SPINOSAD | GROUP 5 | INSECTICIDE

Simpell®

For control of listed pests such as thrips, lepidopterous larvae, foliage feeding worms, annual bluegrass weevil and other listed pests infesting labeled crops, ornamentals (herbaceous and woody) growing outdoors, in nurseries or in greenhouses, tree farms, backyard trees, home gardens and turfgrass.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	**%w/w**
spinosad (including Spinosyn A and Spinosyn D)	22.50%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	77.50%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 2 lb. of active ingredient per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See inside booklet for first aid and additional precautionary statements and directions for use

For Medical Emergencies, Call (877) 325-1840
For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

EPA Reg. No. 228-767

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NET CONTENTS
1 Gal. (3.78L)
Nonrefillable Container

Manufactured for
Nufarm Americas Inc.
11901 S. Austin Ave. Alsip, IL 60803

nufarm

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call 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 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is highly toxic to bees and other pollinating insects exposed to direct treatment, or to residues in/on blooming crops or weeds. Protect pollinating insects by following label directions intended to minimize drift and to reduce risk to these organisms.

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Applying this product when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help reduce potential risk to aquatic invertebrates by reducing pesticide runoff from the treatment area into water bodies.

DO NOT apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when cleaning equipment or when disposing of equipment washwaters. **DO NOT** apply where runoff is likely to occur. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Apply this product only as specified on the label.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agents, hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read the entire label before using this product.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

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

- Coveralls.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton ≥14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. **DO NOT** enter or allow others entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

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

Airblast Applications:

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

Product Information

Use Simpell for control of listed pests such as thrips, lepidopterous larvae, foliage feeding worms, and other listed pests.

Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** treat pets.
- **DO NOT** graze livestock in treated areas.
- **DO NOT** feed treated grass cuttings (hay) or seed screenings to livestock or use hay for livestock bedding.
- **DO NOT** apply directly to fish pools and other bodies of water that may contain fish.
- **DO NOT** apply to seedlings of edible crops for transplanting or to any other stage of edible crops growing in greenhouses.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

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

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product contains a Group 5 insecticide. Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to the product and other Group 5 insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect population if this group of insecticides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed. To delay insecticide resistance, take the following steps:

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 5 insecticides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests.
- Use tank mixtures with insecticides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Do not rely on the same mixture repeatedly for the same pest population. Consider any known cross-resistance issues for the targeted pests between the individual components of a mixture. In addition, consider the following recommendations provided by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC):
  - Individual insecticides selected for use in mixtures should be highly effective and be applied at the rates at which they are individually registered for use against the target species.
  - Mixtures with components having the same IRAC mode of action classification are not recommended for insect resistance management.
  - When using mixtures, consider any known cross-resistance issues between the individual components for the targeted pest(s).
  - Mixtures become less effective if resistance is already developing to one or both active ingredients, but they may still provide pest management benefits.
  - The insect resistance management benefits of an insecticide mixture are greatest if the two components have similar periods of residual insecticidal activity. Mixtures of insecticides with unequal periods of residual insecticide activity may offer an insect resistance management benefit only for the period where both insecticides are active.

- Adopt an integrated pest management program for insecticide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, record keeping, and which considers cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist or certified pest control advisor.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified pest control advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

Requirements for Use of This Product in Greenhouses[1] and for Commercial Production of Herbaceous (Non-Woody) Ornamentals in Nurseries[1]

[1] A greenhouse is defined as a structure or space enclosed with a nonporous covering inside which plants are produced. A nursery is defined as a facility engaged in the outdoor production of plants.

