

Firefighter®

FIRE ANT BAIT

Kills the Queen • Kills the Mound • Controls the Colony
 Dead Ants in 24 hours • Controls Fire Ants and Harvester Ants for up to 2 Months
 Mound or Broadcast Treatment • Use Straight from the Container • No Mixing Required

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Spinosad (a mixture of spinosyn A and spinosyn D) 0.015%
OTHER INGREDIENTS 99.985%
TOTAL 100.000%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
 CAUTION**

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call the toll free Hot Line Number 1-800-255-3924.	

Net Weight: 10 pounds
EPA Reg. No. 67702-56-70051
EPA Est. No. 48498-CA-2
 Batch Code: Stamped on bag

Distributed by:
 Certis USA LLC
 9145 Guilford Road, Suite 175
 Columbia, MD 21046



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 An der Mühle 3
 31860 Emmerthal, Germany

Item Code:

- ◊ leaves of root and tuber vegetables, turnip greens, and watercress 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, taniar, true yam, turnip, and turnip-rooted chervil
- ◊ legume vegetables (succulent and dried beans and peas) including adzuki bean, black-eyed pea, chickpea, cowpea, crowder pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, fava bean, field bean, field pea, garbanzo bean, garden pea, green pea, kidney bean, lentil, lima bean, lupins, mung bean, navy bean, pigeon pea, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, snow pea, sugar snap pea, tepary bean, wax bean, and yard long bean
- ◊ ornamentals (herbaceous and woody) growing outdoors, in nurseries (including conifer seed orchards), or in greenhouses
- ◊ pastures and rangeland
- ◊ peanut
- ◊ peppermint and spearmint
- ◊ pineapple
- ◊ pome fruits including apples, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, pears, and quince
- ◊ pomegranate
- ◊ root and tuber vegetables and artichoke including arracacha, arrowroot, bitter cassava, black salsify, carrot, celeriac, chayote root, chicory, Chinese artichoke, chufa, dasheen, edible burdock, edible canna, garden beet, ginger, ginseng, horseradish, Jerusalem artichoke, leren, oriental radish, parsnip, potato, radish, rutabaga, salsify, skirret, Spanish salsify, sugar beet, sweet cassava, sweet potato, taniar, true yam, turmeric, turnip, turnip-rooted chervil, turnip-rooted parsley, and yam bean
- ◊ small cereal grains and grain amaranth including barley, buckwheat, milo, oats, pearl millet, proso millet, rye, sorghum, triticale, and wheat
- ◊ soybean
- ◊ spices (except black pepper) 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
- ◊ stone fruits including apricot, cherries, nectarine, peach, plum, and prune
- ◊ strawberry
- ◊ tree farms or plantations including conifers, including Christmas trees, and deciduous trees
- ◊ tree nuts and pistachio including almond, beech nut, black walnut, Brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, English walnut, filbert (hazelnut), hickory nut, macadamia nut, and pecan
- ◊ tropical tree fruits including acerola, atemoya, avocado, biriba, black sapote, canistel, cherimoya, custard apple, feijoa, guava, ilama, jaboticaba, longan, lychee, mamey sapote, mango, papaya, passionfruit, pulasan, rambutan, sapodilla, soursop, Spanish lime, star apple, starfruit, sugar apple, ti leaves, wax jambu (wax apple), and white sapote

Application Directions

Pre-harvest Interval: 0 days for forage. Hay and fodder may be cut 3 days after application.

Application Timing

Apply when ants are active (usually when temperatures are warmer than 60°F). The best time to apply is in the cooler early morning or late evening hours when fire ant and harvester ant foraging is at its peak. Time tillage operations to avoid interference with foraging and consumption of the bait by fire ants and harvester ants. To prevent damage to seeds and seedling crops, apply 7 to 28 days before planting. To reduce stings during harvest or other activities, apply 7 to 28 days before the scheduled activity.

Mound Application

Apply according to the rate table below. Evenly distribute the bait over the mound and extend out to about two feet surrounding the mound. Do not disturb the mound before, during or after treatment. Avoid mowing or tillage operations before or after application. Disturbing the mound may cause the ants to relocate. If mound disturbance cannot be avoided, supplement mound treatments with a broadcast application. If rain occurs within six hours of application, adequate foraging of the bait may not occur and re-treatment may be necessary.

Mound Application Rate (tablespoons)	
Mounds Less Than 15" in Diameter	Mounds Greater Than 15" in Diameter
4	4 - 6

Broadcast Application

Apply according to the rate table below. Distribute as evenly as possible over the infested area with a calibrated rotary-type hand-held, PTO, electric or ground driven spreader. Broadcast applications will control established mounds and new colonies that are just becoming established. Applications every two months during the warm part of the year when the ants are active will help keep invading queens from establishing new colonies. If rain occurs within 12 hours of application, adequate foraging may not have occurred and re-treatment may be necessary.

Broadcast Application Rate		
cups per 1000 sq ft	cups per 10,000 sq ft	lb per acre
1/3 - 2/3	3 - 6	2.5 - 5

Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavier infestations, faster activity and greater overall control.

Reinfestation and Multiple Queen Colonies

Fire ant and harvester ant colonies become established when newly mated queens fly into an area, burrow into the ground and begin to lay eggs. Several mating flights are common during the summer months, often occurring shortly after rainfall. It may take several months for new mounds to appear. Combining mound and broadcast applications will control established colonies and help prevent new ones from developing.

