throttle™

Plant Growth Regulator

Active Ingredients:	
3-Indolebutyric acid (IBA)	0.85%
Cytokinin, (as Kinetin)	0.15%
Other Ingredients:	99.05%
TOTAL:	100.00%

Contains 0.076 lbs indolebutyric acid/gallon
Contains 0.009 lbs cytokinin/gallon

EPA Reg. No. 62097-55-82917 EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-001 Net Contents: 1 gallon (3.78 liters)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes plus socks.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and puton 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. 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 applications. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal 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 the label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 hours unless wearing appropriate PPE.

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

- Coveralls
- 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 applied when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Throttle is a combination of two plant growth regulators (PGRs): 3-Indolebutyric acid (IBA) and Cytokinin, as Kinetin. Throttle promotes improved early root and shoot development, increased vegetative growth and promotes growth development of flowers and fruit. When applied to plant cuttings and transplants Throttle stimulates root growth and reduces transplant shock. Read and follow the directions for use in the sections below. Instructions for use on specific crops are provided in this label.

- Throttle can be tank mixed and applied with in-furrow fertilizers to improve early season seedling shoot and root development. All possible combinations of fertilizers with Throttle have not been tested. As such, perform a test mix of the materials to be used in the tank mix with Throttle, as shown in the Compatibility section below, to evaluate compatibility of the mixture prior to preparing a larger amount for application in the field. Failure to do so could result in crop injury or lack of performance.
- Tank mixes of Throttle and in-furrow fertilizers must be mixed thoroughly and applied within 1 day of mixing. Agitation must be maintained to assure proper dispersal of the Throttle in the fertilizer.
- Throttle may be applied to plant cuttings and transplants to stimulate root growth and reduce transplant shock.
- Foliar applications of Throttle promote early season plant growth and development.
- Apply Throttle utilizing properly calibrated application equipment. Failure to do so may result in an improper application to the crop which could result in injury to the crop or lack ofperformance.
- Clean spray equipment thoroughly using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions before and after applying Throttle.
- This product cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

A surfactant may be included in the tank mix with Throttle. Any adjuvant or surfactant added to the tank mix must follow the label instructions for that product and should not be used on large acreages without prior experience with that product in such tank mixes and on the specific crop to be treated. If the user does not have experience with the adjuvant or surfactant in the desired tank mix, treat a small test area of the crop and evaluate before treating larger acreages. It is also advised to contact

your local extension service, crop consultant or field representative for recommendations before treating a crop with a product or product combinations for which the user does not have prior experience.

COMPATIBILITY
The compatibility of Throttle with other agricultural products has not been fully investigated. Compatibility of Throttle with other products requires testing for crop safety and performance prior to large-scale use. Products mixed with Throttle must be acidic (pH less than 7). Do not mix Throttle with any product(s) having a pH greater than 7.

Conduct a compatibility test when you plan to mix Throttle with other products. To determine the physical compatibility of Throttle with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to approximately one quart of water with agitation. Add dry formulations first, then flowables, and then emulsifiable concentrates last. After thorough mixing, allow this mixture to stand for 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be readily remixed, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding products to the spray tank. Follow the more restrictive labeling requirements of any tank mix partner. Do not tank mix with products whose label prohibits tank mixing. Treat a small test plot if new combinations of products are being used for the first time.

Tank Mixing Information:
Throttle is soluble in water but can also be mixed directly into many liquid fertilizers for use in-furrow at planting. Throttle can also be applied in tank mixes as foliar sprays. All possible combinations of fertilizers, pesticides and/or other agricultural tank mix partners have not been evaluated. Tests must be performed for compatibility and crop safety before applying mixes of materials with which the applicator does not have experience and prior to large scale use.

Testing has shown that Throttle, when used as per label instructions, does not result in phytotoxicity. However, not all crop varieties and cultivars have been tested with possible tank-mix combinations. Since local conditions can influence crop tolerance, test any tank-mix combination on a small portion of the crop to be treated to ensure crop safety. Read and follow the applicable Directions For Use on all products involved in tank-mixing. Always refer to the most restrictive labeling.

Tank mixes of Throttle and in-furrow fertilizers must be mixed thoroughly and applied within 1 day of mixing. Agitation must be maintained to assure proper dispersal of the Throttle in the fertilizer.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

IMPORTANT: Read the entire "Directions for Use" and the "Notice" before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container to seller at once.

NOTICE: THROTTLE IS NOT A FERTILIZER. USE IN COMBINATION WITH A GOOD FERTILIZER PROGRAM WHERE INDICATED.

