KILLS OVER
200
INSECTS***

AMDR®

Pest Block
HOME PERIMETER
READY-TO-SPRAY

© Kills nuisance pests outdoors before they can come inside***

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
See back panel for Additional Precautionary Statements & First Aid
MANTENER FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS
Ve el panel posterior para consultar las aves en precauciones adicionales y primeros auxilios
*See use directions for complete list of insects
Consulte las instrucciones para obtener una lista completa de insectos
**Elimina más de 200 insectos
***Elimina las molestas plagas de exteriores antes de que puedan entrar

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Zeta-Cypermethrin 0.35%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 99.65%
TOTAL: 100.00%
(Contains 0.03 pounds active ingredient per gallon.)
* Cis/trans ratio: Max. 75% (+/-) cis and min. 25% (+/-) trans
U.S. Patent Pending

300510640-10/11

NET CONTENTS/CONTENIDO 1 QT (946 ML)
**Amdro Pest Block Home Perimeter Ready-to-Spray**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where to Use</th>
<th>Outside surfaces of buildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kills</strong></td>
<td>Ants (including fire ants), gypsy moth, bagworm, budworm &amp; leafroller, armyworms, cutworms, fall webworm, sod webworm, tent caterpillar, leafminer, millipedes, spiders, scorpions, springtails, silverfish, firebrats, grasshoppers, crickets, mole cricket, earwigs, cockroaches, chinch bug, boxelder bug, plant bug, lace bug, leafhoppers, spittlebugs, psyllids, whitefly, aphids, cicadas, scales, mealybug, adelgids, treehoppers, thrips, weevils &amp; billbugs, ground beetles, (Japanese beetle, pillbug, sowbug, black turf Azalea, bark beetle &amp; pine shoot beetle), borers, elm leaf beetle, and other listed lawn &amp; garden pests, wasps &amp; yellow jackets, bees, carpenter bees, flies, including house fly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When to Use</th>
<th>When using as perimeter treatment: Early in season or when insects appear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To treat lawns and vegetation: When insects or damage first appear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How Much to Use</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mixes automatically when you spray</td>
<td>Treats up to 4,267 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amdro and AMBRANDS are registered trademarks of Central Garden & Pet.

Distributed by:

**AMBRANDS**

2030 Powers Ferry Road, Suite 370
Atlanta, Georgia 30339

EPA Reg. No. 279-3347-73342
EPA Est. 70815-GA-1a, 59144-GA-1b

Received used as first letter of Run Code on Container
800-265-0761
info@exclmktg.com

www.amdro.com

FOR POSITION ONLY
100% UPC# 13576-00500
**FIRST AID**

| If swallowed | • Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.  
|             | • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.  
|             | • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.  
|             | • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |

| If in eyes  | • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.  
|             | • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.  
|             | • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |

**HOTLINE NUMBER**

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-265-0761 for Emergency Assistance.

**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 1-800-265-0761.**

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

• This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, oysters and shrimp.
• Do not apply near water, storm drains or drainage ditches.
• Do not apply when windy or when heavy rainfall is expected.
• 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 to 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

How to Use the Ready to Spray Applicator

1. Shake Well.
2. Make sure control lever is in the OFF position. Attach to hose.
3. Turn on water.

Spray

1. Aim towards direction of application and away from you.
2. Turn control lever to ON to begin spraying.
3. Spray evenly and as directed for specified type of treatment area.

Stop

1. When finished turn control lever to OFF.
2. Turn faucet OFF. Discharge residual water pressure by turning control lever ON and OFF again.
3. Disconnect Sprayer and Store / Discard as instructed.

How to Use – Outdoors

NUISANCE PESTS ON OUTDOOR SURFACES

To Kill Ants, Earwigs, Crickets, Spiders and other named Pests on Outside Surfaces and Around Buildings

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 to point of runoff to vegetation such as bushes and trees around buildings and other structures.
- For ants, apply to any trails, around doors and windows and other places where ants may be found.
- To prevent pests from entering buildings, apply solution to a band of soil and vegetation 5 to 10 feet wide around and adjacent to the building. Also, treat the building foundation to a height of 2 to 3 feet where pests are active and may find entrance. Thoroughly and uniformly wet the band area, using 1 quart per 2,133 sq. ft.
- The surface to be treated should be dry at the time of application.
### To Kill Carpenter Ants Outdoors
- Apply to carpenter ant trails around doors and windows and other places where carpenter ants have been observed or are expected to forage.
- For best results, locate and treat carpenter ant nests.
- Apply a perimeter treatment as described above.
- To protect firewood from carpenter ants (and termites), apply to the soil beneath where the firewood will be stacked. Use 1 quart to treat 640 square feet. DO NOT treat firewood with this product.
- 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.

