

[front panel]



**MILLER HOT SAUCE®
ANIMAL REPELLENT &
SOME LEPIDOPTERA LARVAE SPECIES REPELLENT**

TO REPEL
DEER - ELK - RABBITS
MEADOW VOLES - PINE VOLES
SQUIRRELS- FOXES - PORCUPINES - LEPIDOPTERA SPECIES

ACCEPTED
02/15/2018
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 90930-1

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| ACTIVE INGREDIENT: | BY WEIGHT |
| Capsaicin*..... | 2.5% |
| OTHER INGREDIENTS: | 97.5% |
| | Total 100.0% |

*From oleoresin of capsicum

Miller Hot Sauce® Animal Repellant and Some Lepidoptera Larvae Species Repellant contains 0.216 lbs of active ingredient per gallon

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

See back panel/side panel for additional precautionary statements

| FIRST AID | |
|---|---|
| If in eyes: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing the eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| If on skin or clothing: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately using milk with water and soap for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| If swallowed: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have the 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 to an unconscious person. |
| If inhaled: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth, if possible • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice |
| NOTE TO PHYSICIAN | |
| If swallowed – Lavage with large bore tube and saline solution followed by instillation of antacids and antihistamine such as Benadryl. If aspirated into throat, bronchial tubes or lungs, treat as an acute respiratory symptom by appropriate specialist. If in eyes – Flush eyes with water or eye wash and apply topical antibiotic. | |
| HOT LINE NUMBER | |
| Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For Medical Emergency Assistance, call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378, 6:30 AM to 4:30 PM Pacific Time (PT), seven days a week. | |

For chemical emergency: spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

Manufactured by:
Miller Chemical & Fertilizer, LLC
P.O. Box 333, 120 Radio Road
Hanover, PA 17331

EPA Reg. No. 90930-1

EPA Est. No. 10508-OH-1

Net Contents: 0.5 GALLON LIQUID (64 Ounces)

[side panel]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin, swallowed, or inhaled. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long - sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks

When mixing, be sure to have good ventilation or mix outdoors. Use long (forearm) chemical resistant, rubber, work gloves and face protection. Face protection must include non-ventilated eye goggles and any type of pesticide respirator such as Mine Safety Appliances Combo[®] Type H Ultra Filter[®] Cartridges or American Optical Corporation Sure Guard Filter Absorbent Cartridge No. R58. Army surplus gas masks also provide good protection.

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

Engineering Controls

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.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as spill or equipment break-down.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses: This product may be toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not apply to or allow runoff to reach lakes, streams and ponds. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

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.

Physical/Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store the product near heat or open flame.

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 application. 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 this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval (REI). The requirements in this box apply only to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

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

- Coveralls over long sleeve shirt and pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eye wear
- Any type of pesticide respirator such as Mine Safety Appliances Combo[®] Type H Ultra Filter[®] Cartridges or American Optical Corporation Sure Guard Filter Absorbent Cartridge No. R58. Army surplus gas masks also provide good protection.
- Chemical-resistant gloves (\geq 14 mils) such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber.

NON- AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses 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, forest, nurseries or greenhouses.

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

MILLER HOT SAUCE[®] ANIMAL REPELLANT AND SOME LEPIDOPTERA LARVAE SPECIES REPELLANT is a water-miscible, highly concentrated extract derived from hot peppers. Animals attempting to feed upon treated plants or other items are unlikely to be harmed. A warm sensation, which the product is believed to cause in the throats of these animals, may discourage feeding in situations where the animals have freedom to select other foods. Vapor Gard[®] (an anti-transpirant film former) or Nu-Film-17[®] (a sticker) may prolong the effective life of this product by reducing the effects of weathering factors. Vapor Gard[®] and Nu-Film-17[®] are registered trademarks of Miller Chemical & Fertilizer, LLC. Vapor Gard[®] and Nu-Film-17[®] contain the same beta-pinene polymer. Vapor Gard[®] forms a more persistent protective film than Nu-Film-17[®]. For applications where longer term repellency is needed, such as dormant winter applications on fruit trees, woody ornamentals, and hay bales, Vapor Gard[®] with this product will be most beneficial. Where shorter repellency is needed, such as applications on growing crops and where fruit is present, use of Nu-Film-17[®] with this product will be most beneficial. Do not apply Miller Hot Sauce Animal Repellent & Some Lepidoptera Larvae Species Repellent with Vapor Gard in the State of Washington.

MIXING DIRECTIONS:

General: Thoroughly mix 6 to 8 fluid ounces of this product in 1 gallon of water. In a second container, mix 1 to 2 quarts of Vapor Gard[®] or 1 pt. Nu-Film-17[®] in 1 gallon of water. Stir contents of each container until they are

mixed thoroughly. Add the premixes to an amount of water sufficient to make 100 gallons of mix. It is important to premix this product and Vapor Guard® or Nu-Film-17® separately with water before they are added to the bulk of the water in the spray tank or other vessel. Maintain agitation in the spray tank.

If lesser amounts of mix are needed, combine ingredients at rates of 2 tablespoons of Miller Hot Sauce® Animal Repellent and Some Lepidoptera Larvae Species Repellent and ½ pint of Vapor Gard® for each 12 ½ gallons of water.

