, Elegant Checkered Beetle, Slender Checkered Beetle, and Red-blue Checkered Beetle; Flat Bark Beetle family such as Red Flat Bark Beetle; Pleasing Fungus Beetle such as Rough Fungus Beetle; Ladybug Beetles such as Two-spotted Ladybug Beetle, Nine-spotted Ladybug Beetle, Spotless "Nine-spotted" Ladybug, Convergent Ladybug Beetle, and Ash Gray Ladybug Beetle; Darkling Beetles such as Horned Fungus Beetle, Broad-necked Darkling Beetle, Plicate Beetle, Yellow Mealworm Beetle, and Ironclad Beetle; Fire-colored Beetles family such as Fire Beetles; Blister Beetles family such as Striped Blister Beetle, Arizona Blister Beetle, Short-winged Blister Beetle, (Oil Beetle); Long-horned Beetle family such as Black-horned Pine Borer, Yellow Douglass Fir Borer, Long-jawed Longhorn, Elder Borer (Cloaked Knotty-horn), Twig Pruners, Pine Sawyer (Spined-neck Longhorn), Golden-haired Flower Longhorn, Locust Borer, Black Pine Sawyer (White Spotted Sawyer), Cylindrical Hardwood Borer, Cottonwood Twig Borer, Cottonwood Borer, Giant Root Borers, Ribbed Pine Borer, California Laurel Borer (Banded Alder Borer), Ivory0marked Beetle, Red Milkweed Beetle (Eastern Milkweed Longhorn), Notch-tipped Flower Longhorn, and Willow Borer; Seed Borer family such as Bean Weevil; Leaf Beetle family such as Dogwood Calligrapha, Milkweed Tortoise Beetle (Argus Tortoise Beetle), Dogbane Leaf Beetle, Milkweed Leaf Beetle, Willow Leaf Beetle, Spotted Asparagus Beetle, Clavate Tortoise Beetle, Spotted Cucumber Beetle, Waterlily Leaf Beetle, Swamp