### To Kill Bees and Wasps Outside
- Application to nests should be made late in the evening when insects are at rest.
- Thoroughly spray nest and entrance and surrounding areas where insects alight.

### LAWNS

#### To Kill Ants, Fire Ants, Beetles, Chinch Bugs, Mole Crickets, Sod Webworms, Weevils and other listed Pests in Lawns
- Uniformly apply over lawn. Contents will treat up to 2,133 sq. ft. of lawn.
- Lawn should not be longer than 3 inches at the time of application.
- Repeat application is necessary only if there are signs of renewed insect activity.

#### Ant Mound Treatments
- To treat ant mounds including imported fire ant mounds, focus the spray to fully soak each mound and the immediate surrounding area. Use 1 quart to treat 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, ROSES, FLOWERS and TREES**

To Kill Ants, (including cut ants), Aphids, Bagworms, Earwigs, Sow Bugs, Millipedes, Beetles, Weevils, Plant Bugs, Leaf-cutting Bees, Sawflies, Caterpillars, Moths and other listed pests on Ornamentals, Roses, Flowers and Trees (including deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, ground covers, bedding plants, annuals, perennials, and foliage plants).

- Spray up to the point of runoff making sure to cover all sides of leaves and trunk. Retreat if pests return.
- For ground covers, bedding plants, foliage, annuals and perennials, apply as a uniform spray. 1 quart will treat between 2,133 and 4,267 sq. ft. Repeat treatment as necessary to achieve control using higher application rates as pest pressure & foliage area increases. Repeat application should be limited to no more than once per seven days.

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.

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**ATTENTION - IMPORTANT**

Keep people and pets off surfaces until dry.
Protect aquariums from spray mist.
Do not treat pets with this product.

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**† PESTS CONTROLLED (PLAGAS QUE CONTROLA)**

| Caterpillars, Butterflies and Moths (Orugas, mariposas y polillas) | 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 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 (miller) 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 |

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4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Bristletails (Arqueognatos o pecceillos de cobre comunes)</th>
<th>Silverfish family such as Silverfish, and Firebrat.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Springtails (Insectos jorobados,)</td>
<td>Podurid Springtail family such as Snow Pea, Seashore Springtail; Entomobryid Springtail family such as Ainsley's Springtail; Globular Springtail family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insects (Insectas)</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cockroaches</strong> (Cucarachas)</td>
<td>Blattid Cockroach family such as Oriental Cockroach (Asiatic Cockroach, Shad Cockroach), and American Cockroach (Waterbug); Blattellid Cockroaches family such as German Cockroach (Croton Bug).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Termites</strong> (Termitas)</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Earwigs</strong> (Tijeretas)</td>
<td>Long-Horned Earwig family such as Ring-legged Earwig, and Riparian Earwig; Common Earwig family such as European Earwig.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grasshoppers &amp; Crickets</strong> (Saltamontes y grillos)</td>
<td>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, Altutacea Bird Grasshopper, American Bird Grasshopper, Green Valley Grasshopper, Toothpick Grasshopper, Horse Lubber Grasshopper, Pellid-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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>True Bugs</strong> (Hemipteros)</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cicadas and Kin</strong> (Chicharras y familia)</td>
<td>Cicada family such as Periodical Cicadas, Dogday Harvestfly, and Grand Western Cicada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treehoppers</strong> (Membran-ácidos)</td>
<td>Treehopper family, such as Thorn-mimic Treehopper, Oak Treehopper, Buffalo Treehopper, and Locust Treehopper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leafhoppers</strong> (Saltarillas)</td>
<td>Leafhopper family such as Grape Leafhopper, Scarlet-and-green Leafhopper, Sharpshooter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thrips</strong> (Trips)</td>
<td>Banded Thrips family such as Banded-wing Thrips; Common Thrips family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beetles</strong> (Escarabajos)</td>
<td>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 Buprestis, 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 family such as Rough Fungus Beetle; Ladybug Beetles such as Two-spotted Ladybug Beetle, Nine-spotted Ladybug Beetle, Spotless &quot;Nine-spotted&quot; 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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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), Ivory-marked Beetle, Red Milkweed Beetle (Eastern Milkweed Longhorn), Notch-tipped Flower Longhorn, and Willow Borer; Seed Borers 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 Bees, and Bark Beetles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bees, Ants, Wasps, Sawflies (Abejas, hormigas, avispas, moscas de sierra)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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; Tiphidi Wasp family such as Five-banded Tiphidi Wasp; Velvet-Ants such as Thistle-Headed 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, Anid Lands Honey Ant, Big-headed Ant, Honey Ant, and Fire Ant; Vespid Wasp family such as Potter Wasp, Paper Wasps, Yellow Jackets, and Sandhill 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, Pupleish-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, Virescence Green Metallic Bees, Augochloa 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flies</strong> (Moscas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spiders</strong> (Arañas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spider, Thrice-banded Crab Spider; Philodromid family such as Inconspicuous Crab Spiders; Jumping Spiders such as Green Lysosomanes, Dimorphic Jumping Spider, Metaphid Jumping Spider, Ant-mimic Jumping spider, and Daring Jumping spider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daddy-long-legs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daddy-long-legs family such as Eastern Daddy-long-legs and Brown Daddy-long-legs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scorpions (Escorpiones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psyllid, Whiteflies, Aphids, Mealybugs, Scale Insects (Psíldidos, moscas blancas, áfidos, cochinilla harinosa, escamas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millipedes (Milpiés)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT – Directions for Storage and Disposal**