The rates mentioned above are used to discourage animal feeding and are to be used as needed. Alternating applications of this product with other repellants will aid in ensuring that animals do not become accustomed to any one product, a familiarity which would reduce the effectiveness of repellant applications. Increasing product rates will increase the success of repelling animals. To increase the effectiveness of Miller Hot Sauce® Animal Repellent and Some Lepidoptera Larvae Species Repellent applications, especially against deer and elk, increase rates as follows: the 10X rate is 5 pints of this product per 100 gals. of spray mix, and the 100X rate is 800 fl. ozs. (6.25 gals.) of this product per 100 gals. of spray mix. Use Vapor Gard® at 1 to 2 qts. per 100 gals. of spray mix with all Miller Hot Sauce® Animal Repellent and Some Lepidoptera Larvae Species Repellent rates. Premixing the products in adequate water is advised. Applications at the higher rates have not exhibited phytotoxicity. However, check the application under your conditions on limited plant material, before making applications on large areas. Use the higher rates when treating field stored hay bales. Discard treated surface hay before feeding the baled hay to livestock.

Hydraulic Sprayers: Thoroughly mix 6 to 8 fluid ounces of this product in 1 gallon of water. In a second container, mix 2 quarts of Vapor Gard® in 1 gallon of water. Stir contents of each container until they are mixed thoroughly. Immediately, add (with agitation) the contents of both containers to water in the spray tank to make 100 gallons of spray mix.

Other Spray Application Equipment: Thoroughly mix 6 to 8 fluid ounces of this product in 1 gallon of water. In a second container, mix 2 quarts of Vapor Gard® or 1 pt. of Nu-Film-17® in 1 gallon of water. Stir contents of each container until they are mixed thoroughly. Add the premixes to an amount of water sufficient for covering one acre of treated area.

USES ON ORNAMENTALS, FRUIT AND NUT TREES, BUSHES, VINES, AND HAY BALES STORED IN THE FIELD

USE RESTRICTIONS: To repel deer (see Section on Application Instructions to repel Deer), elk, rabbits, meadow and pine voles (*Microtus spp.*) that feed upon ornamental trees and shrubs, dormant fruit and nut trees, fruit bushes, vines and hay bales stored in the field. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. **LIMIT APPLICATIONS TO FRUIT-BEARING PLANTS TO THE PERIOD BEFORE 14 DAYS OF HARVEST OR TO THE PERIOD AFTER FRUIT HAS BEEN HARVESTED.** Applications close to harvest may result in a warm taste sensation. Apply higher rates at increased intervals before harvest. When Miller Hot Sauce® Animal Repellent and Some Lepidoptera Larvae Species Repellent applications are made after edible parts are present, use Nu-Film-17® sticker at the rate of 1 pt. per 100 gals. of spray mix to help improve this product's application. This product will not affect subterranean damage by voles to trees and bushes.

MIXING DIRECTIONS: Please refer to the mixing directions under the General Information.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS: Apply as a full coverage spray to tree trunks, branches, and foliage where feeding by deer, rabbits, or voles is occurring or is expected to occur. For trees and large bushes, apply 100 to 200 gallons of spray solution per acre. For small bushes including hay bales, apply 30 to 100 gallons of spray solution per acre. For aerial application, apply 5 to 10 gallons of spray solution per acre, when wind conditions are calm, so that application does not drift from the target area. Use of a drift retardant, such as Miller Mist Control®, will reduce possibility for drift. Repeat treatment if animals begin to feed on treated plants.

CROP USES

USE RESTRICTIONS: To repel deer (see Section on Application Instructions to repel Deer), rabbits, raccoons, and meadow and pine voles (*Microtus spp.*) that feed upon growing crops, such as: beans, brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, corn, cotton, cucumbers, melons, peas, peppers, squash, and tomatoes and to **improve control of Lepidoptera Larvae** on cotton. Applications may be made from the time of seedling emergence **UNTIL 14 DAYS BEFORE HARVEST.** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. **DO**

NOT USE TREATED FOLIAGE FOR ANIMAL BEDDING OR FEED.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS (REPEL DEER):

1. ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES

Arracacha; arrowroot; artichoke, Chinese; artichoke, Jerusalem; beet, garden; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; canna, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter and sweet; celeriac; chayote (root); chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; chufa; dasheen (taro); ginger; ginseng; horseradish; leren; parsley, turnip-rooted; parsnip; potato; radish; radish, oriental (daikon); rutabaga; salsify; salsify, black; salsify, Spanish; skirret; sweet potato; taniel; turmeric; turnip; yam bean; yam, true

| Previous Field History/Damage ¹ | Rate of Application ^{2,6} | Timing of Application ^{3,4,5} |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy Damage/Browsing | 1.00 fl. Oz of product per gal. of water or 1 gal. product per 100 gal. of water. | Treat prior to start of browsing or approximately second to third true leaf stage after planting. Continue to treat on a 7 day schedule. |
| Medium Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Treat when first browsing occurs. Continue to treat on a 7 day schedule. Treatment prior to start of browsing provides the best protection. |
| Light Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | SAME AS ABOVE FOR MEDIUM DAMAGE/BROWSING |
| 1. Based on previous history of damage to crops in this field. | | |
| 2. Minimum 10 GPA for adequate coverage to foliage. | | |
| 3. Rainfall or irrigation following application may reduce protection and require re-treatment for best protection. Observe treated fields regularly. | | |
| 4. New growth emerging after treatment may not be protected. | | |
| 5. This product does not protect carrots from "deer digging". If "digging" damage occurs additional protection methods may be required. | | |
| 6. If tank mixing this product with other pesticides, see "General Instructions" section of this label. | | |

