



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

July 16, 2018

Sharlyne Pyles
Regulatory Product Manager
Syngenta Regulatory Affairs
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Subject: Label Amendment – Adding a state restriction to the label
Product Name: Minecto Pro
EPA Registration Number: 100-1592
Application Date: 31-May-2018
Decision Number: 541718

Dear Ms. Pyles:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. “To distribute or sell” is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance

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with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Dee Colby by phone at 703-347-8657, or via email at colby.deanna@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Gene Benbow".

Gene Benbow, Product Manager 7
Invertebrate & Vertebrate Branch 3
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure: stamped label

[Master Label]

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
DUE TO TOXICITY TO FISH, MAMMALS, AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS.
FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR
PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES
COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

Not for sale, sale into, distribution and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New
York State

Minecto® Pro

Insecticide/Miticide

ABAMECTIN	GROUP	6	INSECTICIDES
CYANTRANILIPROLE	GROUP	28	INSECTICIDES

Active Ingredient:	
Cyantraniliprole*	12.70%
Abamectin**	2.68%
Other Ingredients:	84.62%
Total:	100.00%

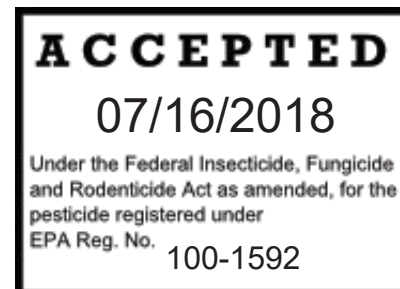
Minecto® Pro is formulated as a suspension concentrate and contains 1.13 lb
cyantraniliprole and 0.24 lb abamectin per gallon.

* CAS No. 736994-63-1

** CAS No. 71751-41-2

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

WARNING/AVISO



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

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1592

EPA Est. No. XXXX

SCP XXXX

Net
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1.0 FIRST AID

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have a 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.
In 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.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
<p>Early signs of intoxication include dilation of pupils, muscular incoordination, and muscular tremors. Toxicity following accidental ingestion of this product can be minimized by early administration of chemical adsorbents (e.g., activated charcoal).</p> <p>If toxicity from exposure has progressed to cause severe vomiting, the extent of resultant fluid and electrolyte imbalance should be gauged. Appropriate supportive parenteral fluid replacement therapy should be given, along with other required supportive measures (such as maintenance of blood pressure levels and proper respiratory functionality) as indicated by clinical signs, symptoms, and measurements.</p> <p>In severe cases, observations should continue for at least several days until clinical condition is stable and normal. Because abamectin, one of the active ingredients in this formulation, is believed to enhance GABA activity in animals, it is probably wise to avoid drugs that enhance GABA activity (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, valproic acid) in patients with potentially toxic abamectin exposure.</p>	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.</p>	
HOT LINE NUMBER	
<p>For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident), Call 1-800-888-8372</p>	

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Human and Domestic Animals

WARNING/AVISO

May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

Attention: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of: barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils or Viton® ≥ 14 mils

2.2.1 USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. DO NOT reuse them. 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.

2.2.2 USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

2.2.3 ENGINEERING CONTROL 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.

2.3 Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, oysters, and wildlife. For terrestrial uses: 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 apply when weather conditions favor drift from target areas. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to use sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are foraging in or adjacent to the treatment area.

Use of this product may pose a risk to threatened and endangered species of fish, amphibians, crustaceans (including fresh water shrimp), and insects. All use of this product in the state of California should comply with the recommendations of the California Endangered Species Project. Before using this product in California, consult with your county agriculture commissioner to determine use limitations that apply in your area.

2.3.1 SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching both surface water and aquatic sediment via runoff for several weeks to months after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of cyantraniliprole and abamectin from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours.

2.3.2 GROUND WATER ADVISORY

One of the active ingredients in this product, cyantraniliprole, has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. Cyantraniliprole may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

PROTECTION OF POLLINATORS



APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS EXIST FOR THIS PRODUCT 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.

This product 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 this pesticide 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 This Product Take Steps To:

- Minimize exposure of this product to bees and other insect pollinators when they are foraging on pollinator attractive plants around the application site.
- Minimize drift of this product on to beehives or to off-site pollinator attractive habitat. Drift of this product 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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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 agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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 or for food/feed crops & commercially grown ornamentals that are attractive to pollinators.



FOR CROPS UNDER CONTRACTED POLLINATION SERVICES

Do not apply this product while bees are foraging. Do not apply this product 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.



FOR FOOD/FEED CROPS AND COMMERCIALY GROWN ORNAMENTALS NOT UNDER CONTRACT FOR POLLINATION SERVICES BUT WHICH ARE ATTRACTIVE TO POLLINATORS

Do not apply this product while bees are foraging. Do not apply this product 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.**

Minecto Pro must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, in a supplemental label or in state-specific 24C labeling. Always read the entire label, including the Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, POOR PEST CONTROL, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

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, and notification to workers (as applicable). The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS).

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

- Coveralls
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of: barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils or Viton® \geq 14 mils

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Minecto Pro is a suspension concentrate that can be mixed with water and applied as a foliar spray to control a broad spectrum of insects and mites, as listed on this label. It is specially formulated for optimal performance by foliar application on the target crops.

3.0.1 MODE OF ACTION

Minecto Pro contains two active ingredients, cyantraniliprole and abamectin. Cyantraniliprole is a member of the anthranilic diamide class of insecticides with a novel mode of action on insect ryanodine receptors. Abamectin is a member of the avermectin class of miticide/insecticide with a unique agonist mode of action on the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA).

Although Minecto Pro has some contact activity, it is most effective through ingestion of plant material. After exposure to Minecto Pro, affected insects and mites will rapidly stop feeding, become paralyzed, and typically die within 1- 3 days, reducing both direct damage and the transmission of some arthropod-vectored plant diseases. Minecto Pro has preventative activity but low curative activity for sucking pests.

3.0.2 PEST SUPPRESSION

Suppression can mean either inconsistent control (good to poor) or consistent control at a level below that generally considered acceptable for commercial control.

3.0.3 CROP TOLERANCE

Not all crops within a crop group, and not all varieties, cultivars, or hybrids of crops, have been individually tested for crop safety. It is not possible to evaluate for crop safety all applications of Minecto Pro on all crops within a crop group, on all varieties, cultivars, or hybrids of those crops, or under all environmental conditions and growing circumstances. To test for crop safety, apply the product in accordance with the label instructions to a small area of the target crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur, especially where the application is a new use of the product by the applicator. Refer to **Section 4.4.2** for information regarding crop safety of tank mixtures.

3.1 Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Syngenta supports the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an IPM program, which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, rotation of insecticides with different modes-of action, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop or site systems in your area.