- Regardless of the crop or pest being treated (excluding thrips, leafminers, spider mites and/or diamondback moths), do not apply this product more than 6 times in a 12-month period inside a greenhouse or a structure that can be altered to be closed or open. If this product is used for thrips, leafminer, spider mite and/or diamondback moth control, do not apply this product more than 4 times in a 12-month period inside a greenhouse or a structure that can be altered to be closed or open regardless if other insect pests are also being treated. It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- For areas of commercial production of herbaceous (non-woody) ornamentals in nurseries (including plant propagation beds), do not apply this product more than 10 times in a 12-month period per crop regardless of the pest being treated (excluding thrips, leafminers, spider mites and/or diamondback moths). If this product is used in areas of commercial production of herbaceous (non-woody) ornamentals in nurseries (including plant propagation beds) for leafminer, spider mite and/or diamondback moth control, do not apply this product more than 6 times in a 12-month period per crop regardless if other insect pests are also being treated.
- Because generations of a specific pest may overlap, rotate insecticides and miticides and never apply more than 2 consecutive applications of this product or products containing the same active ingredient or with the same mode of action (same insecticide group). Use only specified label rates.
- Make localized area treatments of ornamental plants where pest problems are anticipated or occur rather than general area-wide broadcast treatments.
- Do not apply to seedlings of edible crops for transplanting or to any other stage of edible crops growing in greenhouses.

Mixing Directions

Shake Well Before Use -Avoid Freezing

Fill the spray tank with water to about 1/2 of the required spray volume. Start agitation and add the required amount of this product. Continue agitation while mixing and filling the spray tank to the required spray volume. Maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mix. Do not allow water or spray mixture to back-siphon into the water source.

Tank Mix: It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

When tank mixing this product with other materials, conduct a compatibility test (jar test) using relative proportions of tank mix ingredients prior to mixing ingredients in the spray tank. Vigorous, continuous agitation during mixing, filling, and throughout application is required for all tank mixes. Sparger pipe or mechanical agitators generally provide the most effective agitation in spray tanks. To prevent foaming in the spray tank, avoid stirring or splashing air into the spray mixture.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes: Fill the spray tank with water to 1/4 to 1/3 of the required spray volume. Start agitation. Add different formulation types in the order indicated below, allowing time for complete dispersion and mixing after addition of each product. Allow extra dispersion and mixing time for dry flowable products.

Add different formulation types in the following order:

1. Water dispersible granules and dry flowables
2. Wettable powders
3. This product and other suspension concentrates
4. Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume. Then add:
5. Emulsifiable concentrates and water-based solutions
6. Spray adjuvants
7. Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling, and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger pipe agitator is particularly useful for this purpose.

Premixing: Dry and flowable formulations may be premixed with water (slurried) and added to the spray tank through a 20 to 35 mesh screen. This procedure assures good initial dispersion of these formulation types.

Spray Tank pH: A spray tank pH between 6.0 and 9.0 is suggested to achieve maximum performance of this product. If the water source is outside of this pH range, or tank mixing other pesticides, adjuvants, or foliar nutrients cause the pH to fall outside this range, consider adjusting the spray tank pH to be between 6.0 and 9.0 before adding this product. To do this, add all other tank mix components first, then check the spray tank pH, adjust if desired, and then add this product. If you require additional information on how to adjust spray tank pH, contact your Nufarm representative.

Application Directions

Chemigation Application

This product may be applied through properly equipped sprinkler irrigation systems in the following crops: field grown gladiolus produced for cut flowers, field grown roses, field grown Dutch iris, and field grown delphinium.

Do not apply to the above listed crop(s) through any other type of irrigation system.

Directions for Sprinkler Chemigation: Apply this product only through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, solid set, micro sprinkler, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient of uniformity such as certain water drive units are not recommended.

For continuously moving systems, the mixture containing this product must be injected continuously and uniformly into the irrigation water line as the sprinkler is moving. If continuously moving irrigation equipment is used, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of water. For irrigation systems that do not move during operation, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of irrigation immediately before the end of the irrigation cycle.

Chemigation Equipment Preparation: Follow these use directions when this product is applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Thoroughly clean the chemigation system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues and dispose of the residues according to state and federal laws. Flush the injection system with soap or a cleaning agent and water. Determine the amount of this product needed to cover the desired acreage. Mix according to instructions in the Mixing Directions section above. Continually agitate the mixture during mixing and application.