3-07. BULB VEGETABLE GROUP

Chive, fresh leaves; chive, Chinese, fresh leaves; daylily, bulb; elegans hosta; fritillaria, bulb; fritillaria, leaves; garlic, bulb; garlic, great-headed, bulb; garlic, serpent, bulb; kurrat; lady's leek; leek; leek, wild; lily, bulb; onion, Beltsvoe bunching; onion, bulb; onion, Chinese, bulb; onion, fresh; onion, green; onion, macrostem; onion, pearl; onion, potato, bulb; onion, tree, tops; onion, Welsh, tops; shallot, bulb; shallot, fresh leaves; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

| Previous Field History/Damage ¹ | Rate of Application ^{2,6} | Timing of Application ^{3,4,5} |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy Damage/Browsing | 1.00 fl. Oz of product per gal. of water or 1 gal. product per 100 gal. of water. | Treat prior to start of browsing or approximately second to third true leaf stage after planting. Continue to treat on a 7 day schedule. |
| Medium Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Treat when first browsing occurs. Continue to treat on a 7 day schedule. Treatment prior to start of browsing provides the best protection. |
| Light Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | SAME AS ABOVE FOR MEDIUM DAMAGE/BROWSING |
| 1. Based on previous history of damage to crops in this field. | | |
| 2. Minimum 10 GPA for adequate coverage to foliage. | | |
| 3. Rainfall or irrigation following application may reduce protection and require re-treatment for best protection. Observe treated fields regularly. | | |
| 4. New growth emerging after treatment may not be protected. | | |
| 5. This product does not protect carrots from "deer digging". If "digging" damage occurs additional protection | | |

methods may be required.

6. If tank mixing this product with other pesticides, see “General Instructions” section of this label.

4-16. LEAFY VEGETABLE GROUP

Amaranth, Chinese; amaranth, leafy; arugula; aster, Indian; blackjack; broccoli, Chinese; broccoli raab; cabbage, abyssinian; cabbage, Chinese, bok choy; cabbage, seakale; cat’s whiskers; cham-chwi; cham-na-mul; chervil, fresh leaves; chipilin; chrysanthemum, garland; cilantro, fresh leaves; collards; corn salad; cosmos; cress, garden; cress, upland; dandelion, leaves; dang-gwi, leaves; dillweed; dock; dol-nam-mul; ebolo; endive; escarole; fameflower; feather cockscomb; good king henry; hanover salad; huauzontle; jute, leaves; kale; lettuce, bitter; lettuce, head; lettuce, leaf; maca, leaves; mizuna; mustard greens; orach; parsley, fresh leaves; plantain, buckhorn; primrose, English; purslane, garden; purslane, winter; radicchio; radish, leaves; rape greens; rocket, wild; shepherd’s purse; spinach; spinach, Malabar; spinach, New Zealand; spinach, tanier; Swiss chard; turnip greens; violet, Chinese, leaves; watercress; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

| Previous Field History/Damage ¹ | Rate of Application ^{2,4} | Timing of Application ^{3,5} |
|---|---|--|
| Heavy Damage/Browsing | 1.00 fl. Oz of product per gal. of water or 1 gal. product per 100 gal. of water. | Treat early after emergence. Continue treatment on a 7 day treatment schedule. Starting treatment BEFORE browsing starts provides best protection. |
| Medium Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Start treatments at earliest sign of browsing damage. Continue treatment on a 7 day treatment schedule. Starting treatment BEFORE browsing starts provides best protection. |
| Light Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | SAME AS ABOVE FOR MEDIUM DAMAGE/BROWSING |
| 1. Based on previous history of damage to crops in this field. | | |
| 2. Minimum 10 GPA adequate coverage to foliage. | | |
| 3. Rainfall or irrigation following application may reduce protection and require re-treatment for best protection. Observe treated fields regularly. | | |
| 4. If tank mixing this product with other pesticide(s), see “General Instructions” section of this label. | | |
| 5. New growth emerging after treatment may not be protected. | | |

4. LEAFY VEGETABLES (EXCEPT BRASSICA VEGETABLES)

Amaranth (Chinese spinach); arugula (roquette); cardoon; celery; celery, Chinese; celtuce; chervil; chrysanthemum, edible-leaved; chrysanthemum, garland; corn salad; cress, garden; cress, upland; dandelion; dock (sorrel); endive (escarole); fennel, Florence; lettuce, head and leaf; orach; parsley; purslane, garden; purslane, winter; radicchio (red chicory); rhubarb; spinach; spinach, New Zealand; spinach, vine; Swiss chard

| Previous Field History/Damage ¹ | Rate of Application ^{2,4} | Timing of Application ^{3,5} |
|--|---|--|
| Heavy Damage/Browsing | 1.00 fl. Oz of product per gal. of water or 1 gal. product per 100 gal. of water. | Treat early after emergence. Continue treatment on a 7 day treatment schedule. Starting treatment BEFORE browsing starts provides best protection. |
| Medium Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Start treatments at earliest sign of browsing damage. Continue treatment on a 7 day treatment schedule. Starting treatment BEFORE browsing starts provides best protection. |

| | | |
|---|---------------|--|
| Light Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | SAME AS ABOVE FOR MEDIUM DAMAGE/BROWSING |
| 1. Based on previous history of damage to crops in this field. | | |
| 2. Minimum 10 GPA adequate coverage to foliage. | | |
| 3. Rainfall or irrigation following application may reduce protection and require re-treatment for best protection. Observe treated fields regularly. | | |
| 4. If tank mixing this product with other pesticide(s), see “General Instructions” section of this label. | | |
| 5. New growth emerging after treatment may not be protected. | | |

5-16. BRASSICA HEAD AND STEM VEGETABLE GROUP

Broccoli; Brussels sprouts; cabbage; cabbage, Chinese, napa; cauliflower; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

| Previous Field History/Damage ¹ | Rate of Application ^{2,4} | Timing of Application ^{3,5} |
|---|---|--|
| Heavy Damage/Browsing | 1.00 fl. Oz of product per gal. of water or 1 gal. product per 100 gal. of water. | Treat early after emergence. Continue treatment on a 7 day treatment schedule. Starting treatment BEFORE browsing starts provides best protection. |
| Medium Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Start treatments at earliest sign of browsing damage. Continue treatment on a 7 day treatment schedule. Starting treatment BEFORE browsing starts provides best protection. |
| Light Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | SAME AS ABOVE FOR MEDIUM DAMAGE/BROWSING |
| 1. Based on previous history of damage to crops in this field. | | |
| 2. Minimum 10 GPA adequate coverage to foliage. | | |
| 3. Rainfall or irrigation following application may reduce protection and require re-treatment for best protection. Observe treated fields regularly. | | |
| 4. If tank mixing this product with other pesticide(s), see “General Instructions” section of this label. | | |
| 5. New growth emerging after treatment may not be protected. | | |