Table 1. Minimum Spray Volume (Gal/A)

CROP	GROUND*		AIR*
	Concentrate	Dilute	
Field Crops, Miscellaneous	15.0	15.0	5.0
Berry and Small Fruits, Vegetables, Vines	25.0	100.0	15.0
Pome Fruits, Stone Fruits, Tree Crops and Tree Nuts	50.0	200.0	20.0
Citrus	100.0	300.0	

* Volumes expressed in this table are for the entire spray mix volume to be applied per acre.

Special considerations: Depending upon the equipment used, and specific crop, spray volume applied per acre will differ. Apply sufficient water volume to ensure thorough coverage. Repeated application may be necessary if it rains within 2 hours after application.

Table 2. Application Product Rates & Timings by Crop

Crop	Amount of Throttle	Application Instructions & Timings
Asparagus	2.0 fl oz/A or 13.0 fl oz/100 gallons water	Apply after harvest when asparagus is in fern stage. Repeated applications can be made every 10 to 14 days.
Berry and Small Fruit including Blackberry, Blueberry, Caneberry, Kiwi and Raspberry (except Grape and Strawberry)	2.0* fl oz/A or 13.0 fl oz/100 gallons water	Make the 1st application at the 2 to 4 true leaf stage application. 2nd application: May be made 10 to 14 days after the 1st application before bloom. 3rd application: 1 to 2 weeks after harvest. 4th application: 10 to 14 days later.
Brassica Vegetables including Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower and Mustard greens	2.0* fl oz/A	Foliar application: Apply to achieve full coverage. 1st application: At 2 to 4 true leaf stage. 2nd application: 10 to 14 days after first application. Use a non ionic surfactant for hard to wet crops such as Cabbage.
Bulb Vegetables including Garlic, Leek, Onion	2.0* fl oz/A	1st application: At 2 to 4 leaf stage. Repeated applications can be made every 10 to 14 days up until 10 days prior to harvest. Thorough coverage and leaf wetting is required.

Cereal Grains including Barley, Corn[(1)(2)] (field, pop, sweet), Millet, Oats, Rice, Sorghum and Wheat	2.0* fl oz/A	1st application: At 2 to 4 true leaf stage. 2nd application: 10 to 14 days after first application
Citrus Fruit including Grapefruit, Lemon, Lime, Sweet Orange and Tangerine	2.0* fl oz/A or 13.0 fl oz/100 gallons water	Apply when fruit are 5 mm in size. Make additional applications if needed. Thoroughly apply spray for optimum coverage.
Cotton[(1)(2)]	2.0* fl oz/A	1st application: At 2 to 4 true leaf stage. Repeated applications can be made every 10 to 14 days.
Cucurbit Vegetables including Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Honeydew, Muskmelon, Squash (summer and winter) and Watermelon	2.0* fl oz/A	1st application: At 2 to 4 true leaf stage. Repeated applications can be made every 10 to 14 days up until 10 days prior to harvest.
Forage, Fodder and Straw of Cereal Grains	2.0* fl oz/A	1st application: At 2 to 4 true leaf stage. 2nd application: 10 to 14 days after 1st application. Additional applications between cuttings will improve root structure and increase stand vigor.
Fruiting Vegetables including Eggplant, Pepper and Tomato	2.0* fl oz/A or 13.0 fl oz/100 gallons water	1st application: At 2 to 4 true leaf stage. Repeat applications every 10 to 14 days up until 10 days prior to harvest.
Grass Forage, Fodder and Hay	2.0* fl oz/A	1st application: At 2 to 4 true leaf stage. 2nd application: 10 to 14 days after 1st application. Additional applications between cuttings will improve root structure and increase stand vigor.
Grass Grown for Seed including Perennial Ryegrass, Tall Fescue or Bentgrass	2.0* fl oz/A	Apply when growth resumes in the spring. Repeated applications can be made every 10 to 14 days up until 30 days prior to harvest.
Grape	4.0 to 6.0 fl oz/100 gallons water	1st application: Apply when grapes are 2 to 3 mm in size. 2nd application: 10 to 14 days after 1st application. 3rd application: 45 days prior to harvest. 4th application: 30 days prior to harvest.