Chemigation Equipment Calibration: In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture containing this product, determine the following: 1) Calculate the number of acres irrigated by the system; 2) Calculate the amount of product required and premix; 3) Determine the irrigation rate and determine the number of minutes for the system to cover the intended treatment area; 4) Calculate the total gallons of insecticide mixture needed to cover the desired acreage. Divide the total gallons of insecticide mixture needed by the number of minutes (minus time to flush out) to cover the treatment area. This value equals the gallons per minute output that the injector or injector must deliver. Convert the gallons per minute to milliliters or ounces per minute, if needed. Calibrate the injector system with the system in operation at the desired irrigation rate. It is suggested that the injection pump/system be calibrated at least twice before operation, and the system should be monitored during operation.

Chemigation Equipment Requirements:

- The system must contain an air gap, or approved backflow prevention device, a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve (including inspection port), and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow. Refer to the American Society of Agricultural Engineer's Engineering Practice 409 for more information or state specific regulations.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

- To ensure uniform mixing of the insecticide in the water line, inject the mixture in the center of the pipe diameter or just ahead of an elbow or tee in the irrigation line so that the turbulence created at those points will assist in mixing. The injection point must be located after all back flow prevention devices on the water line.
- The tank holding the insecticide mixture should be free of rust, fertilizer, sediment, and foreign material and equipped with an in-line strainer situated between the tank and the injection point.

Chemigation Operation: Start the water pump and irrigation system and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector. Check for leaks and uniformity and make repairs before any chemigation takes place. Start the injection system and calibrate according to manufacturer's specifications. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner.

When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.

Chemigation Precautions:

- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall operate the system and make necessary adjustments should the need arise and continuously monitor the injection.

Chemigation Restrictions:

- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

- **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application (including greenhouse systems) to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place with current certification. Specific local regulations may apply and must be followed.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. End guns must be turned off during the application if they irrigate nontarget areas.
- **DO NOT** allow irrigation water to collect or run off and pose a hazard to livestock, wells, or adjoining crops.
- **DO NOT** enter treated area during the reentry interval specified in the Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label unless required PPE is worn.
- **DO NOT** apply through sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient of uniformity such as certain water drive units.

USES OF THIS PRODUCT

Home Gardens

Add the required amount of this product to the specified amount of water, mix thoroughly, and apply uniformly to plant foliage to point of runoff. Apply in spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre, but do not exceed 3 gallons of spray per 1,000 sq ft. Uniform coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces is essential for effective insect control. Mix only as much spray as needed for a single treatment. Do not use kitchen utensils for measuring. Keep measuring utensils with product and away from children.

Unit of Measure	Amount of this product to Use per 100 Gallons of spray solution
Fluid Ounces (fl oz)	4 fl oz
Milliliters (ml)	118.3 ml
Tablespoons	8 tbs
Teaspoons	24 tsp

Apply when listed pests are present. Target applications against early insect developmental stages whenever possible. Repeat applications may be made as indicated in the table below but follow resistance management guidelines.

In the state of Georgia, do not apply this product to: broccoli raab, Chinese cabbage (bok choy), collards, kale, mizuna, mustard greens, mustard spinach, rape greens.

Crops	Pests Controlled	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Minimum Reapplication Interval (Days)	Preharvest Interval (Days)
apple and other pome fruits (crop group 11) including crabapples, loquat, mayhaw, pears, and quince	codling moth European grapevine moth leafminers leafrollers light brown apple moth oriental fruit moth thrips tufted apple budmoth	5	10	7
asparagus (post-harvest to protect ferns)	asparagus beetles	3	7	60
banana and plantain	banana rust thrips caterpillars Hawaiian flower thrips	4	7	56
***Brassica* head and steam vegetable** (crop group 5-16) including Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, Chinese cabbage (napa)	armyworms cabbage looper diamondback moth flea beetle (suppression) imported cabbage worm leafminers thrips worms (caterpillars)	5	4	1