3.2 Resistance Management

ABAMECTIN	GROUP	6	INSECTICIDES
CYANTRANILIPROLE	GROUP	28	INSECTICIDES

For resistance management, please note that Minecto Pro contains both a Group 28 (cyantraniliprole) insecticide and Group 6 (abamectin) miticide/insecticide. Any insect/mite population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Minecto Pro and other Group 28 insecticides or Group 6 miticides/insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect/mite population if these insecticides/miticides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay insecticide/miticide resistance, take the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Minecto Pro or other Group 28 or Group 6 miticides/insecticides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests.
- Use tank mixtures with insecticides/miticides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Do not rely on the same mixture repeatedly for the same pest population. Consider any known cross-resistance issues (for the targeted pests) between the individual components of a mixture. In addition, consider the following recommendations provided by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC):
 - o Individual insecticides selected for use in mixtures should be highly effective and be applied at the rates at which they are individually registered for use against the target species.
 - o Mixtures with components having the same IRAC mode of action classification are not recommended for insect resistance management.
 - o When using mixtures, consider any known cross-resistance issues between the individual components for the targeted pest(s).
 - o Mixtures become less effective if resistance is already developing to one or both active ingredients, but they may still provide pest management benefits.
 - o The insect resistance management benefits of an insecticide mixture are greatest if the two components have similar periods of residual insecticidal activity. Mixtures of insecticides with unequal periods of residual insecticide activity may offer an insect resistance management benefit only for the period where both insecticides are active.
- Adopt an integrated pest management program for insecticide/miticide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, crop rotation, record keeping, and which considers cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.

- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist or certified pest control advisor.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact your local Syngenta representative.

3.2.1 MAINTAINING SUSCEPTIBILITY TO THESE CLASSES OF CHEMISTRY

- Avoid using Group 28 or Group 6 miticides/insecticides exclusively for season-long control of insect or mite species with more than one generation per crop season.
- For insect or mite species with successive or overlapping generations, apply Minecto Pro or other Group 28 or Group 6 miticides/insecticides using a “treatment window” approach. A treatment window is a period of time as defined by the stage of crop development and/or the biology of the pests of concern. Within the treatment window, depending on the length of residual activity, there may either be single or consecutive applications (seed treatment, soil, foliar, unless otherwise stated) of the Group 28 or Group 6 miticides/insecticides. Do not exceed the maximum Minecto Pro allowed per year.
- Following a treatment window of Group 28 or Group 6 miticides/insecticides, rotate to a treatment window of effective products with a different mode of action before making additional applications of Group 28 or Group 6 miticides/insecticides.
- A treatment window rotation, along with other IPM practices for the crop and use area, is considered an effective strategy for preventing or delaying a pest’s ability to develop resistance to these classes of chemistry.
- If resistance is suspected, do not reapply Minecto Pro or other Group 28 or Group 6 miticides/insecticides.

3.2.2 OTHER SOURCES FOR INFORMATION ON INSECT OR MITE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or product manufacturer for additional insect resistance management recommendations.
- Visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at: <http://www.irac-online.org/>.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Methods of Application

Foliar applications of Minecto Pro are permitted by ground, air or chemigation as specified in **Section 7.0**, unless otherwise restricted in **Section 6.1**

4.2 Application Equipment

Minecto Pro may be applied by foliar ground or aerial application equipment, except as otherwise directed in **Section 7.0** or **Section 6.1**.

4.2.1 SHIELDED SPRAYERS

- Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind.
- However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are minimizing drift potential and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

4.2.2 AIR-ASSISTED (AIR-BLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

- Air-assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward-directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result.
- It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, that it is configured properly, and that drift potential has been minimized.
- **Note:** Air-assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Read the specific crop use and application equipment instructions to determine if an air-assisted field crop sprayer can be used.

4.2.3 SPRAY TANK CLEAN-OUT

- Prior to application, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove.
- Drain application equipment. Thoroughly rinse and flush all application equipment with clean water.
- Clean all other associated equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation.
- Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

See **Section 7.0** for additional application volume information.

- Thorough spray coverage is essential for good insect and mite control.
- Use sufficient water carrier to obtain thorough, uniform coverage.

- The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be needed when aerial applications are made.

4.4 Mixing Directions

- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
- Refer to **Section 4.4.5** for instructions on the use of adjuvants with this product.
- If the pH of the spray tank after all products have been added and mixed is above pH 8, adjust to a range of pH 5-8 using a registered acidifying agent.
- If the spray tank pH is 8 or less no adjustment of the spray tank pH is necessary.
- Do not store the spray mixture overnight in the spray tank.

4.4.1 MINECTO PRO ALONE

1. Fill clean spray tank 1/4 - 1/2 full of water.
2. Add Minecto Pro directly to the spray tank.
3. Mix thoroughly to fully disperse the insecticide/miticide. Once dispersed, continuous agitation is required.
4. Use mechanical or hydraulic means; do not use air agitation.
5. Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

4.4.2 TANK-MIX PRECAUTIONS

- This product may be mixed with pesticide products labeled for use on crops on this label in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions.
- Do not exceed labeled dosage rates.
- This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Crop Safety of Tank Mixtures

- Except for known potential problems noted below, the crop safety of Minecto Pro in tank mix with many common insecticides, fungicides, nutritionals, and adjuvants has been found to be acceptable. However, the safety of all potential tank mixes on all crops may not have been tested. Before applying any tank mixture not specifically recommended on this label, the safety to the target crop should be confirmed.
- Tank mixes of Minecto Pro with some of the following products may result in adverse crop response.
 - Products formulated as emulsifiable concentrates (EC)
 - Strobilurin fungicides, for example Cabrio® and Quadris® brands
 - Copper and sulfur-based fungicides
 - Chlorothalonil-based fungicide formulations, for example Bravo Weather Stik® and the fungicides Tanos®, Rally®, Manzate® brands, and captan-containing

products

- Some of the following materials when applied individually, sequentially, or in tank mixtures may solubilize the plant cuticle, facilitate penetration into plant tissues, and increase the potential for crop injury.
 - Oils
 - Surfactants
 - Adjuvants
 - Nutritional
 - Pesticide formulations
- The application of strobilurin fungicides in a short time sequence (i.e., seven days or less between applications) before or after Minecto Pro may also result in adverse crop response.
- Applying Minecto Pro with any product that produces adverse crop response in a tank mixture, specifically including, but not limited to, those listed above, may also cause adverse crop response when applied in a short time sequence. Such uses should be tested as described below before broad application is made.
- Crop varieties can differ in their responsiveness to tank mixtures, and environmental conditions can have an influence on product performance and crop response. It is not possible to test Minecto Pro alone or with all possible tank-mix combinations and sequences on all varieties under all environmental conditions.
- When considering the use of a tank mixture on a labeled crop without prior experience, or which is not specifically described on Minecto Pro product labeling or in other Syngenta product use instructions, or when applying the aforementioned products in close sequence with Minecto Pro, it is important to check crop safety first.
- To test for crop safety, prepare a small volume of the intended tank mixture or sequence, apply it to an area of the target crop as directed by both this and the tank mix partner product labels, and observe the treated crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response does not occur.
- Use of Minecto Pro in any tank mixture or sequence of applications that is not specifically described on Minecto Pro product labeling, or in other Syngenta product use instructions, could potentially result in crop injury.
- To the extent allowed by applicable law, Syngenta will not be responsible for any crop injury arising from the use of a tank mixture or sequence of applications that is not specifically described on Minecto Pro product labeling or in other Syngenta product use instructions.