	Milkweed Leaf Beetle, Three-lined Potato Beetle, (Old-fashioned Potato Bug, Colorado Potato Beetle, and Girdled Leaf Beetle; Primitive Weevil family such as Oak Timberworm Beetle (Primitive Weevil); Snout Beetles and Weevil family such as Boll Weevil, Black Oak Acorn Weevil, Lesser Cloverleaf Weevil, Alfalfa Weevil, Pine Weevils, Rose Weevils, Agrave Billbug, and Stored-grain Billbug (Granary Weevil, Elephant Bug); Bark and Ambrosia Beetle family such as Red Turpentine Beetle, Pine and Spruce Engraver Beetles, and Bark Beetles.
[Bees,] [California Carpenter Bees,] Ants, Wasps, Sawflies	Cimbicid Sawflies family such as Rusty Willow Sawfly; Common Sawfly family such as Northeastern sawfly; Horntail family such as Pigeon Horntail, and Smokey Horntails; Stem Sawflies family such as Raspberry Horntail; Braconids family such as Braconid Wasps; Ichneumons family such as Giant Ichneumons, Short-tailed Ichneumons and Red-tailed Ichneumon; Torymid Wasp family such as California Torymus; Chalcid family such as Golden-yellow Chalcid; Gall Wasp family such as California Oak Gall Wasps and Live Oak Gall Wasp; Pelecinid family such as American Pelicini; Tiphid Wasp family such as Five-banded Tiphid Wasp; Velvet-Ants such as Thistledown Velvet-ant, Red Velvet-ant, and Cow Killer; Scoliid Wasp family such as Scarab-hunter Wasp, and Digger Wasp; Ant family such as Spine-waisted ants, Leafcutter ants, Texas Carpenter ants, Black Carpenter ants, Crater-nest ants, Texas Shed-builder ant (Acrobat Ant), Red Ant, Legionary Ant, Little Black Ant, Arid Lands Honey Ant, Big-headed Ant, Honey Ant, and Fire Ant; Vespid Wasp family such as Potter Wasp, Paper Wasps, Yellow Jackets, and Sandhills Hornet; Spider Wasps such as Blue-black Spider Wasps, and Tarantula Hawk; Sphecid Wasp family such as Thread-waisted Wasps, Eastern Sand Wasp, Steel-blue Cricket Hunter, Purplish-blue Cricket Hunter, Florida Hunting Wasp, Black and Yellow Mud Dauber, Cicada Killer, and Great Golden Digger Wasp; Bee families such as Plasterer Bee, Yellow-faced Bees, Virescent Green Metallic Bees, Augochlora Green Metallic Bees, Alkali Bee, Mining Bee, Willow Mining Bee, Nevada Mining Bee, Clarkia Bee, Faithful Leafcutting Bee, Western Leafcutting Bee, Mason Bees, California Leafcutting Bee, Digger Bees, Western Cuckoo Bee, California Carpenter Bee,
Flies	Crane fly family such as Wood-boring Tupulid, Giant Western Crane Fly, and Crane Flies; Phantom Crane Flies such as Phantom Crane Fly; Net-winged Midges such as Comstock's Net-winged Midge; Phantom Midges; Black Flies such as Black flies; March Flies family such as March Flies; Fungus Gnats family such as Fungus Gnats; Snipe Fly family such as Gold-backed Snipe Fly; Stiletto Fly family such as Stiletto Flies; Flower-loving Fly family such as Flower-loving Fly; Mydas Fly family such as Mydas fly; Robber Fly family such as Bearded Robber Fly, Sacken's Bee Hunter, Giant Robber Fly, Bee Killer (Giant Robber Fly), and Robber Flies; Bee Flies such as Bee Fly, Large Bee Flies, and Progressive bee Flies; Dance Flies such As Dance Flies; Long-Legged Flies such as Condyllostylid Long-legged Flies, and Texan Long-legged Fly; Hover Fly family such as Woolly Bear Hover Flies, Elongate Aphid Flies, Drone Flies, Bulb Flies, American Hover Flies, and Toxomerus Hover Fly; Thick Headed Fly family such as Thick headed fly; Pyrgotid Fly family such as Pyrgotid Flies; Fruit Fly family such as Walnut Husk Fly, and Apple Maggot Fly; Seaweed Fly family such as California Seaweed Fly; Marsh Fly family such as Marsh flies; Shore fly family such as Yellowstone Brine Fly; Pomace fly family such as Vinegar Fly; Anthomyid Fly family such as Dung Fly; Muscid Fly family such as House Fly, and Biting Stable Fly; Louse Fly family, Blow Fly family such as Blue Bottle Fly, Screw-worm Fly, and Green Bottle Fly; Flesh Fly family