Herbs and Spices including Basil, Dill, Mustard and Sage	2.0* fl oz/A	1st application: At 2 to 4 true leaf stage. Repeated applications can be made every 10 to 14 days up until 10 days prior to harvest.
Leafy Vegetables including Celery, Head and Leaf Lettuce, Kale and Spinach	2.0* fl oz/A	1st application: At 2 to 4 true leaf stage. Repeated applications can be made every 10 to 14 days up until 10 days prior to harvest.
Legume Vegetables (Succulent or Dried) including Bean (all types), Peas and Soybeans(1)(2)	2.0* fl oz/A	1st application: At 2 to 4 true leaf stage. Repeated applications can be made every 10 to 14 days.
Non-grass Animal Feeds including Alfalfa, Clover, Hay and Vetch	2.0* fl oz/A	Seedling alfalfa, clover, hay and vetch: Apply at 2 to 4 trifoliate stage. For established crop, apply at green-up and 5 to10 days after each cutting.
Oil Seed Crops including Canola(1)(2), Flax and Sunflower	2.0* fl oz/A	1st application: At 2 to 4 leaf stage. Repeated application can be made every 10 to14 days until flower.
Peanut	2.0* fl oz/A	1st application: At 2 to 4 true leaf stage. Repeated applications can be made every 10 to 14 days. From beginning of bloom to beginning of seed fill is a critical period.
Pome Fruits including Apple	2.0* fl oz/A	1st application: At 2 to 4 leaf stage. 2nd application: 10 to 14 days after first application.
Root and Tuber Vegetables including Carrot, Ginseng, Horseradish, Parsley (turnip-rooted), Potato, Radish, Sugar Beet, Sweet Potato, Turnip	2.0* fl oz/A	1st application: At 2 to 4 true leaf stage. Repeated applications can be made every 10 to 14 days up until 10 days prior to harvest. Foliar application: thorough spray coverage is necessary.
Stone Fruits including Apricot, Cherry, Peach and Plumcot	2.0* fl oz/A	1st application: At 2 to 4 leaf stage. 2nd application: 10 to 14 days after 1st application.
Strawberry	13.0 fl oz/100 gallons water	1st application: Spray immediately after transplant. 2nd application: 10 to 14 days after 1st application. Repeated applications can be made every 10 to 14 days.

Sugarcane	2.0* fl oz/A	1st application: At 2 to 4 true leaf stage. Repeated applications can be made every 10 to 14 days.
Tobacco	2.0* fl oz/A	1st application: At 2 to 4 true leaf stage. Repeated applications can be made every 10 to 14 days.
Tree Nuts including Almonds, Cashews and Pecans	13.0 fl oz/100 gallons water	One application 2 to 4 weeks after flowering.

*If application spray volume is greater than 15.0 gallons per acre, use the dilution rate of 13.0 fluid ounces per 100 gallons water.

(1) This product can be tank mixed with glyphosate products registered for use on Roundup Ready® crops.

(2) This product can be tank mixed with products registered for use on LibertyLink® crops.

Table 3. Application Rates & Timings for Soil Applications

Crop	Amount of Throttle	Application Directions and Timing
Asparagus	2.0 to 4.0 fl oz/A	Apply in furrow, through drip systems, other irrigation systems or as a soil drench using correct dilution ratios. Repeated applications can be made every 10 to 14 days.

Table 4. Application Rates & Timings for In-Furrow Application

Crop	Amount of Throttle	Application Directions & Timing
Barley, Corn(1)(2) (field, pop, sweet), Grain sorghum, Oats, Peanuts, Potato, Rye, Soybean, Sugar beets, Sugarcane and Wheat	2.0 to 4.0 fl oz/A	Apply at planting in the seed furrow or 2 inches beside and 2 inches below seed or with a strip till machine 3 inches below the seed. Can be applied with or without starter fertilizer.
Cotton(1)(2)	2.0 to 4.0 fl oz/A	Can be applied in furrow or in the starter band.
Legume vegetables (Succulent or Dried) including Bean (all types), Peas and Soybeans(1)(2)	2.0 to 4.0 fl oz/A	Apply in-furrow or band as a stand-alone or in conjunction with a starter fertilizer.
Oil Seed Crops including Canola(1)(2) and Sunflower	4.0 fl oz/A	Apply at planting in the seed furrow or 2 inches beside and 2 inches below seed or with a strip till machine 3 inches below the seed. Can be applied with or without starter fertilizer.

Root and Tuber Vegetables including Carrot, Ginseng, Horseradish, Parsley (turnip- rooted), Potato, Radish, Sugar Beet, Sweet Potato, Turnip	4.0 fl oz/A	Apply in-furrow or band as a stand-alone or in conjunction with a starter fertilizer.

(1) This product can be tank mixed with glyphosate products registered for use on Roundup Ready® crops.

(2) This product can be tank mixed with products registered for use on LibertyLink® crops.

Table 5. Application Rates & Timings For Dip or Drench Transplant Water

Crop	Amount of Throttle	Application Directions and Timing
Berry and Small Fruit, Brassica Vegetables, Bulb Vegetables, Cucurbit Vegetables, Fruiting Vegetables and Leafy Vegetables	13.0 fl oz/100 gallons water	Drench can be delivered at 5.0 to 500 gallons/A. At time of transplant. Drench applications can be delivered as injected transplant solution or dribbled into the seeding trench. If mixed with nutrients check compatibility and be certain of nutrient safety facts.
Tobacco	13.0 fl oz/100 gallons water	At time of transplant. Drench applications can be delivered as injected transplant solution or dribbled into the seeding trench. If mixed with nutrients check compatibility and be certain of nutrient safety facts.