Physical Compatibility of Tank Mixtures

- Minecto Pro has been tested and shown to have broad physical compatibility with many commonly used pesticides, spray adjuvants, and nutritional products. However, since it is not possible to test all potential mixtures, it is recommended that the user conduct a jar test for physical compatibility (**Section 4.4.3**) of all components of the proposed mixture using proper concentrations of each mixture component.
- Avoid mixtures of several materials and very concentrated spray mixtures.

4.4.3 TANK-MIX COMPATIBILITY TEST

Minecto Pro is physically compatible with many commonly used fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, biological control products, liquid fertilizers, non-ionic surfactants, crop oils, methylated seed oils and drift control additives. However, since the formulations of products change, it is important to test the physical compatibility of desired tank mixes and check for undesirable physical effects, including settling out or flocculation.

A jar compatibility test is recommended prior to tank mixing with other pesticides and/or adjuvants/additives, in order to ensure the compatibility of Minecto Pro with other tank-mixed pesticide, adjuvant or fertilizer partners. The recommended procedure for conducting jar tank-mix compatibility tests is as follows:

Compatibility Test: Since pesticides, adjuvants and fertilizers can vary in quality, always **check tank-mix compatibility with tank-mixed partners each time before use**. Be especially careful when using **complete** suspension or fluid fertilizers as carriers, as serious compatibility problems are more likely to occur with these products. Commercial application equipment may improve tank-mix compatibility in some instances. The following test assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons/A. For other spray volumes, make appropriate changes in the components. Check tank-mix compatibility using this procedure:

1. Add 1 pt of carrier (either the water or liquid fertilizer to be used in the spray operation) to each of two clear 1-qt jars with tight lids.
2. To **one** of the jars, add ¼ teaspoon or 1.2 ml of a commercially available tank-mix compatibility agent approved for this use (¼ teaspoon is equivalent to 2 pt/100 gallons of spray). Invert the jar, shake or stir gently to ensure thorough mixing.
3. To **both** jars, add the appropriate amount of each tank-mix partner. If more than one tank-mix partner is to be used, add them separately with dry formulations (wettable powders or water dispersible granules) first, followed by liquid flowables, capsule suspensions, emulsifiable concentrates and finally adjuvants. After each addition, invert the jar, shake or stir gently to thoroughly mix. The appropriate amount of each tank-mix partner for this test, is as follows:
 - Dry formulations:** For each pound to be applied per acre, add 1.5 level teaspoons to each jar.
 - Liquid formulations:** For each pint to be applied per acre, add 1/2 teaspoon or 2.5 milliliters to each jar.
4. After adding all ingredients, put lids on and tighten, then invert each jar 10 times to fully mix. Let the mixtures stand for 15-30 minutes and then assess by looking for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. Determine if a compatibility agent is needed in the spray mixture by comparing the two jars. If either mixture separates, but can be remixed readily, the mixture can be sprayed as long as good agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility: (A) slurry dry formulations in water before addition, or (B) add the compatibility agent directly into

liquid formulations, before addition to the tank-mixture. If these procedures are followed but incompatibility is still observed, do not use the tank-mixture.

4.4.4 MINECTO PRO IN TANK MIXTURES

Add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below, unless otherwise specified by manufacturer directions for use or by local experience. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product.

1. Water-soluble bag (WSB)
2. Water-soluble granules (SG)
3. Water-dispersible granules (WG, XP, DF)
4. Wettable powders (WP)
5. Minecto Pro and other water-based suspension concentrates (SC)
6. Water-soluble concentrates (SL)
7. Suspoemulsions (SE)
8. Oil-based suspension concentrates (OD)
9. Emulsifiable concentrates (EC)
10. Surfactants, oils, adjuvants
11. Soluble fertilizers
12. Drift retardants

4.4.5 SPRAY ADDITIVES

- To avoid illegal crop residues, Minecto Pro **must always** be mixed with a non-phytotoxic, non-ionic activator type wetting, spreading and/or penetrating spray adjuvant or horticultural oil (not a dormant oil) and applied as specified in **Section 7.0** for each crop on this label.
- Non-ionic activator type wetting, spreading and/or penetrating spray adjuvants include:
 - Non-ionic surfactants (NIS) with at least 75% surface active agent
 - Crop oil concentrates (COC)
 - Vegetable oil concentrates (VOC)
 - Methylated seed/vegetable oils (MSO)
 - Organosilicones (OS) with at least 15% emulsifiers/surfactants
 - Blends of these non-ionic activator type spray adjuvants.
- Since spray adjuvants alone are known to cause phytotoxicity to certain crops under certain environmental conditions, **do not** use Minecto Pro on a spray-adjuvant-sensitive crop unless the spray adjuvant supplier can confirm a known non-phytotoxic labeled use rate for the intended spray adjuvant on the target crop.
- Spray adjuvants must be compatible with Minecto Pro and must be used at concentrations specified on the **spray adjuvant product label** directions for use for the targeted crop unless more specific directions are provided in the **Section 7.0** for individual crops on this label.
- **Do not use binder or sticker type adjuvants because these type adjuvants may reduce translaminar movement of the active ingredient into the plant, and can result in reduced efficacy.**
- Syngenta recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified spray adjuvant.

4.5 Application through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

4.5.1 CHEMIGATION PRECAUTIONS

- Apply this product at rates and timings described in Section 7.0.
- Apply this product only through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Never put Minecto Pro into a dry tank or other mixing equipment without first adding water. See Section 4.4 for more information.
- Inject Minecto Pro downstream from any water filtration system.
- The irrigation system used must provide uniform water distribution. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- End guns must be turned off during application if they irrigate nontarget areas or if they do not provide uniform application and coverage.
- Nozzles in the immediate area of wells, control panels, chemical supply tanks, and system safety devices are to be plugged to prevent contamination of these areas.
- Do not apply when system connections or fittings leak or when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution.
- Do not allow irrigation water to collect or run-off during chemigation application.
- Do not apply when wind speeds favor drift beyond the area intended.
- Apply in 0.1-0.20 inches/acre. Excessive water may reduce efficacy.
- Ensure the irrigation system is calibrated to uniformly distribute the chemigation application to the crop. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system, unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Wear the personal protective equipment as defined in Section 2.2 for applicators and other handlers when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system with Minecto Pro in the irrigation water.

