

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

## CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash hands thoroughly with plenty of soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wear protective eyewear. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes and chemical-resistant gloves (such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or viton, Selection Category E).

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants; Chemical-resistant gloves, such as, Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, or Viton (Selection Category E); Shoes plus socks.

### USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with the product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)].

Human flagging is prohibited. Flagging to support aerial application is limited to use of Global Positioning System (GPS) or mechanical flaggers.

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User should:

Wash hands thoroughly with plenty of soap and water after handling and 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 toxic to aquatic organisms, including fish and invertebrates. Drift and run-off may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. This product may contaminate water through run-off. This product has a potential for run-off for several weeks after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce run-off that contains this product.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting the treatment area. 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 disposing of equipment wash-waters or rinsate. See Directions for Use for additional precautions and restrictions.

### PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

**Combustible:** Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## CAUTION PRECAUCIÓN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail).

## 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.

### IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For information regarding medical emergencies or pesticide incidents, call 1-888-740-8712.

azera®  Insecticide  
For Organic Production

Specimen Label

- Quick knock-down and kill
- Kills listed pests on contact or by ingestion
- Contains Pyrethrins, a botanical insecticide derived from chrysanthemums
- Kills a broad spectrum of listed insects including aphids, whiteflies, leafminers and caterpillars
- Kills larval, pupae and adult stages of listed insects



### ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Azadirachtin.....	1.20%
Pyrethrins, a botanical insecticide.....	1.40%
OTHER INGREDIENTS .....	97.40%
	100.00%

Contains: 0.10 lb of azadirachtin and 0.11 lb of pyrethrins per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## CAUTION

See inside for first aid and precautionary statements.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

### USE RESTRICTIONS

Apply this product only as specified on this label.

- Do not contaminate food or feedstuffs.
- Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift.
- Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.
- Do not remain in treated area. Exit area immediately and remain outside the treated area until vapors, mists and aerosols have dispersed.
- Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.
- Do not wet plants to the point of runoff or drip.
- Do not apply directly to or near water, storm drains or drainage ditches. Do not apply when windy. To prevent product run-off, do not over water the treated area(s) or apply when heavy rain is expected. Rinse applicator over lawn or garden area only.
- Do not apply more than 1 time per day.
- Do not apply more than 10 times per season.
- Do not reapply within 3 days except under extreme pest pressure.
- In case of extreme pest pressure, do not reapply within 24 hours.

### 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 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: Coveralls; Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, or Viton; Shoes plus socks.

### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box 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.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

Wear protective clothing when using or handling this product to help avoid exposure to eyes and skin. Gloves, a long-sleeved shirt and long-pants are recommended.

Allow spray to dry before allowing adults, children or pets on treated areas.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

azera® 

 MGK®

EPA Reg. No. 1021-1872  
EPA Est. No. 1021-MN-2  
0611-0312

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## DIRECTIONS

**Phytotoxicity:** AZERA™ has been evaluated for phytotoxicity on a wide range of plants. However, since testing on all varieties of all plants is not feasible, nor is testing of all possible combinations or sequences of pesticide sprays including fertilizers, surfactants and adjuvants. Before making tank mix combinations with AZERA™, or before making widespread applications, it is recommended to treat a limited number of plants and observe for phytotoxicity over a 10-day period. It is further recommended that spray equipment used to apply AZERA™ be thoroughly cleaned before use.

**Mode of Action:** AZERA™ kills target pests quickly by contact or ingestion. It also kills listed insects by interfering with the molting process and as a adulticide. It is effective on all larva stages, pupae, and adults.

**pH:** The pH should be adjusted to a pH of 5.5-7.0.

**Honey Bees:** To avoid possible harm to honey bees, it is advisable to apply in early morning or late evening hours.

### RATE CHART

		<i><b>Most commonly used rate</b></i>	<i><b>Rates for treating high populations of adults and/or hard to kill insects</b></i>	
<b>AZERA™</b>	<b>1 Pint per acre</b> 16 fl. oz. (473 ml)	<b>2 Pints per acre</b> 32 fl. oz. (946 ml)	<b>3 Pints per acre</b> 48 fl. oz. (1.42 L)	<b>3.5 Pints per acre</b> 56 fl. oz. (1.66 L)
Acres per Quart	2	1	0.67	0.57
Acres per Gallon	8	4	2.7	2.3

<b>Dilution Rates</b>	
<b>Conventional Equipment</b>	In sufficient water for thorough coverage. Dilution in a minimum of 30 gallons (114 L) of water per acre is recommended
<b>Hand Sprayers</b>	1-2 fluid ounces (30-60 ml) of AZERA™ per gallon (3.8 L) of water
<b>Arial Application</b>	This product may be applied by air at the rate of 16-56 fluid ounces (473 mL-1.9 L) per acre in a minimum of 25 gallons (95 L) of water
<b>Greenhouse</b>	Dilute 53-107 fl. oz. (1567-3164 ml) with 100 gallons (378.54 L) of water for applications with conventional hydraulic sprayers, or 1 to 2 fl. oz. (30-60 ml) per one gallon (3.8 L) of water, or applications with compressed sprayers. Use 2.3 gallons (8.71 L) of spray solution per 1,000 square feet (93 m²).