Table 6. Application Rates & Timings for Drench Applications for Field Grown Perennial Crops

Crop	Amount of Throttle	Application Directions and Timing
Berry and Small Fruit, Citrus, Pome fruits, Stone fruits and Tree Nuts	13.0 fl oz/100 gallons water	Deliver 8.0 to 16.0 ounces of total mix per inch diameter of trunk. Apply monthly anytime the plant is actively growing. Apply with nutrients or other mixes suitable for application 3 to 4 times the trunk diameter up the stem.

Table 7. Application Rates & Timings for Injection into Drip/Trickle Irrigation

Crop	Amount of Throttle	Application Directions and Timing
Berry and Small Fruit, Citrus, Brassica Vegetables, Bulb Vegetables, Cucurbit Vegetables, Fruiting Vegetables, Grape, Leafy Vegetables, Legume Vegetables, Pome fruits, Root and Tuber Vegetables, Strawberry, Stone fruits and Tree Nuts	16.0 to 32.0 fl oz/A of water zone	1st application at transplanting. Run the system until root zone of the treated crop is at 90% field capacity. Inject Throttle into the system at a sufficient concentration to deliver 16.0 to 32.0 oz/A of water zone in the last 15 minutes of watering. Established crops: can be treated monthly year round or from the beginning of annual production until fruit set. Construction of a uniform delivery system is necessary. Use only tested injection and distribution systems. Crops with larger root volume require higher net dose/A to achieve effective root zone concentration.

Note: Following dipping, place cuttings into planting medium. Depending on the species, rooting will take

USE DIRECTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION

Throttle can be applied through fixed or standing irrigation systems or through foliar applications. Foliar applications are preferred. Apply this product only through the following types of irrigation systems:

- Sprinkler including big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation systems.
- Calibrated overhead watering booms.
- Drip (or micro sprinkler) irrigation systems.
- In-Furrow irrigation systems.

Before applying this product through any type of irrigation system, perform a small-scale trial to determine if product performance and phytotoxicity results are acceptable. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have any questions about calibration, 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 its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Maintain agitation in the supply tank while adding the required amount of Throttle, and throughout the application. Throttle should be added to the supply tank at the end of water application (prior to last complete cycle in moving systems).

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

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 systems must contain a functional, reduced pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection 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.

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

Agitate the pesticide supply tank throughout the application of Throttle. Except for turfgrass, apply Throttle at the rate of fluid ounces per acre at the end of the irrigation period in a sufficient amount of water to allow proper coverage of plant or crop. Fill the supply tank one-half full with water, add the appropriate amount of Throttle to the tank and finish filling the tank with water.

DRIP/TRICKLE OR SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

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.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. (This statement only applies to sprinkler chemigation.)

Agitate the pesticide supply tank throughout the application of Throttle. Except for turfgrass, apply Throttle at the rate of 16.0 to 32.0 fluid ounces per acre at the end of the irrigation period in a sufficient amount of water to allow proper coverage of plant orcrop.

Fill the supply tank one-half full with water, add the appropriate amount of Throttle to the tank and finish filling the tank with water.

IN-FURROW CHEMIGATION

1. Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.
2. Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
   a. 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.
   b. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
   c. 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.
   d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
   e. 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.
   f. 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.

Maintain agitation in the supply tank while adding the required amount of Throttle, and throughout the application. Add Throttle to the supply tank at the end of water application (prior to last complete cycle in moving systems).

The correct amount of Throttle to add is calculated as the rate in fl oz per acre x the number of acres covered by the contents of the supply tank. For example, if the supply tank covers ten acres and the rate on the label for that crop is 2 fluid ounces per acre, add 10 x 2 = 20 fluid ounces to the supply tank at the beginning of the last full cycle.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in the original container only. Do not store in direct sunlight. Avoid freezing temperatures. After partial use, close the container tightly. Store in a secure place that is cool and dry. Use spray and stock solutions within 24 hours. Immediate use is required if another component is added to the spray solution.

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: Non-refillable 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. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Fine Agrochemicals Limited ("FINE") warrants that this Product conforms to the specifications on this label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, FINE makes no other warranties and disclaims all other warranties, express or implied, including but not limited to warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. No agent of FINE or any other person is authorized to make any representation or warranty beyond those contained herein.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with this Product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of factors such as abnormal weather conditions, use of the Product other than in strict accordance with this label's instructions, presence of other materials, the manner of application or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of FINE or the seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

To the extent consistent with applicable law: 1) FINE disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the handling or use of this Product and 2) FINE's liability under this label shall be limited to the amount of the purchase price or, at the election of FINE, the free replacement of the Product.

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Fine Americas, Inc.
1850 Mt. Diablo Blvd., Suite 670
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
Tel: 1-888-474-3463
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