An increasing number of fire ant and harvester ant infested areas have seen the development of multiple queen (polygynous) colonies that can be particularly difficult to eliminate. Consult your county extension agent or other authority to determine if these colonies exist in your area. FIREFIGHTER® Fire Ant Bait will control these colonies with a combination of individual mound treatment and subsequent broadcast application within one week. Repeating broadcast applications as directed above will help prevent reinfestation.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store in original container in a cool dry place. In case of leak or spill, contain material and dispose as waste.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

WARRANTY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on this label and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on this label only when used in accordance with the directions for use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, this warranty does not extend to use of this product contrary to label directions, or under abnormal use conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, seller makes no other warranties, either expressed or implied.

**ESL20210304
 Ver.20210315**

Resistance-Management Recommendations

For resistance management, FIREFIGHTER® Fire Ant Bait contains a Group 5 Insecticide. Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to FIREFIGHTER® Fire Ant Bait 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 FIREFIGHTER® Fire Ant Bait or other Group 5 insecticides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests.
- Adopt an integrated pest management program for insecticides use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, crop rotation, record keeping, and which considers cultural, biological and other chemicals control practices.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggest the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist or certified pest control advisor.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Certis USA at www.certisusa.com.

Use Restrictions

- Do not allow livestock or domestic animals to consume the bait.
- Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

Use Precaution

- Kitchen utensils should not be used for measuring. Keep measuring utensils with pest control products away from children.

Uses

This product may be applied in:

- Greenhouses
- Sod farms
- Crops
 - ◊ Asparagus
 - ◊ banana and plantain
 - ◊ Brassica (cole) leafy vegetables including broccoli, broccoli raab, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, cavalo, Chinese broccoli, Chinese cabbage (bok choy), Chinese cabbage (napa), Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy), collards, kale, kohlrabi, mizuna, mustard greens, mustard spinach, and rape greens. **Note: In the state of Georgia, do not apply FIREFIGHTER® Fire Ant Bait to: broccoli raab, Chinese cabbage (bok choy), collards, kale, mizuna, mustard greens, mustard spinach, and rape greens.**
 - ◊ bulb vegetables including dry bulb onion, garlic, great-headed (elephant) garlic, green onion, leek shallot, and welch onion
 - ◊ bushberries including blueberry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry, huckleberry, junberry, lingonberry, and salal
 - ◊ caneberries including blackberry, black raspberry, loganberry, red raspberry and cultivars and/or hybrids of these
 - ◊ citrus including grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, and tangerines
 - ◊ corn (field corn, sweet corn, popcorn, and corn grown for seed) and teosinte
 - ◊ cotton
 - ◊ cranberry
 - ◊ cucurbits including cucumber, edible gourds, muskmelons (cantaloupe, honeydew, etc.), pumpkin, summer squash, watermelon, and winter squash
 - ◊ dates
 - ◊ fig
 - ◊ fruiting vegetables and okra including eggplant, ground cherry, pepino, pepper (except black), tomatillo, and tomato
 - ◊ grape
 - ◊ grass crops and grass grown for seed
 - ◊ herbs including angelica, balm, basil, borage, burnet, chamomile, catnip, chervil (dried), Chinese chive, chive, cilantro, cilantro (leaf), clary, coriander (leaf), costmary, curry (leaf), dillweed, horehound, hyssop, lavender, lemongrass, lovage (leaf), marigold, marjoram, nasturtium, parsley (dried), pennyroyal, rosemary, rue, sage, summer savory, sweet bay, tansy, tarragon, thyme, wintergreen, winter savory, woodruff, and wormwood
 - ◊ hops, dried cones
 - ◊ leafy vegetables (except Brassica) including amaranth, arugula, cardoon, celery, celtuce, chervil, Chinese celery, Chinese spinach, corn salad, dandelion, dock, edible-leaved 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, winter cress, winter purslane, and yellow rocket
 - ◊ leaves of legume vegetables including any cultivar of bean and field pea (except soybean)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Harmful If Swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers who handle this product for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) -- such as agricultural plants grown for sale or research purposes in sod farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses -- must wear:

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

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 (if worn) before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. 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. 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read all directions carefully before applying this product.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

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

PPE required for early entry 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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Product Information

FIREFIGHTER® Fire Ant Bait contains spinosad, which is biologically derived from the fermentation of *Saccharopolyspora spinosa*, a naturally occurring soil organism.

FIREFIGHTER® Fire Ant Bait is attractive and deadly to foraging red imported fire ants (*Solenopsis invicta*) and harvester ants and is readily taken back into the nest as food for the colony. The active ingredient in the bait is distributed throughout the colony, killing the ants, including the queen. Fire ants and harvester ants that consume the bait will appear sick and lethargic within 12 to 24 hours. Dead ants will frequently be seen near treated mounds 24 to 36 hours after application. The entire colony, including the queen, will usually be controlled within 3 to 14 days after treatment, depending upon environmental conditions. Control of extremely large colonies may take longer or may require reapplication. If reapplication is required, use specified mound or broadcast application rates at intervals of no less than 14 days until control is achieved. Control may be slower with broadcast applications than with individual mound treatments. Maintain the freshness and attractiveness of the bait by keeping the container tightly sealed and using the product within the season of purchase.

This is a Specimen Label. It may not reflect the most-recent approved label for use in your state. Always refer to the label on the product packaging for approved use instructions. Please contact your Certis sales representative for more information.