4.5.2 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION

1. 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.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check-valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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.

4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
6. 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.

4.5.3 SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

1. Do not apply Minecto Pro through an irrigation system connected to public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. 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.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back-flow 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 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.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

4.5.4 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

1. Apply Minecto Pro in sufficient water and of sufficient duration to ensure the specified rate is applied evenly to the entire treated area.
2. A pesticide tank is recommended for the application of Minecto Pro in chemigation systems.
3. Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. Consult your owner's manual or your local equipment dealer for cleanout procedures for your injection system
4. With the mix tank $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ full with water and the agitator running, measure the required amount of Minecto Pro and add it to the tank. Then add additional water to bring the total pesticide mixture up to the desired volume for application.
5. Continue agitation throughout the application. Use mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Do not use air for agitation.
6. Injection should occur at a point in the main irrigation water flow to ensure proper mixing with the irrigation water.
7. For continuously moving systems inject the solution containing Minecto Pro into the irrigation water line continually and uniformly throughout the irrigation cycle.
8. For continuously moving systems the maximum recommended water volume for overhead chemigation application is 0.1 acre inches of water.
9. For overhead sprinkler irrigation systems that are stationary, add the solution containing Minecto Pro to the irrigation water line and apply in a maximum water volume of 0.20 acre inches of water.
10. Calibrate the irrigation system and injector before applying Minecto Pro. Calibrate the injection pump while the system is running using the expected irrigation rate.
11. Start the water pump and sprinkler and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector.
12. Start the injector and calibrate the injection system. This is necessary to deliver the desired product rate per acre in a uniform manner.
13. When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.
14. Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws.

5.0 ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following crops may be planted at the specified interval following application of Minecto Pro:

There is no plant back restriction for conversion of a treated field or for making a new or replacement planting into established orchards or fields of Bushberries (Crop Subgroup 13-07B); Citrus (Crop Group 10-10); Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11-10); Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12); Low Growing Berries (Crop Subgroup 13-07G); or Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14-12).

Crop, Crop Group, or Subgroup	Plant-back Restriction (in Days) following Last Application of Minecto Pro
Brassica Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 5)	0
Bulb Vegetables (Crop Group 3-07)	
Corn (Field, Pop, Seed and Sweet)	
Cotton	
Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9)	
Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8-10)	
Leafy Vegetables (except Brassica) (Crop Group 4)	
Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 2)	
Legume Vegetables (Crop Groups 6 and 7)	
Low Growing Berries (Crop Subgroup 13-07H)	
Oilseeds (Crop Group 20)	
Peanuts	
Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Subgroups 1B and 1C)	
Tobacco	
Cereal Grains (Crop Group 15)	30
Forage, Fodder, and Straw of Cereal Grains (Crop Group 16)	
Grass Forage, Fodder and Hay (Crop Group 17)	
Non-grass Animal Feeds (forage, fodder, straw, and hay) (Crop Group 18)	
Sugar beets	12 months
All other crops not listed	12 months

6.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

See **Section 7.0** for crop-specific restrictions and precautions.

6.1 Use Restrictions

- To avoid illegal residues the product must be mixed with a non-ionic activator type wetting, spreading, and/or penetrating spray adjuvant or horticultural oil (not a dormant oil). The spray adjuvant must be approved for use on the intended target crop.
- **DO NOT** treat plants grown for transplanting. Minecto Pro is not for use in nurseries, plant propagation houses, or greenhouses by commercial transplant producers on plants being grown for transplanting.
- **DO NOT** use on crops grown to harvest in greenhouses unless specified in the crop use section of this label.
- **DO NOT** apply Minecto Pro to the soil or through drip irrigation systems as doing so may damage the plant root system.
- **DO NOT** use in residential areas or residential landscapes.
- **DO NOT** apply Minecto Pro through any type of irrigation system (chemigation) to any crop except for bulb onions, green onions and potatoes.
- **DO NOT** apply a total of more than 0.4 lb ai per acre per calendar year including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar) of cyantraniliprole-containing products unless otherwise stated for a specific crop.
- **DO NOT** apply Minecto Pro with aircraft in New York State.

6.2 Spray Drift Precautions

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

6.2.1 VEGETATIVE BUFFER STRIP

- **DO NOT** make ground applications within 25 ft or aerial application within 150 ft of lakes, rivers, reservoirs, permanent streams, marshes, natural ponds, estuaries or coastal areas. Do not cultivate within 25 ft of these aquatic areas to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.

6.2.2 IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

- The most effective drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives.
- The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage.
- Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

- A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD's and lower drift potential.

6.2.3 AERIAL APPLICATION SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

- **Nozzle Type** – Solid-stream or other low-drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Pressure** – Selecting the pressure that produces the coarsest droplet spectrum for a particular nozzle and airspeed reduces spray drift potential. For some nozzle types such as solid streams, lower pressures can produce finer droplet spectra and increase drift potential.
- **Boom Length** – Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Boom lengths are expressed as a percentage of an aircraft's wingspan or a helicopter's rotor blade diameter. Shorter boom length and proper positioning can minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices.
- **Application Height** – Applications made at the lowest height that are consistent with pest control objectives and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.

6.2.4 GROUND APPLICATION SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

- **Nozzle Type** – Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.
- **Pressure** – The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectra.
- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size** – Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.
- **Application Height** – Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind, and reduce spray drift potential.

6.2.5 WIND

- Drift potential is lowest when applications are made in light to gentle sustained winds (2-10 mph), which are blowing in a constant direction.
- Many factors, including droplet size and equipment type also determine drift potential at any given wind speed.
- AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.
- Local terrain can also influence wind patterns.
- Every applicator is expected to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

6.2.6 TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

- Setting up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for droplet evaporation can reduce spray drift potential.
- Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

6.2.7 SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

- Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which may cause small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud.
- Surface 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.
- Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. Inversions may also be identified by producing smoke and observing its behavior. Smoke that remains close to the ground or moves laterally in a concentrated cloud under low wind conditions indicates a surface inversion. Smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

6.2.8 SENSITIVE AREAS

Making applications when there is a sustained wind moving away from adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is an effective way to minimize the effect of spray drift.

6.2.9 DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

- Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential.
- When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label.
- If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution.
- Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology.