Crops	Pests Controlled	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Minimum Reapplication Interval (Days)	Preharvest Interval (Days)
onion, bulb (subgroup 3-07A) including daylily, bulb; fritillaria, bulb; garlic, bulb; garlic, great-headed, bulb; garlic, serpent, bulb; lily, bulb; onion, bulb; onion, Chinese, bulb; onion, pearl; onion, potato, bulb; shallot, bulb **onion, green** (subgroup 3-07B) including chive, fresh leaves; chive, Chinese, fresh leaves; elegans hosta; fritillaria, leaves; kurrat; lady's leek; leek; leek, wild; onion, Beltsville bunching; onion, fresh; onion, green; onion, macrostem; onion, tree, tops; onion, Welsh, tops; shallot, fresh leaves.	armyworms dipteran leafminers European corn borer flea beetle Loopers thrips (suppression)	5	4	1
bushberries (subgroup 13-07B) including blueberry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry, huckleberry, juneberry, lingonberry, and salal	armyworms European grapevine moth fireworms fruitfly (suppression) fruitworms leafrollers light brown apple moth loopers thrips	5	6	3

Crops	Pests Controlled	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Minimum Reapplication Interval (Days)	Preharvest Interval (Days)
caneberries (subgroup 13-07A) including blackberry, black raspberry, loganberry, red raspberry, and cultivars and/or hybrids of these	armyworm European grapevine moth fireworms fruitworms leafrollers light brown apple moth loopers sawfly	5	5	1
citrus (crop group 10) including grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, and tangerines	katydids leafminers thrips worms (caterpillars)	5	6	1
cucurbits (crop group 9) including cucumber, edible gourds, muskmelons (cantaloupe, honeydew, etc.), pumpkin, summer and winter squash, and watermelon	armyworm leafminers loopers thrips worms (caterpillars)	5	5	all except cucumber, 3 cucumber, 1
dates	carob moth	3	7	7

Crops	Pests Controlled	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Minimum Reapplication Interval (Days)	Preharvest Interval (Days)
herbs (subgroup 19A) including angelica, balm, basil, borage, burnet, camomile, catnip, chervil (dried), chive, chive (Chinese), cilantro, cilantro (leaf), clary, coriander (leaf), costmary, curry (leaf), dillweed, horehound, hyssop, lavender, lemongrass, lavage (leaf), marigold,marjoram, nasturtium, parsley (dried) pennvroval, rosemary, rue, saqe, savory (summer and winter), sweet bay, tansy, tarragon, thyme, wintergreen, woodruff, and wormwood	leafminers loopers thrips worms (caterpillars)	5	5	1

Crops	Pests Controlled	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Minimum Reapplication Interval (Days)	Preharvest Interval (Days)
leafy vegetables (crop group 4-16) including amaranth, arugula, cardoon, celery, celtuce, chervil, Chinese celery, Chinese spinach, corn salad, dandelion, dock, edible chrysanthemum endive (escarole), Florence fennel, garden cress, garden purslane, chrysanthemum, endive (escarole), Florence fennel, garden cress, garden purslane, garland chrysanthemum, head lettuce, leaf lettuce, leafy amaranth, New Zealand spinach, orach, parsley, radicchio (red chicory), rhubarb, spinach, Swiss chard, tampala, upland cress, vine spinach, watercress, winter cress, winter purslane, and yellow rocket chrysanthemum, endive (escarole), Florence fennel, garden cress, garden purslane, garland chrysanthemum, head lettuce, leaf lettuce, leafy amaranth, New Zealand spinach, orach, parsley, radicchio (red chicory), rhubarb, spinach, Swiss chard, tampala, upland cress, vine spinach, watercress, winter cress, winter purslane, and yellow rocket	diamondback moth leafminers loopers thrips worms (caterpillars)	5	4	1