	such as Flesh flies; Tachinid Fly family such as Beelike Tachinid Fly, Early Tachinid Fly, Repetitive Tachinid Fly, Tachina Fly, and Fringe-legged Tachinid Fly
Spiders	<p>Folding trapdoor spider family such as Turret spider; Tarantula family such as Desert Tarantula; Trapdoor Spider family such as California Trapdoor spider; Dictynid spider family such as Branch-yip spiders; Spitting spider family such as Spitting spiders; Violin Spider family such as Desert Loxosceles, and Violin Spider; Comb-footed Spider family such as American House Spider, and Black Widow Spider; Sheet-web Weaver family such as Hammock Spider; Orb Weaver family such as Orb weavers, barn spider, Garden spider (cross spider), Marbled orb Weaver, Shamrock Spider, Six-spotted Orb-weaver, Silver Argiope, Black-and-Yelley Rgiope, Crablike Spiny Orb Weaver, Bola Spider, Arrow-shaped Micrathena, and Golden-silk spider (calico spider); Large-jawed Orb Weaver family such as Mabel Orchard Spider, Venusta Orchard Spider, Elongate Long-jawed Orb Weaver, and Long-jawed Orb Weaver; Funnel Web Weaver family such as Grass Spiders; Nursery Web Spider family such as Brownish-grey Fishing Spider, Six-spotted Fishing spider, and Nursery Web Spider; Wolf Spider family such as Burrowing Wolf Spiders, Carolina Wolf spider, Forest Wolf spider, rabid wolf spider, and Thin-legged Wolf spider; Lynx Spider family such as Jumping Lynx spider, and green lynx spider; Sac Spider family such as Ant-mimic spiders; Wandering spider family such as Wandering spiders; Giant Crab spider family such as Huntsman spider, and Golden Huntsman spider; Selenopid Crab Spider family such as Selenopid Crab Spider; Crab Spider family such as Goldenrod spider (flower spider, red-spotted Crab Spider), Elegant Crab Spider, Thrice-banded Crab Spider; Philodromid family such as Inconspicuous Crab Spiders; Jumping Spiders such as Green Lyssomanes, Dimorphic Jumping Spider, Metaphid Jumping Spider, Ant-mimic Jumping spider, and Daring Jumping spider</p> <p>Daddy-long-legs Daddy-long-legs family such as Eastern Daddy-long-legs and Brown Daddy-long-legs</p>
Ticks	Blacklegged tick, Brown dog tick, Deer tick
Psyllid, Whiteflies, Aphids, Mealybugs, Scale Insects	Psyllid family such as American Alder Psyllid; Whitefly family such as Greenhouse Whitefly; Aphid family such as Green Apple Aphid, Rosy Apple Aphid, Rose, Pea and Potato Aphid, Root Aphid, Coudy-winged Cottonwood Aphid, and Giant Willow Aphid; Woolly and Gall-Making Aphid family such as Woolly Apple Aphid; Giant Scale Insects family such as Cottony Cushion Scale; Armored Scale Insects family such as Oyster Shell Scale; Mealybug family such as Long-tailed mealybug; Cochineal Bug family such as Cochineal bug.
Millipedes	Millipedes such as soft millipedes, Florida millipede, Almond millipede, North American millipede and flat millipedes

Optional Information

Getting Started

- Where to Use:

For [Flowers], [Fruits], [Vegetables], [Fruit & Nut Trees], [&] [Trees]

For [Lawns], [&] [Perimeter Treatments]

- Amount to Use:]

Flowers, Fruits, Nuts and Vegetables Mixing Chart				
	Pump-Style Sprayers	For Backpack & 12-Volt Spray Equipment		
Amount of Water in Sprayer	1 Gallon	4 Gallon	5 Gallon	10 Gallon
Amount of product to add to sprayer*	4 fl. oz.	16 fl. oz.	20 fl. oz.	40 fl. oz.
Area to treat in Square Feet	1,000	4,000	5,000	10,000
*For control of Blacklegged and Brown Dog Ticks, Scorpions, Spiders, Mole Crickets, Crickets and Grasshoppers see [page[s][6][7]], [[the] section][How to use – Outdoor Treatment][For Outdoor Treatment of Blacklegged and Brown Dog Ticks][For Outdoor Treatment of Spiders, Scorpions, Mole Crickets, Crickets and Grasshoppers].				

Perimeter Treatment Mixing Chart			
	Pump-Style Sprayers	For Backpack & 12-Volt Spray Equipment	
Amount of Water in Sprayer	1 Gallon	4 Gallon	5 Gallon
Amount of product to add to sprayer	[1][4][7.5][15] fl. oz.	[4][16][30][60] fl. oz.	[5][20][37.5][75] fl. oz.
Area to treat in Square Feet	1,000	4,000	5,000
For ornamentals, including flowers, roses, trees and shrubs. Apply [7.5] [-] [15] fl oz per gallon of water per 1,000 sq ft.			

Container Coverage (1 gallon of product):

- [Treats up to 128,000 sq ft of perimeters]
- [Treats 128,000 sq ft of perimeters when used at the low rate [(1 fl oz)]]
- [Treats up to 17,066 sq ft of trees, shrubs, and ornamentals [(7.5 fl oz)]]
- [Treats 8,533 sq ft of trees, shrubs, and ornamentals when used at the high rate [(15 fl oz)]]

Dealers Should Sell in Original Packages Only.

Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability:

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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