7.0 CROP USE DIRECTIONS

7.1 Bean, Dry and Succulent

Crops (Including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Broad bean (fava bean) Chickpea (garbanzo bean)	<i>Phaseolus spp.</i> Kidney bean Lima bean Navy bean Pinto bean Snap bean Wax bean	<i>Vigna spp.</i> Asparagus bean Blackeyed pea Cowpea* Crowder pea Mung bean Southern pea	
<i>Lupinus spp.</i> Grain lupin Sweet lupin White lupin White sweet lupin			
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Corn earworm European corn borer Leafminers Spider mites	7.5 – 10.0	Time applications to the most susceptible insect or mite pest stage at locally determined action thresholds, before populations reach damaging levels. For best results when targeting control of sucking pests, begin applications when populations first appear.	When pest populations are high, use the highest rate allowed for that pest. Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 10 gal/A by ground or 5 gal/A by air.
Whitefly Suppression: Potato leafhopper Thrips (foliage-feeding only)	10.0	For spider mites and leafminer control, apply when spider mites or adult leafminer flies are first observed and repeat application, as needed to maintain control within constraints of a sound resistance management program.	Under conditions such as high pest populations, dense foliage, or adverse application conditions (such as high temperatures), use a greater volume of water to ensure adequate coverage. For best control, apply Minecto Pro with ground application equipment. With aerial application, the resulting level and duration of control could be less than with ground application.
Resistance Management:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Minecto Pro or any other foliarly applied abamectin-containing product. 			

Precautions:

- Applications of Minecto Pro to certain species of the commodities in this crop group may result in adverse crop response. Affected plants outgrow the effects in most cases. If the risk of adverse crop response to Minecto Pro cannot be accepted, do not apply it to legume vegetables
- The crop safety of Minecto Pro in tank mixture has not been evaluated on these crops. When using Minecto Pro alone or in tank mixtures in bean crops, it is recommended that a small area be tested to demonstrate safety before using in large areas. See Section 4.4.2 for more information.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- 2) **Adjuvant Requirement:** To avoid illegal residues, Minecto Pro must be mixed with a non-ionic activator type wetting, spreading and/or penetrating spray adjuvant as instructed in **Section 4.4.5**. Do not use binder or sticker type adjuvants.
- 3) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 10.0 fl oz/A/application (0.088 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.019 lb ai/A of abamectin)
 - a. If a concurrent foliar application of another product is made, do not exceed a total of 0.133 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied cyantraniliprole-containing products or 0.019 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied abamectin-containing products.
- 4) **Minimum Application Interval:** 6 days
- 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 20.0 fl oz/A/calendar year (0.18 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.038 lb ai/A of abamectin)
 - a. **Do not** apply more than 0.40 lb ai/A/calendar year of cyantraniliprole-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
 - b. **Do not** apply more than 0.056 lb ai/A/calendar year of abamectin-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
- 6) *For use on cowpeas that are grown for dry seed. **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze cowpea for and **DO NOT** harvest cowpea forage or hay for use as livestock feed.
- 7) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days

7.2 Citrus Fruit, Crop Group 10-10

Crops (Including cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Australian desert lime	Lemon	Satsuma mandarin	
Australian finger lime	Lime	Sweet lime	
Australian round lime	Mediterranean mandarin	Tachibana orange	
Brown River finger lime	Mount White lime	Tahiti lime	
Calamondin	New Guinea wild lime	Tangelo	
Citron	Orange, sour	Tangerine (mandarin)	
Citrus hybrids	Orange, sweet	Tangor	
Grapefruit	Pummelo	Trifoliate orange	
Japanese summer grapefruit	Russell River lime	Uniq fruit	
Kumquat			
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Citrus leafminer Citrus rust mite	8.0 – 12.0	Time applications to the most susceptible insect or mite pest stage at locally determined action thresholds, before populations reach damaging levels. For best results when targeting control of sucking pests, begin applications when populations first appear.	With aerial application, the resulting level and duration of control of Asian citrus psyllid and citrus leafminer could be reduced compared to ground application. When applying by air, use the higher end of the rate range (11.0-12.0 fl oz/A).
Asian citrus psyllid Broad mite Citrus bud mite Citrus thrips Cotton aphid Twospotted spider mite	10.0 - 12.0	<p>For Asian citrus psyllid control, apply to protect newly expanding foliage flush during the spring, summer or fall.</p> <p>For mite control, apply when mites first appear during spring, summer, or fall.</p> <p>For citrus bud mite control, time the spray at “bud swell” for best results.</p> <p>For citrus leafminer control, apply to protect new growth during spring, summer, or fall.</p> <p>For citrus thrips control, application will only control the current generation and must be correctly timed. Apply when economic thresholds have been reached (after egg hatch has begun – preferably early to mid-hatch).</p>	<p>Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 10 gal/A by air.</p> <p>When pest populations are high, use the highest rate allowed for that pest.</p> <p>Thorough coverage is essential to obtain best results. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees and density of foliage.</p> <p>Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 30 gal/A by ground application. Under conditions such as high pest populations, dense foliage, or adverse application conditions (such as high temperatures), use a greater volume of water to ensure adequate coverage.</p>
Resistance Management:			

- Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Minecto Pro.
- Do not apply in citrus nurseries.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- 2) **Adjuvant Requirement:** To avoid illegal residues, Minecto Pro must be mixed with a spray adjuvant as instructed in **Section 4.4.5**. It is recommended for best results that a minimum of 0.20% horticultural spray oil (not a dormant oil) be used in the spray mixture or not less than 1.0 gal horticultural spray oil/A. Do not use binder or sticker type adjuvants.
- 3) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 12.0 fl oz/A/application (0.106 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.023 lb ai of abamectin)
 - a. If a concurrent foliar application of another product is made, do not exceed a total of 0.133 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied cyantraniliprole-containing products or 0.023 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied abamectin-containing products.
- 4) **Minimum Application Interval:** 30 days
- 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 24.0 fl oz/A/calendar year (0.21 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.044 lb ai of abamectin)
 - a. **Do not** apply more than 0.40 lb ai/A/calendar year of cyantraniliprole-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
 - b. **Do not** apply more than 0.047 lb ai/A/calendar year of abamectin-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
- 6) **Aerial application** is permitted **only** for control of citrus leafminer and Asian citrus psyllid. For all other pests, apply only by ground application.
- 7) **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated citrus groves.
- 8) Application is not permitted from onset of flowering until after petal fall is complete.
- 9) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days