## MIXING DIRECTIONS

#### USED ALONE:

- Mix only enough for immediate use.
- Shake AZERA™ well before using.
- Dilute AZERA™ in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage.
- Fill clean spray tank ½ to ¾ of the water to be sprayed and begin agitation.
- Add the appropriate amount of AZERA™ to the spray tank.
- Fill the tank with the remaining water and agitate thoroughly.
- Adjust spray solution to pH of 5.5-7.0, if outside of that range.
- Apply product promptly after mixing.
- Complete coverage of all leaf surfaces is essential for optimum results.
- If the mixture is not applied immediately after mixing, agitate before application.

#### USED IN A TANK MIX:

- This product may be tank mixed with most other insecticides, acaricides, fungicides, adjuvants, foliar fertilizers, and wetting agents.
- This application should conform to accepted use precautions and directions for all products in tank mix.
- Tank mix applications must be made in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label application rates may be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product with label prohibitions against such mixing.

#### COMPATIBILITY:

Since variation in climatic conditions, cultural practices and other factors can affect compatibility, prior to tank-mixing, a compatibility test should be conducted using the proper proportions of products and water to ensure the physical compatibility of the mixture. To test for compatibility, mix a small amount of each product to the appropriate proportions in a small jar.

#### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS:

Spraying should begin when listed insects first appear. Do not wait until plants are heavily infested. Repeat application as required to maintain effective kill, but not more than every 5-7 days. For foliar application, apply AZERA™ in sufficient spray volume and with adequate spray pressure to ensure complete and thorough coverage of all plant surfaces including both the top and bottom of leaves. Do not wet plants to the point of runoff or drip. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. When pest pressure is extreme or plant canopy is dense, use higher rates and do not reapply within 24 hours. If possible, apply in the early morning or evening hours. The reduced UV

exposure and lower temperatures will increase the performance and reduce the impact on pollinators. AZERA™ may be applied using any powered or manual pesticide application equipment including: high volume, low volume, ultra-low volume, electrostatic, fogging and chemigation. Follow the original manufacturer’s instructions when using these types of equipment.

#### SOIL DRENCH DIRECTIONS:

Apply AZERA™ as a drench to soil or non-soil media to kill soil-borne insect larvae (e.g. Fungus Gnats). Apply AZERA™ in sufficient water and for sufficient duration so as to distribute the application rate evenly to the entire treated area. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil, but do not cause significant surface runoff or excessive drip from pots.

### CHEMIGATION DIRECTIONS:

Apply this product only through sprinkler (including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side [wheel] roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the plant can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for the operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. 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 pump when the pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure valve 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. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Constant agitation must be maintained in the chemical supply tank during the entire period of insecticide application. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of more dilute suspension per unit of time.