5. BRASSICA (COLE) LEAFY VEGETABLES

Broccoli; broccoli, Chinese (gai lon); broccoli raab (rapini); Brussels sprouts; cabbage; cabbage, Chinese (bok choy); cabbage, Chinese (napa); cabbage, Chinese mustard (gai choy); cauliflower; cavalo broccolo; collards; kale; kohlrabi; mizuna; mustard greens; mustard spinach; rape greens

| Previous Field History/Damage ¹ | Rate of Application ^{2,4} | Timing of Application ^{3,5} |
|--|---|--|
| Heavy Damage/Browsing | 1.00 fl. Oz of product per gal. of water or 1 gal. product per 100 gal. of water. | Treat early after emergence. Continue treatment on a 7 day treatment schedule. Starting treatment BEFORE browsing starts provides best protection. |
| Medium Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Start treatments at earliest sign of browsing damage. Continue treatment on a 7 day treatment schedule. Starting treatment BEFORE browsing starts provides best protection. |
| Light Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | SAME AS ABOVE FOR MEDIUM |

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|---|-----------------|
| | DAMAGE/BROWSING |
| 1. Based on previous history of damage to crops in this field. | |
| 2. Minimum 10 GPA adequate coverage to foliage. | |
| 3. Rainfall or irrigation following application may reduce protection and require re-treatment for best protection. Observe treated fields regularly. | |
| 4. If tank mixing this product with other pesticide(s), see “General Instructions” section of this label. | |
| 5. New growth emerging after treatment may not be protected. | |

6. LEGUME VEGETABLES (SUCCULENT OR DRIED)

Bean (*Lupinus* spp.) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); bean (*Phaseolus* spp.) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean); bean (*Vigna* spp.) (includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean); broad bean (fava); chickpea (garbanzo); guar; jackbean; lablab bean (hyacinth bean); lentil; pea (*Pisum* spp.) (includes dwarf pea, edible-podded pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snowpea, sugar snap pea); pigeon pea; soybean; soybean (immature seed); sword bean

Beans – Snap

| Previous Field History/Damage ¹ | Rate of Application ^{2,5} | Timing of Application ^{3,4} |
|--|---|--|
| Heavy Damage/Browsing | 1.00 fl. Oz of product per gal. of water or 1 gal. product per 100 gal. of water. | Treat when first trifoliolate leaves emerge. Continue treatment on a 7 day treatment schedule. Starting treatment prior to browsing provides best protection |
| Medium Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Treat when <u>earliest</u> browsing begins. Continue treatment on a 7 day treatment schedule. Note: Starting treatment prior to browsing provides best protection. |
| Light Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Treat at pre-bloom/white bud stage. Continue treatment on a 7 day treatment schedule. Starting treatment prior to browsing provides best protection. |

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|---|--|
| 1. Based on previous history of damage to crops in this field. | |
| 2. Minimum 10 GPA for adequate coverage to foliage. | |
| 3. Rainfall or irrigation following application may reduce protection and require re-treatment for best protection. Observe treated fields regularly. | |
| 4. New growth emerging after treatment may not be protected. | |
| 5. If tank mixing this product with other pesticides, see “General Instructions” section of this label. | |

8-10. FRUITING VEGETABLE GROUP

African eggplant; bush tomato; bell pepper; cocona; currant tomato; eggplant; garden huckleberry; goji berry; groundcherry; martynia; naranjilla; okra; pea eggplant; pepino; non-bell pepper; roselle; scarlet eggplant; sunberry; tomatillo; tomato; tree tomato; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

| Previous Field History/Damage ¹ | Rate of Application ^{2,5} | Timing of Application ^{3,4} |
|--|---|--|
| Heavy Damage/Browsing | 1.00 fl. Oz of product per gal. of water or 1 gal. product per 100 gal. of water. | Start treatment one week after transplanting. Continue treatment on a 7 day schedule. |
| Medium Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Treat when earliest browsing begins. Continue treatment on a 7 day treatment schedule. Note: Starting treatment prior to browsing provides |

| | | |
|---|---------------|------------------|
| | | best protection. |
| Light Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | SAME AS ABOVE |
| 1. Based on previous history of damage to crops in this field. | | |
| 2. Minimum 10 GPA for adequate coverage to foliage. | | |
| 3. Rainfall or irrigation following application may reduce protection and require re-treatment for best protection. Observe treated fields regularly. | | |
| 4. New growth emerging after treatment may not be protected. | | |
| 5. If tank mixing this product with other pesticide(s), see “General Instructions” section of this label. | | |