**Storage**
- Keep from freezing. Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place, preferably in a locked storage area and avoid excess heat. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into drink containers.

**Product Disposal**
- If partially filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.
- If empty: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of in trash.

Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability:

NOTICE: Seller makes no warranty, express or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use and/or handling of this material when such use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.
**AMDR® Pest Block Home Perimeter Ready-To-Spray**

- Elimina más de 200 insectos
- Elimina las molestas plagas de exteriores antes de que puedan entrar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dónde usar</th>
<th>Superficies exteriores de edificios</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Céspedes Árboles y arbustos Rosas y flores</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Elimina**
- hormigas (incluyendo hormigas bravas), polilla gitana, gusanos del saco, gusano de la yema del abeto y gusano enrollador de hojas, gusanos soldado, gusanos cortadores, gusano telarañero de otoño, gusano telarañero del césped, gusano tendero, gusano minador, milpiés, arañas, escorpiones, insectos jorobados, lepismas, doméstica de thermobia, saltamontes, grillos, grillos topo, tijeretas, cucarachas, chinches, chinches del arce americano, chinches, chinch de encaje, saltarilla, gusanos escupidores, psílidos, mosca blanca, áfidos, chicharras, cochinilla, cochinilla harinosa, adéligidos, membranácidos, trips, gorgojos y picudos, escarabajos de tierra (escarabajo japonés, cochinillas de humedad, cochinillas, escarabajo negro del césped del género Ataenius, escultíno y barrenador de los brotes), barrenadores, escarabajo de las hojas del olmo y otras plagas listadas del césped y jardín, avispas y jaramagos, abejas, abejas carpinteras, moscas, incluyendo la mosca casera.

**Cuándo usar**

**Cuándo usar como tratamiento perimetral: a principios de la temporada o cuando aparezcan los insectos**

Para tratar céspedes y vegetación: cuando el daño o los insectos aparecen por primera vez.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cuánto debe usar</th>
<th>Se mezcla automáticamente cuando rocía.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cobertura</strong></td>
<td>Sirve para dar tratamiento hasta 4,267 pies cuadrados.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRIMEROS AUXILIOS**

**Si se traga**
- Llame inmediatamente al centro de control de envenenamiento o al médico para obtener más recomendaciones de tratamiento.
- Haga que la persona tome sorbos de un vaso con agua si puede tragar.
- No induzca el vómito a menos que lo indique el centro de control de envenenamientos o el médico.
- No le dé nada por la boca a una persona inconsciente.
| **Si entra en los ojos** | • Mantenga el ojo abierto y enjuague lenta y suavemente con agua durante 15-20 minutos.  
• Si tiene lentes de contacto, quítese después de los primeros 5 minutos y continúe lavando el ojo.  
• Llame a un centro de control de envenenamiento o al médico para obtener más recomendaciones de tratamiento. |
| --- | --- |

**NÚMERO DE EMERGENCIAS**

Tenga a la mano el envase del producto o la etiqueta cuando llame al centro de control de envenenamiento o al médico, o al buscar tratamiento. También puede comunicarse al 1-800-265-0761 para obtener ayuda de emergencia.

**NOTA PARA EL MÉDICO**

Después del contacto con la piel (vapor o polvo) puede haber un cosquilleo o entumecimiento pasajero, usualmente en la cara, pero esto disminuye sin tratamiento. Este producto es un piretroide. Si se ha ingerido grandes cantidades, se deben evacuar el estómago y el intestino. El tratamiento es sintomático y de apoyo.