<b>To Kill the Following Listed Insects:</b>			
<b>Aphids including:</b>	Bagworms	Lesser Webworm	Black Vine Weevils
Apple Aphids	Beet Armyworms	Loopers	Blister Beetles
Alfalfa Aphids	Black Cutworms	Melonworms	Boll Weevils
Artichoke Aphids	Budworms	Navel Orangeworms	Carrot Weevils
Bean Aphids	Cabbage Loopers	Oriental Fruit Moths	Chestnut Weevils
Black Maringed Aphids	Cankerworms	Pecan Nut Case bearers	Clover Weevils
Black Bean Aphids	Carpenterworms	Rindworms	Colorado Potato Beetles
Black Peach Aphids	Citrus Cutworms	Sod Webworms	12-Spotted Cucumber Beetles
Blue Alfalfa Aphids	Corn Earworms	Southern Armyworms	Cucumber Beetles
Cabbage Aphids	Cross-striped Cabbageworms	Soybean Loopers	Darkling Beetles (lesser meal worms)
Cotton / Melon Aphids	Cutworms	Saltmarsh Caterpillars	Tent Caterpillars
Cowpea Aphids	Diamondback moths	Tent Caterpillars	Tobacco Budworms
European Asparagus Aphids	Eastern Tent Caterpillars	Tomato Hornworms	Egyptian Alfalfa Weevils
Filbert Aphids	Fall Armyworms	Tomato Fruitworms	Elm Leaf Beetles
Foxglove Aphids	Fall Cankerworms	Tomato Pinworms	Flea Beetles
Green Peach Aphids	Fall Webworms	Yellow striped Armyworms	Fuller Rose Beetles
Lettuce Aphids	Filbert Worms	Grape Bud Beetles	Japanese Beetles
Lettuce Root Aphids	Fireworms	Walnut Caterpillars	June Beetles
Melon Aphids	Forest Tent Caterpillars	Webworms	Mexican Bean Beetles
Pea Aphids	Garden Webworms	Western Yellow-Striped Armyworms	Navel Orangeworms (NOW)
Potato Aphids	Grapefruit Worms	Western Grapeleaf Skeletonizers	Pecan Weevils
Rose Aphids	Grape Leaf Skeletonizers	Green Fruit Worms	Pink Bollworms
Spotted Alfalfa Aphids	Hickory Shuckworms	Hornworms	Potato Flea Beetles
Willow Carrot Aphids	Imported Cabbageworms	Artichoke Plume Moths	Rice Weevils
<b>Armyworms, Caterpillars and Loopers including:</b>	Alfalfa Caterpillars	Asparagus Beetles	Rose Chafers
	Artichoke Plume Moths	Bean Beetles	Saw-Toothed Grain Beetles
		Bean Leaf Beetles	Strawberry Beetles

Twig Girdlers	Sawflies	Squash Bugs	Cabbage Maggots
All other beetles and weevils	Shore Flies	Stink Bugs	Clover Mites
	Vinegar Flies	Tarnished Plant Bugs	Cutworms
<b>Leafrollers:</b>	Walnut Husk Flies	Spittle Bugs	Crickets
Blueberry Leafrollers	<b>Leafhoppers &amp; Sharpshooters:</b>	Wireworms	Dichondra Flea Beetles
Filbert Leafrollers	Aster Leafhoppers	European Chafers	Earwigs
Fruit Tree Leafrollers	Beet Leafhoppers	Northern Masked Chafers	Firebrats
Grape Leafrollers	Glassy-winged Leafrollers	Southern Masked Chafers	False Chinch Bugs
Oblique Banded Leafrollers	Grape Leafhoppers	Western Boxelder Bugs	Garden Symphylan
Omnivorous Leafrollers	Orange Tortrix	<b>Moths:</b>	Garden Tortrix
Potato Tortrix	Variegated Leafhoppers	Artichoke Plume Moths	Glassy Winged Sharpshooters
Western Avocado Leafrollers	Three-Cornered Alfalfa hoppers	Codling Moths	Grasshoppers
<b>Borers such as:</b>	European Corn Borers	Diamondback Moths	Harlequin Bugs
Pacific Flatheaded Borers	<b>Leafminers:</b>	European Pine Tip Moths	Grape Phylloxera
Peach Tree Borers	Citrus Leafminers	Grape Berry Moths	Katydid
Peach Twig Borers	Holly Leafminers	Gypsy Moths (adult & larvae)	Leaffooted Plant Bug
Squash Vine Borers	Sepentine Leafminers	Vegetable Leafminers	Lace Bugs
Shotbole Borers	<b>Midges (plant pests):</b>	Millipedes	Leaf tiers
Branch and Twig Borers	Onion Maggots	Australian Sod Flies	Lice
	Plant Bugs	Caribbean Fruit Flies	Lygus
<b>Flies:</b>	Proba Bugs	Crane Flies	Lace bug
Australian Sod Flies	Scale Insects	Fruit Flies	Mealybugs (all)
Mediterranean Fruit Flies	Silverfish	Fungus Gnats	<b>Psyllids:</b>
	Skippers	Hessian Flies	Pear Psylla
	Soft Scales	Mediterranean Fruit Flies	<b>Thrips:</b>
	Spider Mites	Melon Flies	Avocado thrips
	Sowbugs	Mushroom Flies	Citrus Thrips
	Spiders (except Black Widow and Brown Recluse Spiders)	Oriental Fruit Flies	Flower Thrips
	Springtails	Olive Fruit Flies	Greenhouse Thrips
			Thrips Palmi
			Northern Masked Chafers
			Southern Masked Chafers
			Western Flower Thrips
			Stinkbugs

### FOR USE ON GROWING CROPS (OUTDOORS AND IN GREENHOUSES):

**ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES AND THEIR LEAVES AND ROOTS:** Including: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Purple Arrowroot, Japanese Artichokes, Jerusalem Artichokes, Garden Beets, Sugar Beets, Edible Burdock, Edible Canna, Carrots, Cassava (bitter or sweet), Celeriac, Celery Root, Chayote (root), Chervil (turnip rooted), Chicory, Chufa, Dasheen (Taro), Ginger, Ginseng, Horseradish, Jicama, Leren, Parsley (turnip rooted), Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes, Japanese Radishes (Daikon), Rutabaga, Salsify (oyster plant, black, Spanish), Skirret, Sweet Potatoes, Tanier, Turmeric, Turnips, Yam Beans (jicama, manioc pea), Yams (true).