9. CUCURBIT VEGETABLES

Chayote (fruit); Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon); citron melon; cucumber; gherkin; gourd, edible (includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra); *Momordica* spp (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bittermelon, Chinese cucumber); muskmelon (includes cantaloupe); pumpkin; squash, summer; squash, winter (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, spaghetti squash); watermelon

| Previous Field History/Damage ¹ | Rate of Application ^{2,5} | Timing of Application ^{3,4} |
|---|---|--|
| Heavy Damage/Browsing | 1.00 fl. Oz of product per gal. of water or 1 gal. product per 100 gal. of water. | <u>From Seed:</u> Start treatment after first true leaves appear. Continue treatment on a 7 day schedule. <u>From Transplant:</u> Start treatment one week after transplanting. Continue on a 7 day schedule. |
| Medium Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Follow above timing, starting immediately after earliest browsing begins. Continue treatment on a 7 day treatment schedule. Note: Starting treatment prior to browsing provides best protection. |
| Light Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | SAME AS ABOVE FOR MEDIUM DAMAGE/BROWSING |
| 1. Based on previous history of damage to crops in this field. | | |
| 2. Minimum 10 GPA adequate coverage to foliage. | | |
| 3. Rainfall or irrigation following application may reduce protection and require re-treatment for best protection. Observe treated fields regularly. | | |
| 4. New growth emerging after treatment may not be protected. | | |
| 5. If tank mixing this product with other pesticide(s), see “General Instructions” section of this label. | | |

10-10. CITRUS FRUIT GROUP

Australian desert lime; Australian finger-lime; Australian round lime; Brown River finger lime; calamondin; citron; citrus hybrids; grapefruit; Japanese summer grapefruit; kumquat; lemon; lime; Mediterranean mandarin; mount white lime; New Guinea wild lime; orange, sour; orange, sweet; pummelo; Russell River lime; satsuma mandarin; sweet lime; tachibana orange; Tahiti lime; tangelo; tangerine (mandarin); tangor; trifoliate orange; unqi fruit; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

| Previous Field History/Damage ¹ | Rate of Application ^{2,5} | Timing of Application ^{3,4} |
|--|---|--|
| Heavy Damage/Browsing | 1.00 fl. Oz of product per gal. of water or 1 gal. product per 100 gal. of water. | <u>From Seed:</u> Start treatment after first true leaves appear. Continue treatment on a 7 day schedule. <u>From Transplant:</u> Start treatment one week after transplanting. Continue on a 7 day schedule. |
| Medium Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Follow above timing, starting immediately after earliest browsing begins. Continue treatment on a 7 day treatment schedule. |

| | | |
|---|---------------|--|
| | | Note: Starting treatment prior browsing provides best protection. |
| Light Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | SAME AS ABOVE FOR MEDIUM DAMAGE/BROWSING |
| 1. Based on previous history of damage to crops in this field. | | |
| 2. Minimum 10 GPA adequate coverage to foliage. | | |
| 3. Rainfall or irrigation following application may reduce protection and require re-treatment for best protection. Observe treated fields regularly. | | |
| 4. New growth emerging after treatment may not be protected. | | |
| 5. If tank mixing this product with other pesticide(s), see “General Instructions” section of this label. | | |

11-10. POME FRUIT GROUP

Apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

| Previous Field History/Damage ¹ | Rate of Application ^{2,5} | Timing of Application ^{3,4} |
|---|---|--|
| Heavy Damage/Browsing | 1.00 fl. Oz of product per gal. of water or 1 gal. product per 100 gal. of water. | <u>From Seed:</u> Start treatment after first true leaves appear. Continue treatment on a 7 day schedule. <u>From Transplant:</u> Start treatment one week after transplanting. Continue on a 7 day schedule. |
| Medium Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Follow above timing, starting immediately after earliest browsing begins. Continue treatment on a 7 day treatment schedule. Note: Starting treatment prior browsing provides best protection. |
| Light Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | SAME AS ABOVE FOR MEDIUM DAMAGE/BROWSING |
| 1. Based on previous history of damage to crops in this field. | | |
| 2. Minimum 10 GPA adequate coverage to foliage. | | |
| 3. Rainfall or irrigation following application may reduce protection and require re-treatment for best protection. Observe treated fields regularly. | | |
| 4. New growth emerging after treatment may not be protected. | | |
| 5. If tank mixing this product with other pesticide(s), see “General Instructions” section of this label. | | |

12-12. STONE FRUIT GROUP

Apricot; apricot, Japanese; capulin; cherry, black; cherry, Nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; Jujube, Chinese; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot; sloe; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

| Previous Field History/Damage ¹ | Rate of Application ^{2,5} | Timing of Application ^{3,4} |
|--|---|--|
| Heavy Damage/Browsing | 1.00 fl. Oz of product per gal. of water or 1 gal. product per 100 gal. of water. | <u>From Seed:</u> Start treatment after first true leaves appear. Continue treatment on a 7 day schedule. <u>From Transplant:</u> Start treatment one week after transplanting. Continue on a 7 day schedule. |
| Medium Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Follow above timing, starting immediately after earliest browsing begins. Continue treatment on a 7 day treatment schedule. Note: Starting treatment prior |

| | | |
|---|---------------|--|
| | | browsing provides best protection. |
| Light Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | SAME AS ABOVE FOR MEDIUM DAMAGE/BROWSING |
| 1. Based on previous history of damage to crops in this field. | | |
| 2. Minimum 10 GPA adequate coverage to foliage. | | |
| 3. Rainfall or irrigation following application may reduce protection and require re-treatment for best protection. Observe treated fields regularly. | | |
| 4. New growth emerging after treatment may not be protected. | | |
| 5. If tank mixing this product with other pesticide(s), see “General Instructions” section of this label. | | |

