Reap™

PRODUCTS USED IN OVER 80 COUNTRIES WORLD WIDE

IMIDASHOT DF®

INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Imidacloprid, 1-[(6-Chloro-3-pyridinyl) methyl]-N-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine 70%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....30%
TOTAL.....100%

Manufactured by:
SULPHUR MILLS LIMITED
604/605, 349 Business Point,
Western Express Highway
Andheri (E), Mumbai 400 069, India
Website: www.sulphurmills.com

EPA Reg. No. 70905-3
EPA Est. No. 70905-IND-01

Net Contents: **1 lb**

See attached booklet for additional precautionary statements and directions for use.

STOP - READ the label before use

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

GROUP	4A	INSECTICIDE

IMIDASHOT DF® INSECTICIDE

For control of certain insects infesting various crops, turf, trees, ornamentals, groundcovers, interior plantscapes, and in poultry houses.

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CAUTION

For 24-Hour Emergency Contact, Call CHEMTREC (1-800-424-9300)

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• 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 a 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 to 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 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	
Note to physician: No specific antidote is available. Treat the patient symptomatically.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or vapor. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep children or pets off treated area until spray is dry.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as, barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (PVC) or viton
- Protective eyewear
- Shoes plus socks

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

Engineering controls statements:
When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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 wildlife and highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops/plants or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops/plants or weeds if bees are foraging the treatment area. This product is toxic to wildlife and highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates.

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemical detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

TAKE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS WHEN MIXING AND APPLYING IN THE VICINITY OF AQUATIC AREAS SUCH AS LAKES; RESERVOIRS; RIVERS; PERMANENT STREAMS, MARSHES OR NATURAL PONDS; ESTUARIES AND COMMERCIAL FISH FARM PONDS.

PROTECTION OF POLLINATORS

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS EXIST FOR IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE BECAUSE OF RISK TO BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS. FOLLOW APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS FOUND IN THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO PROTECT POLLINATORS.

Look for the bee hazard icon  in the Directions for Use for each application site for specific use restrictions and instructions to protect bees and other insect pollinators.

IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE can kill bees and other insect pollinators.
Bees and other insect pollinators will forage on plants when they flower, shed pollen, or produce nectar.

Bees and other insect pollinators can be exposed to IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE from:

- Direct contact during foliar applications, or contact with residues on plant surfaces after foliar applications
- Ingestion of residues in nectar and pollen when the pesticide is applied as a seed treatment, soil, tree injection, as well as foliar applications.

When Using IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE Take Steps To:

- Minimize exposure of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE to bees and other insect pollinators when they are foraging on pollinator attractive plants around the application site.
- Minimize drift of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE on to beehives or to off-site pollinator attractive habitat. Drift of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE onto beehives or off-site to pollinator attractive habitat can result in bee kills.

Information on protecting bees and other insect pollinators may be found at the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship website at: http://pesticidestewardship.org/PollinatorProtection/Pages/default.aspx.

Pesticide incidents (for example, bee kills) should immediately be reported to the state/tribal lead agency. For contact information for your state, go to: www.aapco.org/officials.html. Pesticide incidents should also be reported to the National Pesticide Information Center at: www.npic.orst.edu or directly to EPA at: beekill@epa.gov.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making application decisions. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Mixing and Loading Requirements
To avoid potential contamination of groundwater use properly designed and maintained containment pad for mixing and loading of any pesticide into application equipment. If containment pad is not used, maintain a minimum distance of 25 feet between mixing and loading area and potential surface to groundwater conduits such as field sumps, uncased well heads, sinkholes, or field drains.

For Aerial Applications
Mount the spray boom on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip vortices. Use the minimum practical boom length. Do not exceed 75% of the wing span or rotor diameter.

Importance of Droplet Size
An important factor influencing drift is droplet size. Small droplets (<150 – 200 microns) drift to a greater extent than large droplets. Within typical equipment specifications, make applications to deliver the largest droplet spectrum that provides sufficient control and coverage. Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure.

Release spray at the lowest possible height consistent with good pest control and flight safety. Do not make application more than 10 feet above the crop canopy.

Wind Speed Restrictions
Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size, canopy and equipment specifications determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Do not apply when winds are great than 15 mph and avoid gusty and windless conditions. Risk of exposure to sensitive aquatic areas can be reduced by avoiding applications when wind direction is toward the aquatic area.

Restrictions During Temperature Inversions
Do not make aerial or ground applications during temperature inversions. Drift potential is high during temperature inversions. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source. 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 mixing.

Airblast (Air Assist) Specific Applications for Tree Crops and Vineyards
Release spray at lowest possible height. Do not apply more than 10 feet above the crop canopy. Airblast sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees/vines via a radially, or laterally directed air stream. Follow drift management practices as specified.

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy;
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy;
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage;
- Do not allow the spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area (i.e., turn off sprayer when turning at end rows);
- Only spray inward, toward the orchard or vineyard, for applications to the outside rows.

No-Spray Zone Requirements for Foliar Applications
Do not apply by ground within 25 feet, or by air within 150 feet of lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams; marshes or natural ponds; estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds.

Runoff Management
Do not cultivate within 10 feet of the aquatic areas to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip. When used on erodible soils, employ the best management practices for minimizing runoff. Consult your local Natural Resources Conservation Service for recommendations in your use area.

Endangered Species Notice
Under the Endangered Species Act, it is a Federal Offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of a member of an endangered species. Consult your local county bulletin, County Extension Agent, or Pesticide State Lead Agency for information concerning endangered species in your area.

Resistance Management
Some insects are known to develop resistance to insecticides after repeated use. As with any insecticide, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area to help delay or minimize insect resistance.

IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE contains imidacloprid, a Group 4A insecticide. Insect biotypes with acquired or inherent tolerance to Group 4A product may eventually dominate the insect population if Group 4A products are used repeatedly as the predominant method of control for targeted species. This may eventually result in partial or total loss of control of those species by IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE and to other Group 4A products.

The active ingredient in IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE is a member of the neonicotinoid chemical class. Avoid using a block of more than three consecutive applications of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE and/or other Group 4A products having the same or similar mode of action. Following a neonicotinoid block of treatments, Sulphur Mills Ltd. strongly encourages the rotation to a block of applications with effective products of a different mode of action before using additional applications of neonicotinoid products. Using a block rotation or windowed approach, along with other IPM practices, is considered an effective use strategy for preventing or delaying an insect pest's ability to develop resistance to this class of chemistry.