Crops	Pests Controlled	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Minimum Reapplication Interval (Days)	Preharvest Interval (Days)
foliage of legume vegetables (except soybean) (subgroup 7A) including any cultivar of bean and field pea	diamondback moth leafminers loopers thrips worms (caterpillars)	5	4	3
leaves of root and tuber vegetables (crop group 2) including bitter cassava, black salsify, carrot, celeriac (celery root), chicory, dasheen (taro), edible burdock, garden beet, oriental radish (daikon), parsnip, radish, rutabaga, sugar beet, sweet cassava, sweet potato, tanier, true yam, turnip, turnip greens, and turnip-rooted chervil	diamondback moth leafminers loopers thrips worms (caterpillars)	5	4	3

Crops	Pests Controlled	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Minimum Reapplication Interval (Days)	Preharvest Interval (Days)
legume vegetables (succulent shelled peas and beans) (crop subgroup 6A) including bean (runner bean, snap bean, wax bean asparagus bean, Chinese longbean, moth bean, yardlong bean); jackbean; pea (dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea); pigeon pea; soybean (immature seed); sword bean	borers leafminers loopers thrips worms (caterpillars)	5	5	succulent, 3 dried, 28
peppermint and spearmint	armyworms cutworms leafminers loopers thrips (suppression)	4	4	7
pomegranate	fruit fly leafrollers moths naval orangeworm peach twig borer thrips	3	10 - 14	7
root and tuber vegetables (crop group 1) and artichoke including garden beet and sugar beet	armyworms European corn borer flea beetle leafminers loopers thrips	4	7	3

(continued)

Crops	Pests Controlled	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Minimum Reapplication Interval (Days)	Preharvest Interval (Days)
black salsify, carrot, chicory, ginseng, horseradish, parsnip, salsify, skirret, Spanish salsify, turnip-rooted chervil, and turnip-rooted parsley	armyworms European corn borer flea beetle leafminers loopers thrips	4	5	3
celeriac, edible burdock, oriental radish, radish, rutabaga, turnip and other root vegetables not specifically listed		3	5	3
arracacha, arrowroot, bitter cassava, chayote root, Chinese artichoke, chufa, dasheen, edible canna, ginger, Jerusalem artichoke, leren, potato, sweet cassava, sweet potato, tanier, true yam, tumeric, and yam bean	artichoke plume moth Colorado potato beetle corn borers leafminers light brown apple moth loopers thrips worms (caterpillars)	4	7	7
artichoke		4	7	2

Crops	Pests Controlled	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Minimum Reapplication Interval (Days)	Preharvest Interval (Days)
spices (except black pepper)- (subgroup 19B) including allspice, anise (seed), annatto (seed), black caraway, caper (buds), caraway, cardamom, cassia (buds), celery (seed), cinnamon, clove (buds), common fennel, coriander (seed), culantro (seed), cumin, dill (seed), Florence fennel (seed), fenugreek, grains of paradise, juniper (berry), lovage (seed), mace, mustard (seed), nutmeg, poppy (seed), saffron, star anise, vanilla, and white pepper	flea beetle leafminers thrips	5	10	14

Crops	Pests Controlled	Maximum Number of Applications per Season	Minimum Reapplication Interval (Days)	Preharvest Interval (Days)
stone fruits (crop group 12) including apricot, cherries, nectarine, peach, plum, and prune	borers European grapevine moth fruit flies fruitworm leafminers leafrollers light brown apple moth oriental fruit moth thrips worms (caterpillars)	5	7	apricot, all except cherry, peach, plum, prune, nectarine, 14 cherry, plum, prune, 7 nectarine, peach, 1
sweet corn and popcorn (for earworms, treat silk frequently as it grows)	corn borers earworm worms (caterpillars)	5	3	1
tree nuts (crop group 14) including almonds, cashew, chestnut, filbert (hazelnut), macadamia, pecans, pistachio and walnuts	codling moth filbert worm husk fly (suppression) leafrollers light brown apple moth navel orangeworms peach twig borer pecan nut casebearer redhumped caterpillar shuckworms webworms	3	7	1