13-07. BERRY AND SMALL FRUIT

Amur river grape; aronia berry; bayberry; bearberry; bilberry; blackberry (including Andean blackberry, arctic blackberry, bingleberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, brombeere, California blackberry, Chesterberry, Cherokee blackberry, Cheyenne blackberry, common blackberry, coryberry, darrowberry, dewberry, Dirksen thornless berry, evergreen blackberry, Himalayaberry, hullberry, lavacaberry, loganberry, lowberry, Lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, mora, mures deronce, nectarberry, Northern dewberry, olallieberry, Orgeon evergreen berry, phenomenalberry, rangeberry, ravenberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, Southern dewberry, tayberry, youngberry, zarzamora, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these); blueberry, highbush; blueberry, lowbush; buffalo currant; buffaloberry; che; Chilean guava; chokecherry; cloudberry; cranberry; cranberry, highbush; currant, black; currant, red; elderberry; European barberry; gooseberry; grape; honeysuckle, edible; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); kiwifruit, fuzzy; kiwifruit, hardy; lingonberry; maypop; mountain pepper berries; mulberry; muntries; native currant; partridgeberry; phalsa; pincherry; raspberry, black and red; riberry; salal; schisandra berry; sea buckthorn; serviceberry; strawberry; wild raspberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

| Previous Field History/Damage ¹ | Rate of Application ^{2,5} | Timing of Application ^{3,4,6} |
|--|---|--|
| Heavy Damage/Browsing | 1.00 fl. Oz of product per gal. of water or 1 gal. product per 100 gal. of water. | Note: Starting treatment prior to browsing provides the best protection. Start treatment at the earliest spray opportunity after bean emergence. Continue treatment on 7 day treatment schedule, see Note 6 below. |
| Medium Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Monitor fields closely and start treatment at earliest sign of browsing. Continue treatment on a 7 day schedule, see Note 6 below. |
| Light Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | SAME AS ABOVE FOR MEDIUM DAMAGE/BROWSING |
| 1. Based on previous history of damage to crops in this field. Note: See point 6 below. | | |
| 2. Minimum 10 GPA for ground treatment and 5 GPA water by aerial application to ensure adequate coverage. Spray to wet avoiding spray run off. | | |
| 3. Rainfall or irrigation following application may reduce protection and require re-treatment for best protection. Observe treated fields regularly. | | |
| 4. New growth emerging after treatment may not be protected. | | |
| 5. If tank mixing this product with other pesticides, perform a standard jar test for compatibility. | | |
| 6. If previous deer browsing has only occurred during specific growth stages of the soybeans, start treatment just before each susceptible stage. Suspend treatment when browsing would normally stop based on past history. Repeat this approach through harvest. To avoid berries being too hot to taste, rinse thoroughly before consuming or suspend treatment 14 days before picking/harvesting. | | |

13. BERRIES

Blackberry (including bingleberry, boysenberry, dewberry, lowberry, marionberry, ollaliberry, youngberry); blueberry; currant; elderberry; gooseberry; huckleberry; loganberry; raspberry, black and red

| Previous Field History/Damage ¹ | Rate of Application ^{2,5} | Timing of Application ^{3,4,6} |
|--|---|--|
| Heavy Damage/Browsing | 1.00 fl. Oz of product per gal. of water or 1 gal. product per 100 gal. of water. | Note: Starting treatment prior to browsing provides the best protection. Start treatment at the earliest spray opportunity after bean emergence. Continue treatment on 7 day treatment schedule, see Note 6 below. |
| Medium Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Monitor fields closely and start treatment at earliest sign of browsing. Continue treatment on a 7 day schedule, see Note 6 below. |
| Light Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | SAME AS ABOVE FOR MEDIUM DAMAGE/BROWSING |
| 1. Based on previous history of damage to crops in this field. Note: See point 6 below. | | |
| 2. Minimum 10 GPA for ground treatment and 5 GPA water by aerial application to ensure adequate coverage. Spray to wet avoiding spray run off. | | |
| 3. Rainfall or irrigation following application may reduce protection and require re-treatment for best protection. Observe treated fields regularly. | | |
| 4. New growth emerging after treatment may not be protected. | | |
| 5. If tank mixing this product with other pesticides, perform a standard jar test for compatibility. | | |
| 6. If previous deer browsing has only occurred during specific growth stages of the soybeans, start treatment just before each susceptible stage. Suspend treatment when browsing would normally stop based on past history. Repeat this approach through harvest. To avoid berries being too hot to taste, rinse thoroughly before consuming or suspend treatment 14 days before picking/harvesting. | | |

14. TREE NUTS

Almond; beechnut; Brazil nut; butternut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; filbert (hazelnut); hickory nut; macadamia nut; pecan; walnut, black and English

| Previous Field History/Damage ¹ | Rate of Application ^{2,5} | Timing of Application ^{3,4,6} |
|---|---|---|
| Heavy Damage/Browsing | 1.00 fl. Oz of product per gal. of water or 1 gal. product per 100 gal. of water. | Note: Starting treatment prior to browsing provides the best protection. Start treatment at the earliest spray opportunity after bean emergence. Continue treatment on 7 day treatment schedule upto 14 days before harvest. |
| Medium Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Monitor fields closely and start treatment at earliest sign of browsing. Continue treatment on a 7 day schedule upto 14 days before harvest. |
| Light Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | SAME AS ABOVE FOR MEDIUM DAMAGE/BROWSING |
| 1. Based on previous history of damage to crops in this field. Note: See point 6 below. | | |
| 2. Minimum 10 GPA for ground treatment and 5 GPA water by aerial application to ensure adequate coverage. Spray to wet avoiding spray run off. | | |
| 3. Rainfall or irrigation following application may reduce protection and require re-treatment for best protection. Observe treated fields regularly. | | |
| 4. New growth emerging after treatment may not be protected. | | |

5. If tank mixing this product with other pesticides, perform a standard jar test for compatibility.
6. If previous deer browsing has only occurred during specific growth stages of the soybeans, start treatment just before each susceptible stage. Suspend treatment when the deer would normally stop browsing based on past history. Repeat this approach through harvest.