Foliar applications of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE or other Group 4A products from the neonicotinoid chemical class should not be used on crops previously treated with a long-residual, soil-applied product from the neonicotinoid chemical class.

Other Group 4A neonicotinoid products used as foliar treatments include: Actara, Assail, Calypso, Centric, Clutch, Couraze, Gallant, Impulse, Intruder, Leverage, Nuprid, Pasada, Provado, Trimax Pro and Venom.

Other Group 4A neonicotinoid products uses as soil/seed treatment include: Admire Pro, Advise, Alias, Belay, Couraze, Cruiser, Gaucho, Macho, Macho Max, Nuprid, Platinum, Venom, and Widow.

Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or product manufacturer for additional insect resistance management recommendations. Also, for more information on Insect Resistance Management (IRM), visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at http://irac-online.org.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

See individual crops for specific pollinator protection application restrictions. If none exist under the specific crop, for foliar applications, follow these application directions for crops that are contracted to have pollinator services for food/feed & commercially grown ornamentals that are attractive to pollinators.

1. FOR CROPS UNDER CONTRACTED POLLINATION SERVICES

Do not apply IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE while bees are foraging. Do not apply IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE until flowering is complete and all petals have fallen unless the following condition has been met:

If an application must be made when managed bees are at the treatment site, the beekeeper providing the pollination services must be notified no less than 48-hours prior to the time of the planned application so that the bees can be removed, covered or otherwise protected prior to spraying.

2. FOR FOOD CROPS AND COMMERCIALLY GROWN ORNAMENTALS NOT UNDER CONTRACT FOR POLLINATION SERVICES BUT ARE ATTRACTIVE TO POLLINATORS

Do not apply IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE while bees are foraging. Do not apply IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE until flowering is complete and all petals have fallen unless one of the following conditions is met:

- The application is made to the target site after sunset
- The application is made to the target site when temperatures are below 55˚F
- The application is made in accordance with a government-initiated public health response
- The application is made in accordance with an active state-administered apiary registry program where beekeepers are notified no less than 48-hours prior to the time of the planned application so that the bees can be removed, covered or otherwise protected prior to spraying

- The application is made due to an imminent threat of significant crop loss, and a documented determination consistent with an IPM plan or predetermined economic threshold is met. Every effort should be made to notify beekeepers no less than 48-hours prior to the time of the planned application so that the bees can be removed, covered or otherwise protected prior to spraying.

3. Non-Agricultural Use Sites:

Do not apply IMIDASHOT DF while bees are foraging. Do not apply IMIDASHOT DF to plants that are flowering. Only apply after all flower petals have fallen off.

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 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry into 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:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (PVC) or viton
- Protective eyewear
- 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, greenhouses and sodfarms. Keep children and pets off treated areas until dry.

AGRICULTURAL USES
APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Do Not Apply IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE in Enclosed Structures Such As Greenhouses or Planthouses.

Apply IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE as directed or broadcast foliar spray. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary without runoff for optimum insecticidal efficacy. Use adequate spray volumes, properly calibrated application equipment and spray adjuvant if necessary to obtain thorough coverage. Failure to provide adequate coverage and retention of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE on leaves and fruit may result in loss of insect control or delay in onset of activity. IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE may be applied with properly calibrated ground or aerial application equipment. Use minimum spray volumes unless otherwise specified on crops specified. Application volumes are 10 gallons/Acre by ground application and 5 gallons/Acre through aerial equipment. IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE may also be applied by overhead chemigation (see additional CHEMIGATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE section below) if allowed in crop specific application section.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
Remove clothing 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 wildlife and highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops/plants or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops/plants or weeds if bees are foraging the treatment area. This product is toxic to wildlife and highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates.

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemical detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

TAKE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS WHEN MIXING AND APPLYING IN THE VICINITY OF AQUATIC AREAS SUCH AS LAKES; RESERVOIRS; RIVERS; PERMANENT STREAMS, MARSHES OR NATURAL PONDS; ESTUARIES AND COMMERCIAL FISH FARM PONDS.

PROTECTION OF POLLINATORS

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS EXIST FOR IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE BECAUSE OF RISK TO BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS. FOLLOW APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS FOUND IN THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO PROTECT POLLINATORS.

Look for the bee hazard icon in the Directions for Use for each application site for specific use restrictions and instructions to protect bees and other insect pollinators.

IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE can kill bees and other insect pollinators.
Bees and other insect pollinators will forage on plants when they flower, shed pollen, or produce nectar.

Bees and other insect pollinators can be exposed to IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE from:

Direct contact during foliar applications, or contact with residues on plant surfaces after foliar applications
Ingestion of residues in nectar and pollen when the pesticide is applied as a seed treatment, soil, tree injection, as well as foliar applications.

When Using IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE Take Steps To:

Minimize exposure of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE to bees and other insect pollinators when they are foraging on pollinator attractive plants around the application site.
Minimize drift of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE on to beehives or to off-site pollinator attractive habitat. Drift of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE onto beehives or off-site to pollinator attractive habitat can result in bee kills.

Information on protecting bees and other insect pollinators may be found at the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship website at: http://pesticidestewardship.org/PollinatorProtection/Pages/default.aspx.

Pesticide incidents (for example, bee kills) should immediately be reported to the state/tribal lead agency. For contact

Chemigation Monitoring

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Drift

Do not apply when the wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Required System Safety Devices

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 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.

Using Water from Public Water System

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. Chemigation systems connected to public water system must contain a functional, reduced pressure zone (RPZ) backflow preventer 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 pump. 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.

ROTATIONAL CROPS *
Treated areas may be replanted with any crop specified on an imidacloprid label, or any crop for which a tolerance exists for the active ingredient, as soon as practical following the last application. For crops not listed on an imidacloprid label, or for crops for which no tolerances for the active ingredient have been established, a 12-month plant-back interval is required.
Immediate Plant-back All crops on this label plus the following crops not on this label: barley, canola, corn (field, sweet and pop), rapeseed, sorghum, soybean, sugarbeet, and wheat..
30-Day Plant-back Cereals (including buckwheat, millet, oats, rice, rye, and triticale), safflower
10-Month Plant-back Onion and bulb vegetables
12-Month Plant-back All other crops
*Cover crops for soil building or erosion control may be planted any time, but do not graze or harvest for food or feed.

FIELD CROPS
Applications – IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE

Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested areas as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. A spray adjuvant may be used to improve coverage. IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE may be tank mixed with other insecticides as specified for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.