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides. If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. For **thrips**, if additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least two applications. Consult your local Nufarm representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Ornamentals (Herbaceous and Woody) Growing Outdoors, in Nurseries (Including Conifer Seed Orchards), or in Greenhouses

Pests	fl oz per gallon	fl oz per 100 gallons	fl oz per acre
chrysomelid leaf feeding beetles, such as: elm leaf (1) viburnum leaf (larvae) willow leaf (1) European grapevine moth lepidopterous larvae, such as: azalea caterpillar bagworm beet armyworm cabbage looper California oakworm cankerworm diamondback moth eastern tent caterpillar fall webworm Florida fern caterpillar geranium budworm gypsy moth light brown apple moth oblique banded leafroller oleander caterpillar orange striped oakworm spruce budworm tussock moths (hickory, whitemarked) western tent caterpillar winter moth yellownecked caterpillar (2) sawfly larvae, such as: European pine pear redheaded pine shore fly thrips (exposed) in greenhouse settings, such as: (3) chilli Cuban laurel western flower	0.03 (0.89 ml)	3 (88.5 ml)	12 (354.9 ml)

Ornamentals (Herbaceous and Woody) Growing Outdoors, in Nurseries (Including Conifer Seed Orchards), or in Greenhouses

dipterous gall midges pinyon spindlegall thrips (exposed) in outdoor settings, such as: (3) chilli Cuban laurel western flower	0.05 (1.48 ml)	5.5 (162.7 ml)	22 (651 ml)
dipterous leafminers, such as: serpentine (4) emerald ash borer (5) lewis mites Nantucket pine tip moth spider mites, such as: spruce two-spotted (6) (see 6 below for mite suppression/control expectations)	0.1 (2.96 ml)	11 (325.3 ml)	44 (1301 ml)

Numbers in parentheses(-) refer to Pest-Specifc Use Directions.

Pest-Specific Use Directions (for pest control in the greenhouse or nursery, also refer to Insecticide Resistance Management for Greenhouses):

1. Elm leaf beetle and willow leaf beetle (adults and larvae): For effective control, apply in the spring or early summer when feeding is observed.
2. For effective control of the following lepidopterous larvae:
   - Bagworms: Apply when bags are small and larvae are actively feeding.
   - Beet armyworms: Apply when larvae are small.
   - Diamondback moth: If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least two applications.
   - Gypsy moth larvae: Apply when larvae are small and all eggs have hatched.
   - Spruce budworms: Apply when larvae are exposed and actively feeding.
   - Tent caterpillars and fall webworms: Apply early when webs are first observed and direct the spray into the web and surrounding foliage within at least 3 feet of the nest.
3. Exposed thrips (chilli, Cuban laurel and western flower): For effective control, apply early at first signs of infestation and repeat until infestation is controlled, but follow resistance management guidelines. For thrips, if additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least two applications.
4. Serpentine leafminers: For effective control, apply early when stippling or mining of leaves is first observed and repeat until infestation is controlled, but follow resistance management guidelines. Three sequential applications at 7-day intervals can maximize control. Addition of a nonionic spray adjuvant such as DYNE-AMIC spray adjuvant at 0.1% v/v in greenhouse settings (see Phytotoxicity) has been shown to enhance control of leafminers (follow surfactant manufacturer's label directions).

5. Apply to foliage and bark of tree when adult emerald ash borer are first observed emerging from the bark or when adult emerald ash borer are first noticed feeding on the leaves of the tree. Reapply every 7 to 10 days until no additional adult emerald ash borer activity is observed. Application to trees already heavily infested may not prevent the eventual loss of the tree due to existing pest damage and tree stress.
6. Spruce spider mites and two-spotted spider mites: Apply when spider mites are first observed prior to webbing and before mite populations have become severe. Reapply after 7 to 10 days (3 to 5 days in greenhouses and structures that can be altered to be closed or open) to contact newly hatched nymphs and repeat until infestation is managed. Uniform coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces is critical.