**BULB VEGETABLES:** Including: Garlic, Great-headed Garlic, Leeks, Onions (bulb and green), Shallots, Welch.

**LEAFY VEGETABLES:** Including: Amaranth (Leafy Amaranth, Chinese Spinach, Tampala), Arugula, Cardoon, Celery, Chinese Celery, Celtuce, Chervil, Cilantro, Corn Salad, Chrysanthemum (edible-leaved), Chrysanthemum (garland), Cress (garden, water), Upland Cress (yellow rocket, winter cress), Dandelion, Dock (sorrel), Endive (escarole), Fennel (Florence), Leeks, Lettuce (head and leafy), Mustard Greens, Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden & winter), Radicchio, Rhubarb, Spinach, Fine Spinach (Malabar, Ceylon), Tendergreens, Spinach (New Zealand), Swiss Chard, Turnip Greens, Watercress.

**BRASSICA (COLE) LEAFY VEGETABLES:** Including: Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli (Gai Lan), Broccoli raab (Rapini), Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage (Bok Choy), Chinese Cabbage (Napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (Gai Choy), Cauliflower, Cavalo broccolo, Collards, Kale (Flowering, Chinese), Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, Rape Greens.

**LEGUME VEGETABLES (SUCCULENT OR DRIED):** Including: Adzuki Beans, Field Beans, Kidney Beans, Lima Beans, Moth Beans, Mung Beans, Navy Beans, Pinto Beans, Rice Beans, Runner Beans, Snap Beans, Tepary Beans, Urd Beans, Wax Beans, Asparagus Beans, Black-eyed Peas, Catjang, Chinese Longbeans, Cowpeas, Chowder Peas, Southern Peas, Yard-Longbeans, Broad Beans, (Fava Beans), Chick Peas (Garbanzo Beans), Guar, Jackbean (Sword Bean), Lablab Bean (Hyacinth Bean), Lentils, Peas (Garden Peas, Field Peas, Sugar Snap Peas, English Pea, Snow Pea), Pigeon Peas, Soybeans, Sweet Lupin Beans, White Lupin Beans, White Sweet Lupin, Sword Bean.

**FOLIAGE OF LEGUME VEGETABLES:** Including: Plant part of any legume vegetable included in the legume vegetable group that will be used as animal feed including any variety of Beans, Field Peas, Soybeans.

**FRUITING VEGETABLES:** Including: Eggplant, Ground Cherry, Okra, Pepinos, Pepper (Bell Pepper, Chili Pepper, Cooking Peppers, Pimentos, Sweet Peppers), Tomatillo, Tomatoes.

**CUCURBIT VEGETABLES:** Including: Balsam Apple, Balsam Pear (Bitter Melon), Chayote (fruit), Chinese Waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon), Chinese Cucumber, Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Edible Gourds, Mangoes, Melons (including hybrids, Cantaloupe, Casaba, Charentais, Crenshaw, Golden Pershaw Melon, Honeydew Melons, Honey Balls, Mango Melon, Muskmelon, Persian Melon, Pineapple Melon, Santa Claus Melon, Snake Melon, Yellow Canary), Pumpkin, Squash (summer & winter), Watermelon (OP & hybrids, seeded and seedless).

**CITRUS FRUITS:** Including: Calamondin, Citrus Citron, Citrus Hybrids, Grapefruit, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Mandarin (Tangerine), Nectarines, Orange (sweet & sour), Pummelo, Satsuma Mandarin, (Citrus spp. Includes Chironja, Tangelos, Tangors), Uniq Fruit, White Sapote.

**POME FRUITS:** Including: Apple, Crabapple, Jujubes, Loquat, Mayhaw, Oriental Pear, Pear, Quince.

**STONE FRUITS:** Including: Apricot, Cherry (sweet & sour), Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Prune, Chickasaw Plum, Damson Plum, Japanese Plum, Plumcot.

**SMALL FRUITS AND BERRIES:** Including: Blackberry, Blueberry, Boysenberries, Cranberry, Currant, Dewberry, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Grape, Huckleberry, Loganberry, Olallie Berry, Rasperry (black & red), Strawberry, Youngberry.