COTTON

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Cotton aphid Cotton fleahopper Bandedwinged whitefly Plant bugs (excludes *Lygus hesperus*) Green stink bug Southern green stink bug Bollworm/Budworm (ovicidal effect)	0.7 – 1.4
Pests Suppressed	
Lygus bug (*Lygus hesperus*) Whiteflies (other than bandedwinged whitefly)	1.1 – 1.4

Restrictions:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **14 days**
Minimum interval between application: **7 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **7 ounces/Acre** (0.31 lb ai/A)
Do not graze treated fields after any application of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE.

Applications:
- IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE may be applied through properly calibrated ground, aerial or chemigation application equipment.

Tank Mix Applications

Pests Controlled (in addition to pests listed above)	IMIDASHOT DF Rate Ounces/Acre	Bidrin® 8* Rate Fluid ounces/Acre
For early season control of: Thrips	0.7 – 1.1	1.6 – 3.2
For mid to late season control of: Plant bugs Stink bugs (including Brown stink bug) Grasshoppers Saltmarsh caterpillar Cotton leafperforator	0.7 – 1.1	4.0 – 8.0

Restrictions: (in addition to Restrictions listed above):
*Refer to the Bidrin® 8 product label for specific use directions; follow all restrictions and precautions that appear on the label.

PEANUT*

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.0
Restrictions: Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **14 days** Minimum interval between application: **5 days** Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **3 ounces/Acre** (0.13 lb ai/A)	

*Not registered for use in California.

POTATO

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Colorado potato beetle Flea beetles Leafhoppers Psyllids	1.1
Restrictions: Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days** Minimum interval between application: **7 days** Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **4.6 ounces/Acre** (0.2 lb ai/A)	

TOBACCO

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids	0.6 – 1.2
Flea beetles Japanese beetle	1.2
Restrictions: Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **14 days** Minimum interval between application: **7 days** Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **6.4 ounces/Acre** (0.28 lb ai/A)	

VEGETABLE AND SMALL FRUIT CROPS

Applications – IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE

Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested areas as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. A spray adjuvant may be used to improve coverage. IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE may be tank mixed with other insecticides as specified for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.

FRUITING VEGETABLES*

Crops of Crop Group 8 plus Okra Including: Eggplant, Ground cherry, Okra, Pepper (including bell, chili, cooking, pimento and sweet), Tomato, Pepinos, Tomatillo

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Colorado potato beetle Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.1 – 1.8
Pepper weevil (Pepper only)	1.8

Restrictions:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **0 days**
Minimum interval between application: **5 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per crop season: **5.5 ounces/Acre** (0.24 lb ai/A)

Applications:
For pepper weevil, apply specified dosage of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE by ground equipment only, timing applications prior to a damaging population becoming established. Good coverage of foliage and fruit is necessary for optimum control. Applications of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE must be incorporated into a full-season program, where alternations of effective products from multiple classes of chemistry and different modes of action are utilized in a blocked or windowed approach. For additional information, please contact your Sulphur Mills Limited representative, Extension Specialist or crop advisor.

When targeting adult whiteflies, use higher specified rates within the rate range.

*Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.

GLOBE ARTICHOKE

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Leafhoppers	1.1 – 2.9

Restrictions:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between application: **14 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **11.5 ounces/Acre** (0.5 lb ai/A)

HERBS

Crops of Crop Subgroup 19A including: Angelica, Balm (lemon balm), Basil (fresh and dried), Borage, Burnet, Chamomile, Catnip, Chervil (dried), Chinese chive, Chive, Clary, Coriander (cilantro or Chinese parsley leaves), Costmary, Culantro (leaf), Curry (leaf), Dillweed, Horehound, Hyssop, Lavender, Lemongrass, Lovage (leaf), Marigold, Marjoram, Nasturtium, Parsley (dried), Pennyroyal, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Savory (summer and winter), Sweet bay (bay leaf), Tansy, Tarragon, Thyme, Wintergreen, Woodruff, Wormwood.

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Flea beetles Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.0

Restrictions:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between application: **5 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per crop season: **3.0 ounces/Acre** (0.13 lb ai/A)

Applications:
IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE may be applied through properly calibrated ground and aerial application equipment. Thorough coverage with direct contact of the spray material to the target pests is required for optimum control. The addition of an organosilicone-based spray adjuvant at a rate not to exceed the adjuvant manufacturer's recommended use rate may improve coverage and control.

Note:
Not all crops and/or varieties listed above have been tested for phytotoxic effects. Without specific knowledge about a particular crop and variety, Sulphur Mills Limited strongly recommends that only small areas or numbers of plants of each be treated and evaluated prior to commercial use.

BRASSICA (COLE) LEAFY VEGETABLES*

Crops of Crop Group 5 including: Broccoli, Broccoli raab (rapini), Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cavalo broccoli, Chinese (gai lon) broccoli, Chinese (bok choy) cabbage, Chinese (napa) cabbage, Chinese mustard (gai choy) cabbage, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard greens, Mustard spinach, Rape greens

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Flea beetles Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.1 – 1.8**

Restrictions:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between application: **5 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per crop season: **5.5 ounces/Acre** (0.23 lb ai/A)

Applications:
For applications made to watercress, production fields must be drained of water at least 24 hours prior to application and water must not be reapplied to the field for a minimum of 24 hours following the application. Applications must be made to fully leafed-up canopies only.
*Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.
**Use in California restricted to 1.1 oz/Acre rate only.

LEAFY GREEN VEGETABLES*

Crops of Crop Subgroup 4A plus Watercress including: Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala), Arugula (Roquette), Chervil, Chrysanthemum (edible leaved and garland), Corn salad, Cress (garden), Cress (upland, yellow rocket, winter cress), Dandelion, Dock (sorrel), Endive (escarole), Lettuce (head and leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden and winter), Radicchio (red chicory), Spinach [including New Zealand and vine (Malabar spinach, Indian spinach)], Watercress (Commercial production only. Applications must not be made to native cress growing in streams or other bodies of water.), Watercress (upland)

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Flea beetles Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.1 – 1.8**

Restrictions:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between application: **5 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per crop season: **5.5 ounces/Acre** (0.23 lb ai/A)

Applications:
For applications made to watercress, production fields must be drained of water at least 24 hours prior to application and water must not be reapplied to the field for a minimum of 24 hours following the application. Applications must be made to fully leafed-up canopies only.
*Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.
**Use in California restricted to 1.1 oz/Acre rate only.