Note: Control of spider mites can be variable. The variability is not completely understood but may be due to late application timing when mite populations and webbing were severe, poor spray coverage of both the upper and lower leaf surfaces, or interaction of the leaf surface with residues of this product. Addition of a nonionic spray adjuvant at 0.1% v/v in greenhouse settings and at label rates in outdoor settings (see Phytotoxicity) has been shown to improve spray coverage and enhance control of spider mites (follow surfactant manufacturer's label directions).

Application Method: Dilute this product in water and apply using suitable hand or power-operated application equipment (such as portable pump-up, backpack, hydraulic, boom) in a manner to provide complete and uniform plant coverage.

Application Rate: This product may be used up to a maximum labeled rate of 0.1 fl oz per gallon (11 fl oz per 100 gallons, 44 fl oz per acre) per application on trees and ornamentals as a general treatment regardless of the target insect pest. Use pest specific rates when a single insect pest or group of insect pests within a rate category is the only intended target.

Spray Volume: Attempt to penetrate dense foliage, but avoid over-spraying to the point of excessive runoff. Apply in spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre. Uniform coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces is critical for effective insect control.

Tank Mix: This product may be tank mixed with other insect control products if broader spectrum insect control is required. When using tank mixtures, users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. **Phytotoxicity:** This product has been tested alone on a wide variety of herbaceous and woody ornamental plants without phytotoxic symptoms. However, because it is not possible to test all possible tank mix combinations (including adjuvants) and ornamental plant species, varieties, and cultivars, and because environmental factors and varietal and plant stage of growth may affect phytotoxic expression, it is recommended that a small group of test plants be treated at the specified use rate of this product either alone or in tank mix combinations and observed for at least 5 to 7 days to determine phytotoxicity before treating large numbers of those plants. **Note: The user assumes responsibility for determining if this product is safe to treated plants when applied either alone or in tank mixtures under commercial growing conditions**.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides. If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. For thrips and diamondback moth, if additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least two applications. Consult your local Nufarm representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Minimum Treatment Interval: Except for greenhouses and structures that can be altered to be closed or open, do not make applications less than 7 days apart.

Tree Farms or Plantations

Conifers, including Christmas trees, and deciduous trees

Pests	fl oz per acre
lepidopterous larvae, such as: bagworm cone moth coneworm fall webworm gypsy moth hemlock looper jackpine budworm pine tip moth redhumped caterpillar spruce budworm tent caterpillar tussock moths light brown apple moth sawfly larvae, such as: European pine pear redheaded pine	2-8 (59.2 – 236.6 ml)

Application Timing: Time applications to reach larvae when small or just hatching. A 7-day re-treatment schedule may be necessary to maintain control. Consult with your Nufarm representative, state agricultural experiment station, certified pest control advisor, or extension specialist for information on application timing for specific pests in your area.

Application Rate: The rate of this product applied per acre will depend upon tree size and severity of infestation. Use a higher rate in the rate range for large trees or heavy infestations. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure thorough coverage.

Spray Volume: Apply in spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 58 fl oz of this product (0.45 lb ai Spinosad) per acre per year.
- **Maximum Number of Applications: DO NOT** make more than six applications per calendar year.