7.3 Cotton

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids)			
Cotton			
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Beet armyworm Carmine spider mite Cotton bollworm Fall armyworm Pacific spider mite Saltmarsh caterpillar Southern armyworm Strawberry spider mite Tobacco budworm Twospotted spider mite Western yellowstriped armyworm	6.0 – 10.0	Time applications to the most susceptible insect or mite pest stage at locally determined action thresholds, before populations reach damaging levels. For best results when targeting control of sucking pests, begin applications when populations first appear. For mite control, apply when mites first appear. Repeat application, if needed, to maintain control.	When pest populations are high, use the highest rate allowed for that pest. Apply this product, by ground or air, diluted in a minimum volume of 5 gal/A. For best control of spider mites , apply with ground application equipment. With aerial application, spray coverage and the resulting level and duration of control of mites may be less than with ground application.
Cabbage looper Soybean looper Whitefly Suppression: Thrips (foliage-feeding only)	10.0	For thrips suppression, begin making applications when populations are low. If populations are higher, use an effective thrips knockdown product before spraying with Minecto Pro.	For Heliothine control (cotton bollworm and/or tobacco budworm), make the first application at rates of 8.0-10.0 fl oz/A. Subsequent applications may be at rates of 6.0-10.0 fl oz/A, depending on pressure. For thrips suppression, use the highest rate listed. Use as part of an effective thrips control program. Rotate with products with different modes of action.
Resistance Management:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Minecto Pro. 			
Precaution:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application to seedling cotton may result in crop response. Affected plants outgrow the effects in most cases. If the risk of crop response cannot be accepted, do not apply to seedling cotton. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. Adjuvant Requirement: To avoid illegal residues, Minecto Pro must be mixed with a non-ionic activator type wetting, spreading and/or penetrating spray adjuvant as instructed in Section 4.4.5. Do not use binder or sticker type adjuvants. Maximum Single Application Rate: 10.0 fl oz/A/application (0.088 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.019 lb ai/A of abamectin) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If a concurrent foliar application of another product is made, do not exceed a total of 0.133 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied cyantraniliprole-containing products or 0.019 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied abamectin-containing products. Minimum Application Interval: 21 days Maximum Annual Rate: 20.0 fl oz/A/calendar year (0.18 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.038 lb ai/A of abamectin) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 0.4 lb ai/A/calendar year of cyantraniliprole-containing products 			

<p>including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).</p> <p>b. Do not apply more than 0.038 lb ai/A/calendar year of abamectin-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).</p> <p>6) DO NOT feed or allow livestock to graze treated cotton.</p> <p>7) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 20 days</p>

7.4 Cucurbit Vegetables, Crop Group 9

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Chayote (fruit) Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon) Citron melon Cucumber Gherkin Gourd, edible Hyotan Cucuzza Hechima Chinese okra Momordica spp. Balsam apple Balsam pear Bitter melon Chinese cucumber	Muskmelon Cantaloupe Casaba Crenshaw melon Golden pershaw melon Honeydew melon Honey balls Mango melon Persian melon Pineapple melon Santa Claus melon Snake melon True cantaloupe Pumpkin	Squash, summer Crookneck squash Scallop squash Straightneck squash Vegetable marrow Zucchini Squash, winter Acorn squash Butternut squash Calabaza Hubbard squash Spaghetti squash Watermelon	
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Beet armyworm <i>Liriomyza</i> leafminers Melonworm Pickleworm Spider mites Western yellowstriped armyworm	5.5 - 10.0	Time applications to the most susceptible insect or mite pest stage at locally determined action thresholds, before populations reach damaging levels. For best results when targeting control of sucking pests, begin applications when populations first appear.	When pest populations are high, use the highest rate allowed for that pest. Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 20 gal/A by ground or 5 gal/A by air.
Cabbage looper	7.5 - 10.0		Under conditions such as high pest populations, dense foliage, or adverse application conditions (such as high temperatures), use a greater volume of water to ensure adequate coverage.
Cotton/melon aphid Green peach aphid Whitefly Suppression: Flea beetle Thrips (foliage-feeding only)	10.0	For spider mites and leafminer control, apply when spider mites or adult leafminer flies are first observed and repeat application, as needed to maintain control within constraints of a sound resistance management program. Apply foliarly soon after emergence or transplant to control whiteflies which may vector the cucurbit yellow stunting disorder virus . This will help to suppress and slow	For best control, apply Minecto Pro with ground application equipment. With aerial application, the resulting level and duration of control could be less than with ground application.

		<p>the expression of the virus in cucurbit vegetables.</p> <p>For thrips suppression, begin making applications when populations are low. Use as part of an effective thrips control program. Rotate with products of different modes of action. If populations are above threshold, use an effective thrips knockdown product before spraying with Minecto Pro.</p>	
<p>Resistance Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Minecto Pro. 			
<p>USE RESTRICTIONS</p>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. Adjuvant Requirement: To avoid illegal residues, Minecto Pro must be mixed with a non-ionic activator type wetting, spreading and/or penetrating spray adjuvant as instructed in Section 4.4.5. Do not use binder or sticker type adjuvants. Maximum Single Application Rate: 10.0 fl oz/A/application (0.088 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.019 lb ai/A of abamectin) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If a concurrent foliar application of another product is made, do not exceed a total of 0.133 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied cyantraniliprole-containing products or 0.019 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied abamectin-containing products. Minimum Application Interval: 7 days Maximum Annual Rate: 20.0 fl oz/A/calendar year (0.18 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.038 lb ai/A of abamectin) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 0.4 lb ai/A/calendar year of cyantraniliprole-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar). Do not apply more than 0.056 lb ai/A/calendar year of abamectin-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar). Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days 			

7.5 Fruiting Vegetables, Crop Group 8-10

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
African eggplant	Goji berry	Nonbell pepper	
Bush tomato	Groundcherry	Roselle	
Bell pepper	Martynia	Scarlet eggplant	
Cocona	Naranjilla	Sunberry	
Currant tomato	Okra	Tomatillo	
Eggplant	Pea eggplant	Tomato	
Garden huckleberry	Pepino	Tree tomato	
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Beet armyworm Broad mite Colorado potato beetle European corn borer Fall armyworm <i>Liriomyza</i> leafminers Southern armyworm Spider mites <i>Thrips palmi</i> Tomato fruitworm Tomato hornworm Tomato psyllid Tomato russet mite Western yellowstriped armyworm	5.5 - 10.0	Time applications to the most susceptible insect or mite pest stage at locally determined action thresholds, before populations reach damaging levels. For best results when targeting control of sucking pests, begin applications when populations first appear. For broad, russet and spider mite control, apply when mites first appear. For <i>Thrips palmi</i> control, apply when thrips are first observed.	All crops except commercially grown greenhouse tomato: When pest populations are high, use the highest rate allowed for that pest. Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 20 gal/A by ground or 5 gal/A by air. Under conditions such as high pest populations, dense foliage, or adverse application conditions (such as high temperatures), use a greater volume of water to ensure adequate coverage.
Loopers	7.5- 10.0	For tomato pinworm control, application can be made from the time moth activity is detected up to, but no later than, the time when newly emerged larvae are present. For pepper weevil and thrips suppression, begin making applications when populations are low. Use as part of an effective control program. Rotate with products of different modes of action. For thrips , if populations are above threshold, use an effective	For best control, apply Minecto Pro with ground application equipment. With aerial application, the resulting level and duration of control could be less than with ground application. Commercially grown greenhouse tomato only:
Green peach aphid Potato aphid Tomato pinworm Whitefly	10.0		When pest populations are high, use the highest rate allowed for that pest. Apply by ground only
Suppression:			