LEGUME VEGETABLES*

Crops of Crop Group 6 (except soybean, dry) including: Edible Podded and Succulent Shelled Pea and Bean and Dried Shelled Pea and Bean
Bean (*Lupinus* spp., including grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin)
Bean (*Phaseolus* spp., including field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean)
Bean (*Vigna* spp., including adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, Southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean)
Pea: (*Pisum* spp., including dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea)
Other Beans and Peas: Broad bean (fava), Chickpea (garbanzo bean), Guar, Jackbean, Lablab bean (hyacinth bean), Lentil, Pigeon pea, Soybean (immature seed), Sword bean

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.0

Restrictions:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between application: **7 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per crop season: **3.0 ounces/Acre** (0.13 lb ai/A)

*Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.

ROOT, TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES[1]

Crops of Crop Group 1 (except sugarbeet) plus Kava including: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem), Beet (garden)[2], Burdock (edible)[2], Canna (edible, Queensland arrowroot), Carrot[2], Cassava (bitter and sweet)[2], Celeriac[2], Chayote (root), Chervil (turnip-rooted)[2], Chufa, Dasheen (taro)[2], Ginger, Ginseng, Horseradish, Kava[2], [3], Leren, Parsley (turnip-rooted), Parsnip[2], Radish[2], Oriental radish (diakon)[2], Rutabaga[2], Salsify (black)[2], Salsify (oyster plant), Salsify (Spanish), Skirret, Sweetpotato[2], Tanier (cocoyam)[2], Tumeric, Turnip[2], Yam bean (jicama, manoic pea), Yam (true)[2].

(For application rates on potato see Field Crops Section)

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Flea beetles Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.0

Restrictions:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between application: **5 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per crop season: **1.0 ounces/Acre** (0.044 lb ai/A) on Radish;
3.0 ounces Acre (0.13 lb ai/A) on other crops.
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE applications per crop season: **1** on Radish; **3** on other crops.

[1]Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.
[2]Tops or greens from these crops may be utilized for food or feed.
[3]Not for use in California.

STRAWBERRY

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Spittlebugs Whiteflies	1.1

Restrictions:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between application: **5 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per crop season: **3.3 ounces/Acre** (0.14 lb ai/A)
Do not apply during bloom or within 10 days prior to bloom or when bees are foraging.

TREE, BUSH AND VINE CROPS
Applications – IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE

Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested areas as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. A spray adjuvant may be used to improve coverage. IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE may be tank mixed with other insecticides as specified for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests. Aerial application of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application. For tree and vine crops, specified application rates are based on full-size, mature trees or vines.

BANANA AND PLANTAIN

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Leafhoppers Thrips	2.3

Restrictions:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **0 days**
Minimum interval between application: **14 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **11.4 ounces/Acre** (0.5 lb ai/A)

Applications:
Apply specified dosage of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area insuring thorough coverage. IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE may be applied through properly calibrated ground and aerial application equipment. Aerial application of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application.

Addition of an organosilicone adjuvant at a rate not to exceed 2.0 fluid ounces/100 gallons finished spray solution may improve coverage and pest control.

BUSHBERRY
Crops of Crop Subgroup 13B including: Blueberry, Currant, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, Juneberry, Lingonberry, Salal

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters	0.9 – 1.2
Blueberry maggot Japanese beetle (adults) Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	1.7 – 2.3

Restrictions:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **3 days**
Minimum interval between application: **7 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **11.4 ounces/Acre** (0.5 lb ai/A)
Maximum number of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE applications per year: **5**
Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.

Applications:
- Minimum application volume (water): 20 GPA – ground, 5 GPA – aerial

CANEBERRY
Crops of the Caneberry Crop Subgroup 13A including:
Blackberry (*Rubus* spp. – including Andean Blackberry, Arctic blackberry, Bingleberry, Black satin berry, Boysenberry, Brombeere, California blackberry, Chesterberry, Cherokee blackberry, Cheyene blackberry, Common blackberry, Coryberry, Darrowberry, Dewberry, Dirksen thornless berry, Evergreen blackberry, Himalayaberry, Hullberry, Lavacaberry, Loganberry, Lowberry, Lucretiaberry, Mammoth blackberry, Marionberry, Moras, Mures deronce, Nectarberry, Northern dewberry, Olallieberry, Oregon evergreen berry, Phenomenalberry, Rangeberry, Ravenberry, Rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, Southern dewberry, Tayberry, Youngberry, Zarzamora, and varieties and/or hybrids of these)

Raspberry (*Rubus* spp. – including Bababerry, Black raspberry, Blackcap, Caneberry, Framboise, Frambueso, Himbeere, Keriberry, Mayberry, Red raspberry, Thimbleberry, Tulameen, Yellow raspberry, and varieties and/or hybrids of these, and Wild raspberry)

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Leafhoppers Thrips	2.3
Restrictions: Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **3 days** Minimum interval between application: **7 days** Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **6.9 ounces/Acre** (0.3 lb ai/A) Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.	

CITRUS
Crops of Crop Group 10 including: Calamondin, Citrus citron, Citrus hybrids (includes chironja, tangelo, and tangor), Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (tangerine), Pummelo, Orange (sweet and sour), Satsuma mandarin, and other cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Asian citrus psyllid Blackfly Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters Leafminers Mealybugs Scales Whiteflies	2.9 – 5.7 (depending on tree size, target pest and infestation pressure)
Pests Suppressed	
Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	2.9 – 5.7
Restrictions: Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **0 days** Minimum interval between application: **10 days** Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **11.4 ounces/Acre** (0.5 lb ai/A) Do not apply during bloom or within 10 days prior to bloom or when bees are foraging. **Applications:** - Scales – time applications to the crawler stage. Treat each generation.	

COFFEE

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Leafhoppers Whiteflies	2.3
Pests Suppressed	
Scales	2.3

Restrictions:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between application: **7 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **11.4 ounces/Acre** (0.5 lb ai/A)
Do not apply during pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.

Applications:
Apply specified dosage of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area insuring thorough coverage. IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE may be applied through properly calibrated ground or aerial application equipment. Aerial application of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application.

GRAPE
Including: American bunch grape, Muscadine grape and Vinifera grape.

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters Mealybugs	0.9 – 1.1
Grapeleaf Skeletonizer	1.1

Restrictions:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **0 days**
Minimum interval between application: **14 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **2.2 ounces/Acre** (0.1 lb ai/A)

Applications:
- IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE may be applied by ground application only.

HOP

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids	2.3

Restrictions:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **28 days**
Minimum interval between application: **21 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **6.9 ounces/Acre** (0.3 lb ai/A)

POME FRUIT
Crops of Crop Group 11 including: Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pear (including Oriental pear), Quince

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Leafhoppers	1.3 - 2.3
Aphids (except woolly apple aphid) Apple maggot Leafminers San Jose scale	2.3
FOR PEAR ONLY: Mealybugs Pear psylla	5.7

Restrictions:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between application: **10 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **11.5 ounces/Acre** (0.5 lb ai/A)
Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.