15. CEREAL GRAINS

Barley; buckwheat; corn; millet, pearl; millet, proso; oats; popcorn; rice; rye; sorghum (milo); teosinte; triticale; wheat; wild rice

| Previous Field History/Damage ¹ | Rate of Application ^{2,4} | Timing of Application ^{3,5,6} |
|--|---|--|
| Heavy Damage/Browsing | 1.00 fl. Oz of product per gal. of water or 1 gal. product per 100 gal. of water. | Treat only after emergence and first leaf appears. Continue treatment on 7 day treatment schedule. Starting treatment prior to browsing provides best protection. Note: at mid-season to harvest see (6). |
| Medium Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Start treatment at earliest sign of browsing damage. Continue treatment on 7 day treatment schedule. Starting treatment prior to browsing provides best protection. Note: at mid-pollination to harvest see (6). |
| Light Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Start treatment at <u>earliest</u> sign of browsing damage. Continue treatment on 7 day treatment schedule. Starting treatment prior to browsing provides best protection. Note: at Mid-pollination to harvest see (6). |

1. Based on previous history of damage to crops in this field.
2. Minimum 10 GPA for adequate coverage to foliage.
3. Rainfall or irrigation following application may reduce protection and require re-treatment for best protection. Observe treated fields regularly.
4. If tank mixing this product with other pesticide(s), see "General Instructions" section of this label.
5. **New growth** emerging after treatment may not be protected.
6. Mid-pollination to harvest: drop nozzles will provide better coverage of the ear.

18. NONGRASS ANIMAL FEEDS (FORAGE, FODDER, STRAW AND HAY)

Alfalfa; bean, velvet; clover (*Trifolium* spp., *Melilotus* spp.); kudzu; lespedeza; lupin; sainfoin; trefoil; vetch; vetch, crown; vetch, milk

| Previous Field History/Damage ¹ | Rate of Application ^{2,5} | Timing of Application ^{3,4,6} |
|--|---|--|
| Heavy Damage/Browsing | 1.00 fl. Oz of product per gal. of water or 1 gal. product per 100 gal. of water. | Start treatment at the earliest spray opportunity after new plantings reach the second leaf stage. On existing stands, start treatments at the first opportunity after plants break dormancy and reach spring greenup. Continue treatments on a 7 day schedule upto 14 days before cutting. Repeat this schedule on regrowth after each cutting. |

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| Medium Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Monitor fields closely and start treatment at earliest sign of browsing. Continue treatment on a 7 day schedule up to 14 days before cutting. Repeat this schedule on regrowth after each cutting. |
| Light Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | SAME AS ABOVE FOR MEDIUM DAMAGE/BROWSING |
| 1. Starting treatment prior to the start of browsing provides the best protection. Start treatment based on previous history of damage to alfalfa crops in this field. NOTE: See point 6 below. | | |
| 2. Minimum 10 GPA for ground treatment and 5 GPA water by aerial application to ensure adequate coverage. Spray to wet, avoiding spray run off. | | |
| 3. Rainfall or irrigation following application may reduce protection and require re-treatment for best protection. Observe treated fields regularly. | | |
| 4. New growth emerging after treatment may not be protected. | | |
| 5. If tank mixing this product with other pesticides, see "General Instructions" section of this label. | | |
| 6. If previous browsing has only occurred during specific growth stages of the crop, start treatment just before each susceptible stage. Suspend treatment when browsing would normally stop based on past history. Repeat this approach through harvest. | | |

19. HERBS AND SPICES

Allspice; angelica; anise (seed); anise, star; annatto (seed); balm (lemon balm); basil; borage; burnet; camomile; caper buds; caraway; caraway, black; cardamom; cassia bark; cassia buds; catnip; celery seed; chervil (dried); chive; chive, Chinese; cinnamon; clary; clove buds; coriander leaf (cilantro or Chinese parsley); coriander seed (cilantro); costmary; culantro (leaf); culantro (seed); cumin; curry (leaf); dill (dillweed); dill (seed); fennel (common); fennel, Florence (seed); fenugreek; grains of paradise; horehound; hyssop; juniper berry; lavender; lemongrass; lovage (leaf); lovage (seed); mace; marigold; marjoram (includes sweet or annual marjoram, wild marjoram or oregano, and pot marjoram); mustard (seed); nasturtium; nutmeg; parsley (dried); pennyroyal; pepper, black; pepper, white; poppy (seed); rosemary; rue; saffron; sage; savory, summer and winter; sweet bay; tansy; tarragon; thyme; vanilla; wintergreen; woodruff; wormwood

| Previous Field History/Damage¹ | Rate of Application^{2,4} | Timing of Application^{3,5,6} |
|---|---|--|
| Heavy Damage/Browsing | 1.00 fl. Oz of product per gal. of water or 1 gal. product per 100 gal. of water. | Treat only after emergence and first leaf appears. Continue treatment on 7 day treatment schedule. Starting treatment prior to browsing provides best protection. Note: at mid-season to harvest see (6). |
| Medium Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Start treatment at earliest sign of browsing damage. Continue treatment on 7 day treatment schedule. Starting treatment prior to browsing provides best protection. Note: at mid-pollination to harvest see (6). |
| Light Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Start treatment at <u>earliest</u> sign of browsing damage. Continue treatment on 7 day treatment schedule. Starting treatment prior to browsing provides best protection. Note: at Mid-pollination to harvest see (6). |
| 1. Based on previous history of damage to crops in this field. | | |
| 2. Minimum 10 GPA for adequate coverage to foliage. | | |
| 3. Rainfall or irrigation following application may reduce protection and require re-treatment for best protection. Observe treated fields regularly. | | |

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| 4. If tank mixing this product with other pesticide(s), see “General Instructions” section of this label. |
| 5. New growth emerging after treatment may not be protected. |
| 6. Mid-pollination to harvest: drop nozzles will provide better coverage of the ear. |