Pepper weevil Thrips (foliage-feeding only)		thrips knockdown product before spraying Minecto Pro.	Thorough coverage is essential to obtain best results. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of plants and density of foliage but do not apply diluted product in a volume less than 20 gal/A. Under conditions such as high pest populations, dense foliage, or adverse application conditions (such as high temperatures), use a greater volume of water to ensure adequate coverage.
Commercially grown greenhouse tomato only: <i>Liriomyza</i> leafminers Spider mites <i>Thrips palmi</i> Tomato psyllid Tomato russet mite	5.5 - 10.0	Apply foliarly soon after emergence or transplant to control thrips which may vector the tomato spotted wilt virus . This will help to suppress and slow the expression of the virus in fruiting vegetables. Apply foliarly soon after emergence or transplant to control whiteflies which may vector the tomato yellow leaf curl virus . This will help to suppress and slow the expression of the virus in fruiting vegetables.	
Commercially grown greenhouse tomato only: Tomato pinworm Whitefly Suppression: Thrips (foliage-feeding only)	10.0		

Resistance Management:

- Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Minecto Pro.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions.
- Adjuvant Requirement:** To avoid illegal residues, Minecto Pro must be mixed with a non-ionic activator type wetting, spreading and/or penetrating spray adjuvant as instructed in **Section 4.4.5**. Do not use binder or sticker type adjuvants.
- Maximum Single Application Rate:** 10.0 fl oz/A/application (0.088 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.019 lb ai/A of abamectin)
 - If a concurrent foliar application of another product is made, do not exceed a total of 0.133 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied cyantraniliprole-containing products or 0.019 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied abamectin-containing products.
- Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- Maximum Annual Rate:** 20.0 fl oz/A/calendar year (0.18 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.038 lb ai/A of abamectin)
 - Do not** apply more than 0.4 lb ai/A/calendar year of cyantraniliprole-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
 - Do not** apply more than 0.056 lb ai/A/calendar year of abamectin-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
- Not for use in commercially grown greenhouse tomatoes in New York State.**
- Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):**
 - 1 day commercially grown greenhouse tomatoes.
 - 7 days all other crops.

7.6 Leafy Vegetables (Except Brassica), Crop Group 4 (Except Spinach)

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala)	Corn salad	Parsley	
Arugula (Roquette)	Cress, garden	Purslane, garden	
Cardoon	Cress, upland (yellow rocket, winter cress)	Purslane, winter	
Celery	Dandelion	Radicchio (red chicory)	
Celery, Chinese	Dock (sorrel)	Rhubarb	
Celtuce	Endive (escarole)	Swiss Chard	
Chervil	Fennel, Florence (finocchio)		
Chrysanthemum, edible-leaved	Lettuce, head and leaf		
Chrysanthemum, garland	Orach		
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Beet armyworm Carmine spider mite Corn earworm Diamondback moth Fall armyworm <i>Liriomyza</i> leafminers Twospotted spider mite Western yellowstriped armyworm	5.5 - 10.0	Time applications to the most susceptible insect or mite pest stage at locally determined action thresholds, before populations reach damaging levels. For best results when targeting control of sucking pests, begin applications when populations first appear.	When pest populations are high, use the highest rate allowed for that pest. Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 20 gal/A by ground or 5 gal/A by air. Under conditions such as high pest populations, dense foliage, or adverse application conditions (such as high temperatures), use a greater volume of water to ensure adequate coverage.
Cabbage looper	7.5 – 10.0	For spider mite and leafminer control, apply when spider mites or adult leafminer flies are first observed and repeat application as needed to maintain control. For thrips suppression, begin making applications when populations are low. Use as part of an effective thrips control program. Rotate with products of different modes of action. If populations are above threshold, use an effective thrips knockdown product before spraying with Minecto Pro.	For best control, apply Minecto Pro with ground application equipment. With aerial application, the resulting level and duration of control could be less than with ground application.
Green peach aphid Whitefly Suppression: Thrips (foliage feeding only)	10.0		
Resistance Management:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Minecto Pro. • Diamondback Moth: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Do not apply Minecto Pro or other foliar-applied cyantraniliprole-containing products more than twice to any generation of diamondback moth within any 30-day period. ○ After the second application of Minecto Pro for diamondback moth, rotate to another effective 			

- insecticide with a different mode of action (i.e. a non-Group 28 insecticide).
- Application to the next generation of diamondback moth must be with another effective insecticide with a different mode of action (i.e. a non-Group 28 insecticide).
- Do not make more than 6 total applications per calendar year of any cyantraniliprole-containing products for control of diamondback moth at the same farm location.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- 2) **Adjuvant Requirement:** To avoid illegal residues, Minecto Pro must be mixed with a non-ionic activator type wetting, spreading and/or penetrating spray adjuvant as instructed in **Section 4.4.5**. Do not use binder or sticker type adjuvants.
- 3) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 10.0 fl oz/A/application (0.088 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.019 lb ai/A of abamectin)
 - a. If a concurrent foliar application of another product is made, do not exceed a total of 0.133 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied cyantraniliprole-containing products or 0.019 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied abamectin-containing products.
- 4) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 20.0 fl oz/A/calendar year (0.18 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.038 lb ai/A of abamectin)
 - a. **Do not** apply more than 0.4 lb ai/A/calendar year of cyantraniliprole-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
 - b. **Do not** apply more than 0.056 lb ai/A/calendar year of abamectin-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
- 6) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days

7.7 Onion, Bulb, Crop Subgroup 3-07A

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Daylily, bulb		Lily, bulb	Onion, pearl
Garlic, bulb		Onion, bulb	Onion, potato, bulb
Garlic, great-headed, bulb		Onion, Chinese, bulb	Shallot, bulb
Garlic, serpent, bulb			
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
<i>Liriomyza</i> leafminers Thrips (foliage-feeding only)	7.0 – 10.0	<p>For leafminer control, apply when adult leafminer flies are first observed and repeat application as needed.</p> <p>For thrips control, apply as part of a thrips management program. Begin making applications when populations are low (1-3 thrips/plant). Repeat application as needed. If populations are high, use an effective thrips knockdown product before spraying Minecto Pro.</p>	<p>For best control of thrips, use 10.0 fl oz/A.</p> <p>Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 20 gal/A by ground or 5 gal/A by air.</p> <p>Under conditions such as high pest populations, dense foliage, or adverse application conditions (such as high temperatures), use a greater volume of water to ensure adequate coverage.</p> <p>Minecto Pro may be applied through overhead chemigation systems for suppression of thrips. See section 4.5 for more information.</p> <p>For best control apply Minecto Pro with ground application equipment. With aerial or chemigation application, the resulting level and duration of control could be less than with ground application.</p>
Resistance Management:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Minecto Pro. 			
Precaution:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use Minecto Pro as a rescue treatment for thrips control. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. Adjuvant Requirement: To avoid illegal residues, Minecto Pro must be mixed with a non-ionic activator type wetting, spreading and/or penetrating spray adjuvant as instructed in Section 4.4.5. Do not use binder or sticker type adjuvants. Maximum Single Application Rate: 10.0 fl oz/A/application (0.088 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.019 lb ai/A of abamectin). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If a concurrent foliar application of another product is made, do not exceed a total of 0.133 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied cyantraniliprole-containing products or 0.019 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied abamectin-containing products. Minimum Application Interval: 7 days Maximum Annual Rate: 20.0 fl oz/A/calendar year (0.18 lb ai/A cyantraniliprole and 0.038 lb ai/A of abamectin). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 0.4 lb ai/A/calendar year of cyantraniliprole-containing products 			