Para obtener información relacionada con el uso de este producto, llame al 1-800-265-0761.

**AVISOS DE PRECAUCIÓN**

**RIESGOS AMBIENTALES**

• Este pesticida es extremadamente tóxico para los peces, invertebrados acuáticos, ostraa y camarones.

• No lo aplique cerca de agua, drenajes pluviales o zanjas de drenaje.

• No lo aplique cuando haya viento o cuando se espera lluvias fuertes.

• Debe tenerse cuidado cuando se está rociando para evitar peces y mascotas reptiles alrededor de o en estanques ornamentales.

• Este producto es altamente tóxico para las abejas. No aplique este producto ni permita que se escurra hacia plantas con floración si hay abejas en el área.
INSTRUCCIONES
Es una violación a la ley Federal usar este producto de forma inconsistente con su etiqueta.

AGITE BIEN ANTES DE USAR

| Cómo usar el aplicador listo para rociar | 1. Agite bien.  
|                                         | 2. Asegúrese de que la palanca de control esté en la posición OFF. Conéctelo a la manguera.  
|                                         | 3. Encienda el agua.  
| Rociar                                 | 1. Apunte hacia la dirección de la aplicación y lejos de usted.  
|                                         | 2. Gire la palanca de control a ON para empezar a rociar.  
|                                         | 3. Rocíe uniformemente y como se indica para un tipo específico de área de tratamiento.  
| Deténgase                              | 1. Al terminar, gire la palanca de control a la posición OFF.  
|                                         | 2. Cierre el grifo OFF. Libere la presión residual del agua al girar la palanca de control a ON y de nuevo a OFF.  
|                                         | 3. Desconecte el rociador y guárdelo o deseche según las instrucciones. |

CÓMO USARLO: EN EXTERIORES

PLAGAS MOLESTAS EN SUPERFICIES EXTERIORES

Para eliminar hormigas, tijeretas, grillos, arañas y otras plagas mencionadas que están en las superficies exteriores y alrededor de los edificios

NOTA: Aplicar este producto en revestimientos de aluminio o vinilo (especialmente en aquellos ligeramente con color, desgastados o dañados de otra forma) puede mancharlos, blanquearlos o decolarlos. Los factores tales como calor extremo y luz solar directa pueden fomentar el daño. Antes de aplicar este producto en revestimientos de aluminio o vinilo, pruébalo en un área pequeña y revisélo 30 minutos más tarde para ver si se manchó. Sin importar los resultados de la prueba, no lo aplique en revestimientos de aluminio o vinilo cuando estén expuestos a la luz del sol directa o durante el calor del día.

- Aplíquelo al punto de escurreimiento en vegetación tal como arbustos y árboles alrededor de edificios y otras estructuras.
- Para las hormigas, aplíquelo en cualquier sendero, alrededor de puertas y ventanas y en otros lugares donde se puedan encontrar hormigas.
- Para evitar que las plagas entren en los edificios, aplique la solución en una franja de tierra y vegetación de 5 a 10 pies de ancho alrededor y cerca del edificio. Además, trate los cimientos del edificio hasta una altura de 2 a 3 pies en donde las plagas están activas y pueden encontrar una entrada. Moje el área de la franja completamente y de forma uniforme usando 1 cuarto de galón por cada 2,133 pies cuadrados.
- La superficie tratada debe estar seca al momento de la aplicación.

