



Bug-No-More

LARGE PROPERTY INSECT CONTROL

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

Farmstead Insecticide

This product is formulated to kill listed insects outside of country and suburban homes and farmsteads. Formulated to kill over 200 listed insects by contact and to keep on killing them up to 3 months. Bug-No-More® Large Property Insect Control 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.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	By Wt.
Zeta-Cypermethrin*	0.35%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	99.65%
	TOTAL 100.00%

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

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.
<p>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 (including health concerns, medical emergencies or pesticide incidents), you may call 1-877-800-5556, twenty-four (24) hours per day, seven (7) days per week.</p>	
<p>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.</p>	
<p>For Information Regarding the Use of this Product Call 1-877-800-5556.</p>	

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.

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

Bug-No-More Large Property Insect Control is to be diluted with water for spray application.

- 1). Fill sprayer with the desired volume of water and add Bug-No-More Large Property Insect Control.
- 2). To prepare a ready to use solution, dilute 1-15 fluid ounces of this product per gallon of water. [See below for specific rates]
- 3). Mix only the amount of solution needed for the application.
- 4). Close and shake before use in order to ensure thorough mixing.

USE RESTRICTIONS

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.

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 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.

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.

OUTDOOR TREATMENT

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).

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.

- 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 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.

For Outdoor Treatment of Carpenter Ants

- 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. 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 Bug-No-More Large Property Insect Control are not a substitute for mechanical alterations, soil or foundation treatment but merely as a supplement. For active infestations, seek professional inspection and treatment.**

For Outdoor Treatment of Bees and Wasps

- To kill bees and wasps, thoroughly spray 1 fl.oz. per gallon of water onto nest entrance and any surrounding areas where these pests are found.
- Apply late in the evening when insects are at rest.

For Outdoor Treatment of Blacklegged and Brown Dog Ticks

- To kill blacklegged ticks and brown dog ticks and to prevent infestation of buildings, apply 15.0 fl.oz. per gallon of water per 1000 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

- To kill spiders, scorpions, spiders, mole crickets, crickets and grasshoppers and to prevent infestation of buildings, apply 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.

ORNAMENTALS, INCLUDING FLOWERS, ROSES, SHRUBS and TREES

For treatment of listed pests in annual and perennial flowers, roses, bedding plants, ground covers, shrubs and deciduous and evergreen trees

- Spray 15 fl.oz. per gallon of water per 1000 sq.ft. up to the point of run-off making sure to cover all sides of leaves and tree trunks.
- For ground covers, bedding plants, foliage, annuals and perennials, apply 15 fl.oz. per gallon of water as a uniform spray. 32 fl.oz. will treat 2133 sq.ft. Repeat treatment as necessary to achieve control using higher application rates as pest pressure & foliage area increases.

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.

HOME GARDENS:

To kill insects on fruit, nut and vegetable plants

- 1). Use 5 fl.oz per 1 gallon of water to cover 1000 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 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 EarwormCucumber 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: 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: Broccoli; Chinese Broccoli (gai lon, white flowering broccoli); 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	Corn Earworm, Cucumber Beetles, Cutworm, Diamondback Moth, Flea Beetles, Imported Cabbageworm, Leafhoppers, Saltmarsh Caterpillar, Southern Cabbageworm, Tobacco Budworm Alfalfa Looper, Armyworms, Cabbage Looper, Cabbage Webworm, Ground Beetles, Leafminers (adults), Lygus Bugs, Onion Thrips, Stinkbugs, Wireworm (adults), Aphids, and Whiteflies	Spray up to 1 day before harvesting.
Root & Tuber Vegetables 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)	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 LeafhopperPotato Psyllid, Potato Tuberworm, Tarnished Plant Bug	Spray up to 1 day before harvesting.

(cont. on next page)

Plants	Pests	Use Before Harvest
VEGETABLES (cont.)		
Cucurbit Vegetables Group including but not limited to: Chayote (fruit); Chinese Waxgourd (Chinese Preserving Melon); Citron Melon; Cucumber; Gherkin; Gourd (edible) (including hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra); 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)	Cutworms, Cabbage Looper, Cucumber Beetles. (adult), Leafhoppers, Melonworm, Pickleworm, Rindworm, Squash Bug, Squash Vine Borer, Corn Earworm, Plant Bugs, Stinkbugs	Spray up to 1 day before harvesting.
Bulb Vegetables (Allium spp.) including: 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	Armyworms, Cutworms, Leafminers (adults), Onion Maggot Adults, Stink Bugs, Aphids, Onion Thrips	Spray up to 7 days before harvesting.
Sweet Corn	Chinch Bug, Corn Rootworm (Adult), Corn Silkfly, Cutworms, Flea Beetle, Leafhoppers, Japanese Beetle (Adult), Sap Beetle (adults), Tarnished Plant Bug, Armyworms, Corn Borers, Corn Earworm, Grasshoppers, Aphids	Spray up to 3 days before harvesting.
Legume Vegetables - Succulent and Dried Succulent Edible-Podded Peas, Succulent Shelled Peas and Dried Shelled Peas (Pisum spp.) including: Dwarf Pea; Edible-pod Pea; Snow Pea; Sugar Snap Pea; Pigeon pea; English Pea; Garden Pea; Green Pea; Lentil. Succulent Edible-Podded Beans, Succulent Shelled Beans, and Dried Shelled Beans including: 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; Mung Bean; Rice Bean; Urd Bean; Chickpea (Garbanzo Bean); Guar; Lablab bean	Cutworms, Painted Lady (Thistle) Caterpillar, Saltmarsh Caterpillar, Silverspotted Skipper, 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	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.
FRUITS and NUTS		
Berries Crop Group including: 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 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 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	Spray up to 14 days before harvesting.
Grapes	Eastern grape leafhopper, Variegated leafhopper, Western grape leafhopper	Spray up to 1 day before harvesting.
Nut Trees 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, Leafhoppers, 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.