**TREE NUTS:** Including: Almond, Beech Nut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (hazelnut), Hickory nut, Macadamia Nut (Bush Nut), Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut (Black, English, Persian).

**ORIENTAL VEGETABLES:** Including: Acerola, Atemoya, Balsam Pear (bitter melon), Carambola, Japanese Artichoke, Chinese Broccoli (Gai Lan), Chinese Cabbage (Bok Choy, Napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (Gai Choy), Dasheen, Ginger, Ginseng, Chinese Longbeans, Mung Beans, Citron Melon, Japanese Radish (Daikon), Chinese Spinach, Chinese Waxgourd, Cilantro, Citron Melon, Rambutan, Water Chestnut.

**SUBTROPICAL FRUITS:** Including: Avocado, Banana, Cacao, Carob, Barbados Cherry, Cherimoya, Dates, Durian (Jackfruit), Feijoa, Figs, Guava, Kiwifruit, Lychee, Mango, Papaya, Passion Fruit, Persimmon, Pineapple, Pomegranate.

**TROPICAL FRUITS:** Including: Papaya, black sapote, Canistel, Mamey Sapote, Mango, Sapodilla, Star Apple, Guava, Feijoa, Jaboticaba, Wax Jambu, Star Fruit, Passion Fruit, Acerola, Lychee, Longan, Spanish Lime, Rambutan, Pulasan, Sugar Apple, Atemoya, Custard Apple, Cherimoya, Llama, Soursop and Biriba.

**CEREAL GRAINS:** Including: Barley, Buckwheat, Corn (sweet and field), Millet, Proso, Oats, Pearl Millet, Popcorn, Rice, Rye, Sorghum (Milo), Teosine, Triticale, Wheat, Wild Rice.

**FORAGE, FODDER AND STRAW OF CEREAL GRAINS:** Including: barley; buckwheat; corn (sweet and field); millet; proso; oats; pearl; popcorn; rice; rye; sorghum (milo); teosine; triticale; wheat; wild rice.

**GRASSES FOR SEED, FORAGE, FODDER AND HAY:** Including: any grass (all Gramineacea), (green or cured), except sugarcane and those listed in the cereal grains group) that will be fed to or grazed by livestock, all Pasture and Range Grasses and Grasses grown for hay and silage, Sudangrass, Bermuda Grass, Bluegrass, Bromegrass, Fescue, Orchard, Timothy.

**NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS:** Including: Alfalfa, Velvet Bean, Clover (White, Ladino, Red), Kudzue, Lespedeza, Lupine, Sainfoin, Trefoil, Crown Vetch, Milk Vetch.

**HERBS AND SPICES:** Including: Allspice, Angelica, Anise (anise seed), Anise [star], Annatto (seed), Balm (lemon balm), Basil, Borage, Burnet, Camomile, Caper buds, Caraway, Caraway [black], Cardamom, Cassia bark, Cassia buds, Catnip, Celery seed, Chervil (dried), Chicory, Chive, Chive [Chinese], Cinnamon, Clary, Clove buds, Coriander (cilantro or Chinese parsley) (leaf), Coriander (cilantro) (seed), Costmary, Culantro (leaf), Culantro (seed), Cumin, Curry (leaf), Dandelion, Dill (dillweed), Dill (seed), Fennel (common), Fennel [Florence] (seed), Fenugreek, Grains of paradise, Horehound, Hyssop, Juniper berry, Lavender, Lemongrass, Lovage (leaf), Lovage (seed), Mace, Marigold, Marjoram (includes sweet or annual marjoram, wild marjoram or oregano, and pot marjoram), Mint, Mustard (seed), Nasturtium, Nutmeg, Oregano, Mint, Paprika, Parsley (dried), Pennyroyal, Pepper [black], Pepper [white], Peppermint, Poppy (seed), Rosemary, Rue, Saffron, Sage, Savory [summer and winter], Sweet bay (bay leaf), Tansy, Tarragon, Thyme, Vanilla, Wintergreen, Woodruff, Wormwood.

**ADDITIONAL CROPS:** Including: Artichoke, Asparagus, Birdseed, Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, Edible Flowers, Fig, Globe Artichoke, Hops, Guayule, Jojoba, Mushroom, Okra, Olives, Palm, Peanuts, Pineapple, Rice, Safflowers, Sesame, Sugar Cane, Sunflower, Tamarillo, Tea, Tobacco.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place away from heat or open flame in an area that is inaccessible to children and animals.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste facility.

**CONTAINER HANDLING:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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 ¼ 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. Offer for recycling if available for reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.