Turfgrass

Pests	fl oz per 1,000 sq ft	fl oz per acre
armyworms-small larvae such as: fall armyworm (1) sod webworms (including tropical) (2)	0.13 (3.7 ml)	5 (148 ml)
cutworms-small larvae such as: black cutworm variegated cutworm (1,2)	0.4 (11.9 ml)	18 (518 ml)
annual bluegrass weevil armyworms-large larvae such as: fall armyworm (1) black turfgrass ataenius (adults) cutworms-large larvae such as: black cutworm variegated cutworm (1,2) fleas, such as: cat flea (3)	0.6 (17.8 ml)	26 (769 ml)

Numbers in parentheses(-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

Pest-Specific Use Directions:

1. Fall armyworm and black cutworm larvae: Use the lower rate for control of light infestations of small larvae (less than 3/4 of an inch for armyworms, an inch or less for cutworms); use the higher rate for control of heavy infestations and large larvae (3/4 of an inch or larger for armyworms, larger than an inch for cutworms). Applications for fall armyworms during the early morning or late afternoon can maximize control. For best results, delay watering or mowing of the treated area for 12 to 24 hours after treatment.
2. Black cutworm, sod webworm, and tropical sod webworm larvae: Applications during the late afternoon or early evening can maximize control. For best results, delay watering or mowing of the treated area for 12 to 24 hours after treatment.
3. Control of cat fleas: Apply early or late in the day since effective control requires direct contact of adults and larvae with the dilute spray prior to drying. For best results, make a second application at 7 to 14 days to control adults that have emerged from pupae that may have been present during the initial treatment. Thorough spray coverage is necessary for outside areas frequented by pets. **Do not treat pets with this product**.

Application Method: Dilute this product in water and apply using suitable hand or power-operated application equipment (such as portable pump-up, backpack, hydraulic, boom, turf spray gun).

Application Rate: This product may be used up to a maximum labeled rate of 0.6 fl oz per 1000 sq ft (26 fl oz per acre) per application on turfgrass as a general treatment regardless of the target insect pest. Use pest specific rates when a single insect pest or group of insect pests within a rate category is the only intended target.

Spray Volume: Apply in spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre.

Tank Mix: This product may be tank mixed with other insect control products if broader spectrum insect control is required. When using tank mixtures, also follow all label directions of the mixing partner(s).

Resistance Management: Do not apply more than three times in any 21-day period. Whenever this product is applied up to three times in succession, this should be followed by no use of this product for a 21-day period or rotation to another insecticide class. Do not make more than six applications per season.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **Minimum Treatment Interval: DO NOT** make applications less than 7 days apart.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container away from feed and food. Store at temperatures above 25°F. Protect product from freezing. If allowed to freeze, remix well before using. This does not alter this product. Containers must be opened in well-ventilated areas. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near open containers of fertilizer, seed, or other pesticides.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Non-refillable Plastic Containers 5 Gallons or Less: Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED “AS IS” BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND (2) MANUFACTURER AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INEFFECTIVENESS, MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GOODS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, INCLUDING WEATHER, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND ASSUMED BY BUYER OR USER. THIS WRITING CONTAINS ALL OF THE REPRESENTATIONS AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN BUYER, MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, AND NO PERSON OR AGENT OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER HAS ANY AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OR AGREEMENT RELATING IN ANY WAY TO THESE GOODS.

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If you do not agree with or do not accept any of the directions for use, the warranty disclaimers, or limitations on liability, do not use the product, and return it unopened to the Seller, and the purchase price will be refunded.

RV093025[1]

Simpell®

SPINOSAD | GROUP 5 | INSECTICIDE

For control of listed pests such as thrips, lepidopterous larvae, foliage feeding worms, annual bluegrass weevil and other listed pests infesting labeled crops, ornamentals (herbaceous and woody) growing outdoors, in nurseries or in greenhouses, tree farms, backyard trees, home gardens and turfgrass.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	**%w/w**
spinosad (including Spinosyn A and Spinosyn D)	22.50%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	77.50%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 2 lb. of active ingredient per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

See inside booklet for first aid and additional precautionary statements and directions for use

For Medical Emergencies, Call (877) 325-1840
For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure,
Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call 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 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

EPA REG. NO. 228-767

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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NET CONTENTS
1 Gal. (3.78L)
Nonrefillable Container

Manufactured for
Nufarm Americas Inc.
11901 S. Austin Ave. Alsip, IL 60803

nufarm

PULL HERE TO OPEN ▲

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