LAWNS

For Treatment of Ants, Fire Ants, Beetles, Chinch Bugs, Sod Webworms, Weevils and Other Listed Pests in Lawns

- To treat listed pests in lawns, uniformly apply 15 fl.oz. per gallon of water per 1000 sq.ft. over lawn. Contents will treat up to 8533 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

- 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. 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.

PESTS KILLED	
Caterpillars, Butterflies and Moths	Tent forming caterpillars, cocoon forming caterpillars, chrysalis forming caterpillars. Leaf feeding caterpillars (including leaves of flowering plants, bushes and other ornamentals, vegetables and trees), fruit eating caterpillars, legume feeding caterpillars, vegetable feeding caterpillars, stem and trunk boring caterpillars, and leafrolling caterpillars. Caterpillars of the Yucca Moth family; Clothes moth family; bagworm moth family, Gelechiid moth family; Ermine Moth family; Clear Winged moth family; Tortricid Moth family (millers) such as Codling moth; Swallowtails; Whites, Sulphurs and Orange Tips family; Gossamer-Winged Butterflies Family; Metalmark family; Snout Butterflies family; Brush-Footed Butterfly family; Hackberry and Goatweed Butterfly family; Satyrs, Nymphs and Arctics family; Milkweed Butterfly family; Smoky Moth family; Pyralid Moths family such as Sod Webworm Moth; Plume Moth family; Measuringworm Moth family; Tiger Moth family; Ctenuchid Moth family; Tussock moth family; Owlet Moth family such as Eight-spotted Forester
Common Bristletails	Silverfish Family
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; Long-horned grasshoppers and Katydid family; Camel Crickets family; True Crickets family such as House Cricket
True Bugs	Plant Bug family; Assassin bug family; Lace Bug family; Seed Bug family; Stilt Bug family; Leaf-footed Bug family; Scentless Plant Bug family such as Eastern Boxelder Bug and Western Boxelder Bug; Stink Bug family
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; Ground Beetle family such as Bombardier Beetle; Predacious Diving Beetle family; Whirligig Beetle family; Hister Beetle family; Rove Beetle family; Carrion Beetle family; Stag Beetle; Bessbugs family; Scarab Beetle family; Click Beetle family; Soldier Beetle family, Net-winged Beetle family; Spider Beetle family; Branch and Twig Borer family; Checkered Beetle family; Flat Bark Beetle family; Ladybug Beetles; Darkling Beetles; Fire-colored Beetles family; Blister Beetles family; Long-horned Beetle family; Seed Borer family; Leaf Beetle family; Primitive Weevil family; Snout Beetles and Weevil family; Bark and Ambrosia Beetle family
Bees, California Carpenter Bees, Ants, Wasps, Sawflies	Cimicid Sawflies family; Common Sawfly family; Horntail family; Stem Sawflies family; Braconids family; Ichneumons family; Torymid Wasp family; Chalcid family; Gall Wasp family; Pelecinid family; Tiphid Wasp family; Velvet-Ants; Scoliid Wasp family; Ant family; Vespid Wasp family; Spider Wasps; Sphecid Wasp family; Bee families
Flies	Crane fly family; Phantom Crane Flies; Net-winged Midges; Black Flies; March Flies family; Fungus Gnats family; Snipe Fly family; Stiletto Fly family; Flower-loving Fly family; Mydas Fly family; Robber Fly family; Bee Flies; Dance Flies; Long-Legged Flies; Hover Fly family; Thick Headed Fly family; Pyrgotid Fly family; Fruit Fly family; Seaweed Fly family; Marsh Fly family; Shore fly family; Pomace fly family; Anthomyiid Fly family; Muscid Fly family; Louse Fly family, Blow Fly family; Flesh Fly family; Tachinid Fly family
Spiders	Folding trapdoor spider family; Tarantula family; Trapdoor Spider family; Spitting spider family; Violin Spider family; Comb-footed Spider family; Sheet-web Weaver family; Orb Weaver family; Large-jawed Orb Weaver family; Funnel Web Weaver family; Nursery Web Spider family; Wolf Spider family; Lynx Spider family; Sac Spider family; Wandering spider family; Giant Crab spider family; Selenopid Crab Spider family; Crab Spider family; Philodromid family Daddy-long-legs family
Ticks	Blacklegged tick, Brown dog tick, Deer tick
Psyllid, Whiteflies, Aphids, Mealybugs, Scale Insects	Psyllid family; Whitefly family; Aphid family; Woolly and Gall-Making Aphid family; Giant Scale Insects family; Armored Scale Insects family; Mealybug family; Cochineal Bug family
Millipedes	Millipedes

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.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

FOR USE ONLY AS DIRECTED. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE MANUFACTURER NEITHER MAKES NOR INTENDS ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY EXPRESSLY

DISCLAIMED. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO CASE SHALL THE MANUFACTURER BE LIABLE FOR INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. If these terms are not acceptable, return this product unopened immediately to the point of purchase, and the purchase price will be refunded in full. The terms of this LIMITED WARRANTY STATEMENT cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements at the point of sale or elsewhere.

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