Applications:
- Applications targeting apple maggot should be combined with manufacturer's specified rate of a sticker, such as Nu-Film 17.

POMEGRANATE

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters Whiteflies	2.3
Pests Suppressed	
Scales	2.3

Restrictions:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between application: **7 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **6.9 ounces/Acre** (0.3 lb ai/A)
Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.

Applications:
Leafhopper: Use the low rate for low to moderate populations of white apple leafhoppers. Use the high rate for high populations or for other leafhopper species. Apply this product while most leafhoppers are in the nymph stage.
Leafminer: First generation: Apply as soon as pollination is complete and bees are removed from the orchard. For optimal control, apply as early as possible. **Second and succeeding generations**: Make application early in the adult flight against eff and early instar larvae. For continued and severe pest pressure or overlapping generations, make a second application 10 days later. One application may only result in suppression. This product will not control late instar larvae.
Mealybug: For best results be sure to thoroughly spray and cover the trunk and scaffolding limbs or other nesting sites.
Rosy apple aphid: Begin applications before leafrolling.
San Jose scale: Begin applications at the crawler stage and treat subsequent generations.

STONE FRUIT
Crops of Crop Group 12 including: Apricot, Cherry (including sweet and tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum (including Chickasaw, Damson and Japanese), Plumcot, Prune (fresh and dried)

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Green June beetle Japanese beetle Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters Plant bugs Rose chafer San Jose scale	1.2 – 2.3
Cherry fruit fly	1.7 – 2.3
Pests Suppressed	
Plum curculio Stink bugs	2.3

Restrictions:
for Apricot, Nectarine, Peach:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **0 days**
Minimum interval between application: **7 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **6.9 ounces/Acre** (0.3 lb ai/A)
Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.

Applications:
-Minimum application volume (water): 50 GPA – ground; 25 GPA - aerial

Restrictions for Cherries, Plums, Plumcot, Prune:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between application: **10 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **11.5 ounces/Acre** (0.5 lb ai/A)
Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.

Applications:
- Minimum application volume (water): 50 GPA – ground; 25 GPA - aerial

TREE NUTS (except Almond)
Crops of Crop Group 14 including: Beechnut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert, Hickory nut, Macadamia nut, Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut (black and English)

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids (except Black pecan aphid) Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters *Phylloxera* spp. (leaf infestations) Spittlebugs Whiteflies	1.0 – 2.0
Black pecan aphid Mealybugs San Jose scale	2.3

Restrictions:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between application: **6 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **8.2 ounces/Acre** (0.36 lb ai/A)
Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.
Do not apply after shuck split on pecans.

Applications:
- Minimum application volume (water): 50 GPA – ground; 25 GPA - aerial.
- Applications for control of San Jose scale should be timed according to crawler stage, treating each successive generation. Two applications on a 10- to 14-day interval may be required to achieve control.
- For Black pecan aphid, use the higher specified rate within the rate range to control this pest.

TROPICAL FRUIT
Including: Acerola, Atemoya, Avocado, Birida, Black sapote, Canistel, Cherimoya, Custard apple, Feijoa, Jaboticaba, Guava, Llama, Longan, Lychee, Mamey sapote, Mango, Papaya, Passionfruit, Persimmon, Pulasan, Rambutan, Sapotilla, Soursop, Spanish lime, Star apple, Starfruit, Sugar apple, Wax jambu

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters Mealybugs Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only) Whiteflies	2.3
Pests Suppressed	
Scales	2.3

Restrictions:
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**
Minimum interval between applications: **10 days**
Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **11.5 ounces/Acre** (0.5 lb ai/A)
Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.
Applications:
- Maximum number of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE applications per year: **5**

OTHER CROPS
Applications – IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE

Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested areas as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. A spray adjuvant may be used to improve coverage. IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE may be tank mixed with other insecticides as specified for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.

CHRISTMAS TREE

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Adelgids Sawflies	1.2 – 2.3
Restrictions: Minimum interval between applications: **7 days** Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **11.5 ounces/Acre** (0.5 lb ai/A) **Applications:** Gall-forming adelgids – time applications to coincide with full bud-swell or first bud-break of earliest bud-breaking trees. Once galls form spraying will be ineffective.	

POPLAR/COTTONWOOD*
Including members of the genus *Populus* grown for pulp or timber

Pests Controlled	Rate Ounces/Acre
Aphids Leaf beetles	1.2 – 2.3
Restrictions: Minimum interval between applications: **10 days** Maximum IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE allowed per year: **11.5 ounces/Acre** (0.5 lb ai/A) Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.	

*Not registered for use in California.

TURF AND ORNAMENTALS USES
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

PREPARATION OF SPRAY MIXES

This product is a wettable granule formulation that contains imidacloprid, a systemic insecticide, and readily dissolves in water.

How to Prepare Spray Solutions

1. Fill the spray tank with ¼ to 1/3 of the required amount of clear water and begin agitation.
2. Add the specified amount of this product. Allow this product to be mixed thoroughly to provide a uniform spray solution.
3. Fill the tank with the remaining water needed. Maintain sufficient agitation during mixing and application.

If this product is to be tank-mixed with other pesticides and/or fertilizer solutions, check the compatibility (refer to the Tank Mix Compatibility section below) before adding to the spray tank. Use the following order of addition: 1) IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE wettable powder; 2) other wettable powders or wettable granules; 3) flowables or suspension concentrates; 4) emulsifiable concentrates. Run agitator as each component is added. Add the next component only after the previous one is thoroughly mixed. Then add the remaining amount of water to the spray tank. To ensure a uniform spray mixture, maintain constant agitation during both mixing and application.

Tank Mix Compatibility

This product has been found to be compatible with commonly used liquid fertilizers, fungicides and insecticides. Before preparing tank mixtures with this product, especially if compatibility is not known, carry out the following small jar test using the desired tank mix partners.

1. Add the proportionate amount of each component in the appropriate order to a pint or a quart jar.
2. Replace the cap, shake for 5 minutes, and allow the mixture to settle for 5 minutes.
3. Observe the jar for signs indicating an incompatible mixture. If the contents can be re-mixed by shaking and readily re-suspends, it is considered compatible. If the mixture separates out, foams, or forms a gel or lumps, then the mixture is not compatible.

Restrictions

1. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
2. Do not allow children and pets to enter the treated area until dry.
3. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or use clippings from treated areas for feed or forage.
4. Do not allow runoff of irrigation water.
5. Do not allow puddling of irrigation water.