Para eliminar en exteriores las hormigas carpinteras

- Aplíquelo en caminos de hormigas carpinteras alrededor de puertas y ventanas así como en otros lugares donde se haya visto que hay hormigas carpinteras o donde se espera que busquen comida.
| **Para eliminar abejas y avispas en exteriores** | • La aplicación en los nidos se debe realizar en la noche cuando los insectos están descansando.  
• Rocíe completamente el nido, la entrada y las áreas alrededor donde se posan los insectos. |
| **CÉSPedes** | **Para eliminar hormigas, hormigas bravas, escarabajos, chinches, grillos topo, gusanos telaraniéro del césped, gorgojos y otras plagas** |
| | • Aplíquelo uniformemente sobre el césped. El contenido sirve para tratar hasta 2,133 pies cuadrados de césped.  
• El césped no debe estar más alto de 3 pulgadas al momento de la aplicación.  
• Si es necesario repita la aplicación únicamente si hay señales de actividad renovada de insectos. |
| **Tratamientos para montículos de hormigas** | • Para tratar los montículos de hormigas, incluyendo montículos de hormigas bravas importadas, enfoque el rocío para empapar completamente cada montículo y el área alrededor inmediata. Use 1 cuarto de galón para tratar 40 montículos.  
• Para obtener los mejores resultados, aplíquelo en clima frío tal como temprano en la mañana o tarde en la tarde, pero no en el calor del día. |
PLANTAS ORNAMENTALES, ROSALES, FLORES y ARBOLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Para eliminar hormigas (incluyendo hormigas cortadoras), áfidos, gusanos del saco, tijeretas, cochinillas, milpiés, escarabajos, gorgojos, chinches, abejas cortadoras de hojas, moscas de sierra, orugas, palomillas y otras plagas listadas en plantas ornamentales, rosales, flores y árboles (incluyendo árboles perennes y caducifolios, arbustos, cubresuelos, plantas de arriates, anuales, perennes y plantas de follaje).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Rocíe hasta el punto de escorrentía para asegurarse de cubrir todos los lados de las hojas y tronco. Vuelva a aplicar el tratamiento si regresan las plagas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• En cubresuelos, plantas de arriates, follaje, anuales y perennes, aplíquelo como un rocío uniforme. 1 cuarto de galón tratará entre 2,133 y 4,267 pies cuadrados. Repita el tratamiento según sea necesario para lograr el control usando dosis de aplicación más altas a medida que aumenta la presión de las plagas y el área de follaje. La aplicación repetida se debe limitar a no más de una vez cada siete días. Ciertas plantas pueden ser sensibles a la solución de rocío final. Se debe tratar y observar un área limitada durante una semana antes de realizar la aplicación en todas las plantas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ATENCIÓN, IMPORTANTE

Mantenga a personas y mascotas fuera de las superficies hasta que estén secas.
Proteja a los acuarios del rocío.
No trate a las mascotas con este producto.

IMPORTANTÉ: instrucciones para almacenamiento y eliminación

| Almacenamiento | Evite que se congele. Manténgase fuera del alcance de los niños y de los animales. Guarde solo en los envases originales. Almacene en un lugar fresco, seco, preferiblemente en un área de almacenamiento bajo llave y evite el exceso de calor. Después del uso parcial, coloque de nuevo las tapaderas y cierre bien. No coloque material concentrado o diluido en envases de bebidas. |
|---|
| Eliminación del producto | Si está parcialmente lleno: llame a su agencia local de desechos sólidos para obtener instrucciones de eliminación. Nunca eche el producto no usado en ningún drenaje interior ni exterior. Si está vacío: envase que no se puede rellenar. No vuelva a usar ni rellene esta envase. Ofrézcalo para reciclaje, si está disponible, o tírelo a la basura. |

Condiciones de venta y limitación de garantía y responsabilidad;

ADVERTENCIA: El vendedor no ofrece ninguna garantía, expresa o implícita, con relación al uso de este producto que no sea lo indicado en la etiqueta. El comprador asume todo el riesgo por el uso o manejo de este material cuando dicho uso o manejo sea contrario a las instrucciones que aparezcan en la etiqueta.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where to Use</th>
<th>Outside surfaces of buildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lawns, Trees and shrubs, Roses and flowers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Kills        | Ants (including fire ants), gypsy moth, bagworm, budworm & leaftroller, armyworms, cutworms, fall webworm, sod webworm, tent caterpillar, leaftminer, millipedes, spiders, scorpions, springtails, silverfish, firebrats, grasshoppers, crickets, mole cricket, earwigs, cockroaches, chinch bug, boxelder bug, plant bug, lace bug, leaffoppers, spittlebugs, psyllids, whitefly, aphids, cicadas, scales, mealybug, adelgids, treehoppers, thrips, weevils & billbugs, ground beetles, (Japanese beetle, pillbug, sowbug, black turf Ataenius, bark beetle & pine shoot beetle), borers, elm leaf beetle, and other listed lawn & garden pests, wasps & yellow jackets, bees, carpenter bees, flies, including house fly |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When to Use</th>
<th>When using as perimeter treatment: Early in season or when insects appear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How Much to Use</td>
<td>Mixes automatically when you spray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>Treats up to 4,267 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIRST AID**

**If swallowed**
- Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**If in eyes**
- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**HOT LINE NUMBER**

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-265-0761 for Emergency Assistance.

**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 1-800-265-0761.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

- This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, oysters and shrimp.
- Do not apply near water, storm drains or drainage ditches.
- Do not apply when windy or when heavy rainfall is expected.
- 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.

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