20. OILSEED GROUP

Borage; calendula; castor oil plant; Chinese tallowtree; cottonseed; crambe; cuphea; echium; euphorbia; evening primrose; flax seed; gold of pleasure; hare's ear mustard; jojoba; lesquerella; lunaria; meadowfoam; milkweed; mustard seed; niger seed; oil radish; poppy seed; rapeseed; rose hip; safflower; sesame; stokes aster; sunflower; sweet rocket; tallowwood; tea oil plant; vernonia; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

| Previous Field History/Damage ¹ | Rate of Application ^{2,5} | Timing of Application ^{3,4,6} |
|--|---|---|
| Heavy Damage/Browsing | 1.00 fl. Oz of product per gal. of water or 1 gal. product per 100 gal. of water. | Note: Starting treatment prior to browsing provides the best protection. Start treatment at the earliest spray opportunity after bean emergence. Continue treatment on 7 day treatment schedule upto 14 days before harvest. |
| Medium Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | Monitor fields closely and start treatment at earliest sign of browsing. Continue treatment on a 7 day schedule upto 14 days before harvest. |
| Light Damage/Browsing | SAME AS ABOVE | SAME AS ABOVE FOR MEDIUM DAMAGE/BROWSING |

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| 1. Based on previous history of damage to crops in this field. Note: See point 6 below. |
| 2. Minimum 10 GPA for ground treatment and 5 GPA water by aerial application to ensure adequate coverage. Spray to wet avoiding spray run off. |
| 3. Rainfall or irrigation following application may reduce protection and require re-treatment for best protection. Observe treated fields regularly. |
| 4. New growth emerging after treatment may not be protected. |
| 5. If tank mixing this product with other pesticides, perform a standard jar test for compatibility. |
| 6. If previous deer browsing has only occurred during specific growth stages of the soybeans, start treatment just before each susceptible stage. Suspend treatment when the deer would normally stop browsing based on past history. Repeat this approach through harvest.. |

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS (ROW CROPS): To repel raccoons, apply 4 to 8 fluid ounces per acre in spray tank combinations with Nu-Film-17[®] sticker at 8 fl. ozs. per acre. Repeat as necessary during periods of rapid growth.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS (COTTON): To improve control of Lepidoptera Larvae on cotton, apply this product at the rate of 4 to 6 fl. ozs. per acre in spray tank combination with Nu-Film-17[®] sticker at 8 fl. ozs. per acre, or 2 qts. of emulsifiable vegetable oil per acre. Apply by aircraft or ground equipment in adequate water for good coverage. Use Nu-Film-17[®] if rainfall is forecast or if overhead irrigation is to be used within 3 days of the application. This application is compatible with most standard insecticide programs. A successful application should repel larvae, causing them to move from the plant to the soil surface. Once on the soil surface, the larvae will usually find a sheltered spot and begin its pupation. In good insect control programs, very few larvae will have enough body mass to complete a successful pupation, so a reduced number of adult moths will emerge. Miller Hot Sauce[®] Animal Repellant and Some Lepidoptera Larvae Species Repellant applications have also reduced adult moth egg laying activity for 2 to 3 days. When applied by aircraft, follow drift control precautions as noted under “Spray and Drift Management and Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory”.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS (CROPS OTHER THAN COTTON): Apply this product at the rate of 6 to 8 fl. ozs. per acre in spray tank combination with Nu-Film-17[®] sticker at 8 fl. ozs. per acre, or 2 qts. of emulsifiable vegetable oil per acre. Apply by aircraft or ground equipment in adequate water for good coverage. Use Nu-Film-17[®] if rainfall is forecast or if overhead irrigation is to be used within 3 days of the application. This application is compatible with most standard insecticide programs. A successful application should repel larvae, causing them to

move from the plant to the soil surface. Once on the soil surface, the larvae will usually find a sheltered spot and begin its pupation. In good insect control programs, very few larvae will have enough body mass to complete a successful pupation, so a reduced number of adult moths will emerge. Miller Hot Sauce® Animal Repellent and Some Lepidoptera Larvae Species Repellent applications have also reduced adult moth egg laying activity for 2 to 3 days. When applied by aircraft, follow drift control precautions as noted under “Spray and Drift Management and Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory”.

USE ON MAPLE SAP COLLECTION EQUIPMENT

USE RESTRICTIONS: To reduce damage by gray and black fox, red squirrels and porcupines to maple sap collection equipment including transporting plastic tubing, lines, and fittings.

MIXING DIRECTIONS: Mix 8 fluid ounces of this product in 5 gallons (35 pounds) of petroleum jelly. To help achieve a homogenous mix, warm the petroleum jelly until it reaches the liquid-gel stage. **DO NOT** overheat or use high temperatures. Add this product to the warm petroleum jelly and thoroughly stir. Let cool and then use. **DO NOT** breathe or allow face to contact fumes from the warm mix.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS: Wear long (forearm) chemical resistant, rubber, work gloves to manually apply this product /petroleum jelly mixture to all plastic sap conveyances that might be damaged by gray and black fox, red squirrels and porcupines. Clean rubber gloves with any available solvent, such as turpentine, paint thinner or white kerosene.

SPRAY AND DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE Standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Apply only when the wind speed is 2-10 mph at the application site.

Additional requirements for aerial applications:

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or rotor diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Do not make applications during temperature inversions.

Additional requirements for ground boom application:

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the “Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information”.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY

This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply medium to large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces

drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure- Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

WIND

Do not apply when wind velocity exceeds 10 mph. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Do not make applications during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions may be identified by temperatures that rise 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 or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS

This product should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Keep away from children and domestic animals. Store in original container only. Store in a cool place and avoid excess heat. After partial use, replace lid and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material in food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides and fertilizers.

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. **Call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.** To confine spill: Dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or dry clay. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

CONTAINER HANDLING

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. Batch code

WARRANTY LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMER

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