TURF

This product will control or suppress soil-inhabiting pests in lawns or grassy areas in residential and non-residential areas and sod farms (refer to table below for sites). Best control is obtained when applications are made before or during the egg laying period. Irrigation is required after application to ensure residues of this product are moved through the thatch and into the soil layer. Refer to the table below for additional application instructions. Additional information on when to apply can be obtained from your local Agricultural Experiment Station, State Extension Turf Specialist, or Sulphur Mills Limited representative.

Turfgrasses around airports, athletic fields, cemeteries, golf courses, homes and multi-family residential buildings, office buildings or office parks, parks and playgrounds, shopping centers, and sod farms

Pests Controlled	Number of Teaspoons of Product to Treat 1,000 Sq. Ft. (Ounces/Acre)
Larvae of: Annual bluegrass weevil Asiatic garden beetle Billbugs Black turfgrass ataenius Cutworms (suppression only) European Chafer European Crane Fly Green June beetle Japanese beetle Northern masked chafer Oriental beetle *Phyllophaga* spp. Southern masked chafer	1.0 – 2.0 tsp. (5.8 – 9.2 ounces/acre) OR 1.25 – 2.0 tsp. (7.0 – 9.2 ounces/acre)
Chinchbugs (suppression only) Mole Crickets	2.0 tsp. (9.2 ounces/acre)

Restrictions:
Do not apply more than 9.2 oz (0.4 lb of active ingredient) per acre per year
Do not apply through any irrigation system. Do not allow this product to contact plants in bloom while bees are foraging the treatment area.

Applications:
Apply this product in sufficient water to ensure the turf receives an even uniform distribution of spray Accurately calibrated equipment normally used for soil application of insecticides must be used and calibration must be checked often to ensure equipment works properly Equipment that produces uniform, coarse droplet sprays with a low pressure setting will help to eliminate drift to non-target sites.

In order for this product to be adequately distributed, do not apply the product to waterlogged grassy areas or to water-saturated soils.

Rainfall or irrigation must occur within 24 hours of application to move this product vertically through the thatch and into the soil.
Wait until after sufficient rainfall or irrigation has occurred to mow the grass.

Annual Bluegrass weevil, Billbugs, European Crane Fly, and Grubs: For best results, make applications before egg hatch.

Chinchbugs: Make applications before hatching of first instar nymphs.

Mole Crickets: Make applications before or during the peak egg hatching period. This product may be applied with a remedial insecticide when adults or large nymphs are present and actively tunneling.

Equivalents: 3 level teaspoons = 1 level tablespoon
1 level teaspoon = 3.4 grams of this product

TREES, ORNAMENTALS, GROUNDCOVERS AND INTERIOR PLANTSCAPES

This product may be applied by broadcast or foliar application to evergreens, flowers, foliage plants, groundcovers, interior plantscapes, non-bearing fruit and nut trees, ornamentals, shrubs, trees, vegetable plants intended for resale, and state, national, and private wooded forested areas (refer to table below for sites) to control or suppress insects. This product is a systemic insecticide that is absorbed by the roots and moves upward into the plant. For this product to control insects, it must come in contact with growing parts of the plant. Plant absorption of this product may be increased in some cases if it is applied with a fertilizer that contains nitrogen. Plants absorb this product from either foliar or soil applications. Refer to the table below for further instructions.

Woody Perennials: Protection in woody perennials is slower than in herbaceous species. Expect a delay of 2 or more weeks with longer delays for larger plants. Because of this, make applications to woody perennials well in advance of expected insect activity.
Do not apply this product, by any application method, to Linden, Basswood or other Tilia species.

Bark Media: This product treatments to media with 30-50% or more bark content may confer a shorter period of protection.

Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens, Flowers, Ornamentals, Groundcovers, and Interior Plantscapes in and around residential, industrial, and commercial buildings and state, national, and private wooded and forested areas

Pests Controlled	Number of Teaspoons of Product to Treat 1,000 Sq. Ft. (Ounces/Acre)
Adelgids Aphids Japanese beetle (adult) Lacebugs Leaf beetles (including elm and viburnum leaf beetles) Leafhoppers (including glassy-winged sharpshooter) Leafminers Mealybugs Sawfly larvae Thrips (suppression only) Whiteflies	**Foliar application:** 0.125 tsp. in 2.5 gal. water 0.25 tsp. in 5 gal. water 0.5 tsp. in 10 gal. water 1.25 tsp. in 25 gal. water 2.5 tsp. in 50 gal. water 5 tsp. in 100 gal. water
White grub larvae (including Asiatic garden beetle, chafers, *Phyllophaga* spp., Japanese beetle larvae, and Oriental beetle)	**Broadcast application:** 1.25 – 2.0 level teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft. (7.0 – 9.2 ounces/acre)

Restrictions:
Outdoor ornamentals: Do not apply by broadcast application more than 9.2 oz (0.4 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. Follow application restrictions for Non-Agricultural Use Sites on page 6 to protect bees and other insect pollinators.

Do not apply this product, by any application method, to Linden, Basswood or other *Tilia* species.

Applications:
Foliar Application: Apply this product in a sufficient volume of water to uniformly cover the treated area. Foliar applications will provide systemic activity against target pests.

If plants (such as holly, pine or ivy) have foliage that is difficult to wet, Sulphur Mills Limited recommends this product be applied with a spreader/sticker

Time applications to occur before heavy pest populations arise; make repeat applications as necessary.

Broadcast Application: Mix the specified amount of this product in a sufficient volume of water to uniformly cover the treatment area. Apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft. After application, irrigate the treated areas to incorporate this product into the upper soil.

Equivalents: 3 level teaspoons = 1 level tablespoon
1 level teaspoon = 3.4 grams of this product

Trees in and around residential, industrial, and commercial buildings, interior plantscapes and state, national, and private wooded and forested areas

Pests Controlled	Number of Teaspoons of Product to Treat 1,000 Sq. Ft. (Ounces/Acre)
Adelgids Aphids Armored Scale (suppression only) Black vine weevil larvae Emerald Ash Borer Eucalyptus Longhorned Borers Flatheaded Borers (including bronze birch and alder borers) Japanese Beetles (adults) Lacebugs Leaf Beetles (including elm and viburnum leaf beetles) Leafhoppers (including glassy-winged sharpshooter) Leafminers Mealybugs Pine Tip Moth larvae Psyllids Royal Palm Bugs Sawfly larvae Soft Scales Thrips (suppression only) White grub larvae Whiteflies	**Soil Injection and Soil Drench:** 0.25 – 0.5 level teaspoons per inch of trunk diameter (DBH) or 1 – 2 oz per 30 cumulative inches of trunk diameter (DBH)

Restrictions:
Do not apply this product by soil injection in Nassau or Sufolk Counties in the state of New York.
Do not apply more than 9.2 oz (0.4 lb of active ingredient) per acre per year Follow application restrictions for Non-Agricultural Use Sites on page 6 to protect bees and other insect pollinators.
Do not apply this product by any application method to Linden, Basswood or other *Tilia* species.

Applications
Soil Injection: Use at least 4 holes per tree.
Grid System: Space injection holes on 2.5 ft. centers that extend to the drip line of the tree.
Circle System: Evenly space injection holes in circles from the drip line in toward the trunk. More than one circle may be needed depending on tree size.

Basal System: Place injection holes evenly around the base of the tree trunk that extends only 6 to 12 inches from the base.

Prepare this product in a sufficient volume of water so an equal amount of solution is injected into each hole using a low pressure. Use enough solution so that it reaches the root zone. Irrigation or rainfall for 7-10 days after application will provide optimum control.

Soil Drench: Before application, be sure there are no physical barriers (such as plastic tarp) present that may prevent the solution from reaching the root zone.Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Apply the spray solution uniformly around the base of the tree ensuring the drench is directed at the root zone.

Borers: If trees are heavily infested, an application of this product may not prevent the loss of the trees from existing pest damage and tree stress.

Equivalents: 3 level teaspoons = 1 level tablespoon
1 level teaspoon = 3.4 grams of this product

Shrubs in and around residential, industrial, and commercial buildings and state, national, and private wooded areas

Pests Controlled	Number of Teaspoons of Product to Treat 1,000 Sq. Ft. (Ounces/Acre)
Adelgids Aphids Armored Scale (suppression only) Black vine weevil larvae Emerald Ash Borer Eucalyptus Longhorned Borers Flatheaded Borers (including bronze birch and alder borers) Japanese Beetles (adults) Lacebugs Leaf Beetles (including elm and viburnum leaf beetles) Leafhoppers (including glassy-winged sharpshooter) Leafminers Mealybugs Pine Tip Moth larvae Psyllids Royal Palm Bugs Sawfly larvae Soft Scales Thrips (suppression only) White grub larvae Whiteflies	**Soil Injection and Soil Drench:** 0.25 – 0.5 level teaspoons per foot of shrub height or 1 – 2 oz per 30 cumulative feet of shrub height

Restrictions:
Do not apply this product by soil injection in Nassau or Sufolk Counties in the state of New York.
Do not apply more than 9.2 oz (0.4 lb of active ingredient) per acre per year Follow application restrictions for Non-Agricultural Use Sites on page 6 to protect bees and other insect pollinators.

Applications:
Soil Injection: Use at least 4 holes per shrub.
Prepare this product in a sufficient volume of water so an equal amount of solution is injected into each hole using a low pressure. Use enough solution so that it reaches the root zone of the individual shrubs. Irrigation or rainfall for 7-10 days after application will provide optimum control.

Soil Drench: Before application, be sure there are no physical barriers (such as plastic tarp) present that may prevent the solution from reaching the root zone.Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Apply the spray solution uniformly around the base of the tree ensuring the drench is directed at the root zone.

Equivalents: 3 level teaspoons = 1 level tablespoon
1 level teaspoon = 3.4 grams of this product

Flowers and Ground covers in and around residential, industrial, and commercial buildings and state, national, and private wooded areas

Pests Controlled	Number of Teaspoons of Product to Treat 1,000 Sq. Ft. (Ounces/Acre)
Adelgids Aphids Armored Scale (suppression only) Black vine weevil larvae Emerald Ash Borer Eucalyptus Longhorned Borers Flatheaded Borers (including bronze birch and alder borers) Japanese Beetles (adults) Lacebugs Leaf Beetles (including elm and viburnum leaf beetles) Leafhoppers (including glassy-winged sharpshooter) Leafminers Mealybugs Pine Tip Moth larvae Psyllids Royal Palm Bugs Sawfly larvae Soft Scales Thrips (suppression only) White grub larvae Whiteflies	**Broadcast application:** 1.25 – 2.0 level teaspoons per 1,000 sq. ft. (7.0 – 9.2 ounces/acre)

Restrictions:
Do not apply more than 9.2 oz (0.4 lb of active ingredient) per acre per year Follow application restrictions for Non-Agricultural Use Sites on page 6 to protect bees and other insect pollinators.

Applications:
Applications Prior to Planting Plants or to Established Plants: After application, this product must be incorporated into the soil. Irrigation to established plants after application will provide best results.

Equivalents: 3 level teaspoons = 1 level tablespoon
1 level teaspoon = 3.4 grams of this product

To Manage Ants in the Ornamentals listed above

Pests Controlled	Number of Teaspoons of Product to Treat 1,000 Sq. Ft. (Ounces/Acre)
Aphids Scale Mealy Bugs Other Sucking Insects	See above

Applications:
When this product is used to control these insects, ants are also controlled by limiting the honeydew available as a food source for the ants. This product may be used as a supplemental to other commonly used methods (bait traps, residual sprays, etc.) that help eliminate unwanted ants in ornamentals. Follow application restrictions for Non-Agricultural Use Sites on page 6 to protect bees and other insect pollinators.

Equivalents: 3 level teaspoons = 1 level tablespoon
1 level teaspoon = 3.4 grams of this product

Pome Fruit in and around Residential Areas including: apple, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, pear (including Oriental pear), quince

Pests Controlled	Use Rate
Aphids (except Wooly apple aphid) Leafhoppers (including glassy-winged sharpshooter) Leafminer Mealybugs* San Jose Scale*	0.5 oz per 100 gal. (equivalent to 2 oz product per acre)

Restrictions:
Wait at least 10 days in between applications.
Do not apply more than 2.1 oz per acre per application.
Make only 5 applications per year.
Harvest fruit 7 days or longer after the last application. Follow application restrictions for Non-Agricultural Use Sites on page 6 to protect bees and other insect pollinators.

Applications:
Foliar Application: Apply as needed after petal-fall. The use rate per acre is based on a standard of 400 gallons of dilute spray per acre for large trees; therefore, adjust the amount of this product depending on the tree size and amount of foliage present.

Rosy Apple Aphid: Apply prior to leaf rolling.
Leafhopper: For late season (preharvest) control, apply while most leafhoppers are in the nymph stage.
Leafminer: First generation – Apply as soon as pollination is complete and bees are removed from the orchard. For optimal control, apply as early as possible. **Second and succeeding generations -** Make applications early in the adult fight against eggs and early instar larvae. For continued and severe pest pressure or overlapping generations, make a second application 10 days later. One application may only result in suppression. This product will not control late instar larvae.

Mealybug: For best results, be sure to thoroughly spray and cover the trunk and scaffolding limbs or other nesting sites.
San Jose Scale: Time applications to the crawler stage and treat each generation.
*Do not use this product on this pest in pears in the state of California.

Equivalents: 3 level teaspoons = 1 level tablespoon
1 level teaspoon = 3.4 grams of this product

Pecans in and around Residential Areas*

Pests Controlled	Use Rate
Yellow pecan aphid Black margined aphid Pecan leaf phylloxera Pecan spittlebug Pecan stem phylloxera	0.5 oz per 100 gal. (equivalent to 2 oz product per acre)

Restrictions:
Wait at least 10 days in between applications.
Make only 3 applications per year.
Do not apply more than 6.3 oz of this product per acre per year Follow application restrictions for Non-Agricultural Use Sites on page 6 to protect bees and other insect pollinators.

Applications:
Foliar Application: Apply as needed as pest pressure builds but before infestation is extremely heavy.The use rate per acre is based on a standard of 400 gallons of dilute spray per acre for large trees; therefore, adjust the amount of this product depending on the tree size and amount of foliage present. Adequate control may be achieved only with two applications at 10-14 day intervals.
For best results, thorough and uniform spray coverage of foliage is necessaryTo improve coverage, use an organosilicone-based spray adjuvant.

Equivalents: 3 level teaspoons = 1 level tablespoon
1 level teaspoon = 3.4 grams of this product
*Not registered for use in California.

Ornamental Grapes in and Around Industrial and Commercial Buildings, and Residential Areas

Pests Controlled	Use Rate
Leafhoppers (including glassy-winged sharpshooter) Mealybugs	0.5 oz per 100 gal. (equivalent to 2 oz product per acre)

Restrictions:
Wait at least 14 days in between applications.
Do not apply more than 2 oz of this product per acre per year
Fruit may be harvested on the day of the last application. Follow application restrictions for Non-Agricultural Use Sites on page 6 to protect bees and other insect pollinators.

Applications:
Apply as a foliar spray using 200 gallons of water per acre.

Equivalents: 3 level teaspoons = 1 level tablespoon
1 level teaspoon = 3.4 grams of this product

Darkling Beetle and Hide Beetle Control in Poultry Facilities

Use IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE as a surface, spot, or crack and crevice treatment to floors, walls, and support beams of poultry facilities. IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE may be applied within 25 feet around the perimeter of the poultry house. When treating the perimeter, do not allow this product to contact plants in bloom if bees are foraging the treatment area. **DO NOT APPLY WHEN BIRDS ARE PRESENT**. Cover or remove exposed feed and water from the area to be treated. Allow treated surfaces to dry before restocking/reintroduction birds into the facility.

MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND RATES:

1. Determine the area (number of square feet) to be treated. Refer to the Mixing Table below for the amount of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE to be used.
2. Mix the required amount of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE with the appropriate amount of water and apply as a spray. Fill the sprayer tank with ½ of the water desired for the treatment.
3. Begin agitating the water and add the required amount of product to the tank.
4. Continue mixing and add the remaining water. Maintain sufficient agitation during product application to ensure a uniform spray.
5. Prepare a fresh spray mixture before each treatment.

MIXING TABLE FOR IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE

Pests Controlled	IMIDASHOT DF Per 1,000 Feet^2	Gallons of Water Per 1,000 Feet^2
Darkling Beetles & Hide Beetles	0.14 lbs.* (64g)*	0.5 - 2 gallons

*Equivalent to 45 grams of imidacloprid a.i./1,000 ft^2.

CONVERSION KEY: 128 fl. oz. = 1 gal., 16 fl. oz. =1 pint, 8 pints = 1 gal., 1 fl. oz. = 29.5 mL

APPLICATION TIMING
Apply between flocks, following de-caking/sanitation procedures.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Band Application: When darkling beetles are concentrated in certain areas, such as under feed or water lines, or along the perimeter walls, it may not be necessary to treat the entire poultry house. In these situations, certain portions of the house or "bands" may be treated. For example, apply diluted IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE to a 3-foot wide band of litter under all of the feed and/or water lines in the house; a 3-foot wide band of litter adjacent to the side and end walks: and the lower section of the walls, including 1 foot up onto wood surfaces above the foundation. Be sure to measure the actual area (square feet) to be treated in order to determine the amount of IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE needed for application.

Whole House Application: When darkling beetle infestation is severe, the entire house may need to be treated. Apply diluted IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE as a broadcast spray to the litter covering the entire floor area, especially to litter under feed and water lines, as well as to the lower sections of the walls, including 1 foot up onto wood surfaces above the concrete foundation.
In houses with support beams, treat the litter surface around each support post and 1 foot up each post. Also apply diluted spray to cracks and crevices around wall insulation, where beetles have been seen or can find harborage.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT
Darkling beetles, like all insects, have the ability to develop resistance to insecticides. When a single chemical class is used continuously, this increases the likelihood that resistance to that chemical class will develop. IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE contains imidacloprid, which belongs to the class of chloronicotinyl insecticides. IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE should be used in an insecticide rotation program with other classes of insecticides including pyrethroids, organophosphates, and spinosyns to prevent resistance and preserve the product's effectiveness for darkling beetle control.

- Read and follow all label directions when using IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE or any other insecticide.
- Do not use IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE or any other insecticide product at lower than the specified label rate. This exposes the insects to a sublethal dose and increases the development of resistance.
- Use integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies in addition to insecticide treatments to manage darkling beetle population.

When pest exclusion at possible entry points is desired, supplement IMIDASHOT DF INSECTICIDE treatments with targeted applications of pyrethroid insecticide to the building perimeter, foundation, doors, and windows, utility entry points, and other places where pest may enter the structure. Read and follow all label directions for use of other products.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place, out of direct sunlight, and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area. Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking, invert to prevent leakage. If container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully dam up spilled material to prevent runoff. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Absorb spilled material with absorbing type compounds and dispose of as directed for pesticides below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may 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 into application equipment by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. If not emptied in this manner, the bag may be considered an acute hazardous waste and must be disposed in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. When completely empty, **offer for recycling if available,** or dispose in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

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IMI - A121113 - REV121013