- including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
- b. **Do not** apply more than 0.056 lb ai/A/calendar year of abamectin-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
- 6) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 30 days

7.8 Onion, Green, Crop Subgroup 3-07B

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Chive, fresh leaves	Lady's leek	Onion, green	
Chive, Chinese, fresh leaves	Leek	Onion, macrostem	
Elegans hosta	Leek, wild	Onion, tree, tops	
Fritillaria, leaves	Onion, Beltsville bunching	Onion, Welsh, tops	
Kurrat	Onion, fresh	Shallot, fresh leaves	
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
<i>Liriomyza</i> leafminers Thrips (foliage-feeding only)	7.0 – 10.0	For leafminer control, apply when adult leafminer flies are first observed and repeat application as needed. For thrips control, apply as part of a thrips management program. Begin making applications when populations are low (1-3 thrips/plant). Repeat application as needed. If populations are high, use an effective thrips knockdown product before spraying Minecto Pro.	For best control of thrips , use 10.0 fl oz/A. Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 20 gal/A by ground or 5 gal/A by air. Under conditions such as high pest populations, dense foliage, or adverse application conditions (such as high temperatures), use a greater volume of water to ensure adequate coverage. Minecto Pro may be applied through overhead chemigation systems for suppression of thrips. See section 4.5 for more information. For best control apply Minecto Pro with ground application equipment. With aerial or chemigation application, the resulting level and duration of control could be less than with ground application.
Resistance Management:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Minecto Pro. 			
Precaution:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not use Minecto Pro as a rescue treatment for thrips control. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. Adjuvant Requirement: To avoid illegal residues, Minecto Pro must be mixed with a non-ionic activator type wetting, spreading and/or penetrating spray adjuvant as instructed in Section 4.4.5. Do not use binder or sticker type adjuvants. 			

- 3) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 10.0 fl oz/A/application (0.088 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.019 lb ai/A of abamectin).
 - a. If a concurrent foliar application of another product is made, do not exceed a total of 0.133 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied cyantraniliprole-containing products or 0.019 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied abamectin-containing products.
- 4) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 20.0 fl oz/A/calendar year (0.18 lb ai/A cyantraniliprole and 0.038 lb ai/A of abamectin).
 - a. **Do not** apply more than 0.4 lb ai/A/calendar year of cyantraniliprole-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
 - b. **Do not** apply more than 0.076 lb ai/A/calendar year of abamectin-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
- 6) **DO NOT** apply with aircraft in New York State and California.
- 7) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days

7.9 Pome Fruit, Crop Group 11-10

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Apple	Mayhaw	Quince	
Azarole	Medlar	Quince, Chinese	
Crabapple	Pear	Quince, Japanese	
Loquat	Pear, Asian	Tejocote	
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Codling moth European apple sawfly European red mite Green fruitworm McDaniel spider mite Obliquebanded leafroller Oriental fruit moth Pear rust mite Redbanded leafroller Spotted tentiform leafminer Tufted apple budmoth Twospotted spider mite Variegated leafroller White apple leaf hopper Yellow mite	8.0 – 12.0	Time applications to the most susceptible insect or mite pest stage at locally determined action thresholds, before populations reach damaging levels. For best results when targeting control of sucking pests, begin applications when populations first appear. For spider mite control, apply when spider mite or insect thresholds are reached. Make a second application, if needed, to maintain control. For apple maggot suppression, begin making applications when pest populations are at or below threshold. Use as part of an effective control program.	When pest populations are high, use the highest rate allowed for that pest. Apply by ground only. Thorough coverage is essential to obtain best results. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees and density of foliage but do not apply diluted product in a volume less than 40 gal/A. For apple maggot suppression, use 12.0 fl oz/A for best results.
Pear psylla Plum curculio Rosy apple aphid	10.0 – 12.0	Rotate with products of different modes of action. If populations are above threshold, use an effective knockdown product before spraying with Minecto Pro.	
Suppression: Apple maggot			

Thrips (foliage feeding only)		<p>For thrips control, apply as part of a thrips management program. Begin making applications when populations are low (1-3 thrips/plant). Repeat application as needed. If populations are high, use an effective thrips knockdown product before spraying Minecto Pro.</p> <p>For best results, start applications for rosy apple aphid at green tip to early pink timing.</p>	
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Minecto Pro. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. Adjuvant Requirement: To avoid illegal residues, Minecto Pro must be mixed with a spray adjuvant as instructed in Section 4.4.5. Horticultural spray oil (not dormant oil) is recommended. Do not use binder or sticker type adjuvants. Maximum Single Application Rate: 12.0 fl oz/A/application (0.106 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.023 lb ai/A of abamectin) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If a concurrent foliar application of another product is made, do not exceed a total of 0.133 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied cyantraniliprole-containing products or 0.023 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied abamectin-containing products. Minimum Application Interval: 21 days Maximum Annual Rate: 24.0 fl oz/A/calendar year (0.21 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.044 lb ai/A of abamectin) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 0.4 lb ai/A/calendar year of cyantraniliprole-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar). Do not apply more than 0.047 lb ai/A/calendar year of abamectin-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar). DO NOT apply by air. DO NOT allow livestock to graze in treated orchards. Application is not permitted from onset of flowering until after petal fall is complete. Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 28 days 			

7.10 Stone Fruit, Crop Group 12

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Apricot Cherry, sweet Cherry, tart Nectarine		Peach Plum Plum, Chickasaw Plum, Damson	Plum, Japanese Plumcot Prune (fresh)
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Cherry fruit fly Codling moth European red mite	8.0 – 12.0	Time applications to the most susceptible insect or mite pest stage at locally	When pest populations are high, use the highest rate allowed for that pest.

Obliquebanded leafroller Oriental fruit moth Pacific spider mite Peach twig borer Omnivorous leafroller Tufted apple budmoth Twospotted spider mite		determined action thresholds, before populations reach damaging levels. For best results when targeting control of sucking pests, begin applications when populations first appear.	Apply by ground only. Thorough coverage is essential to obtain best results. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees and density of foliage but do not apply diluted product in a volume less than 40 gal/A.
Spotted wing <i>Drosophila</i> Black cherry aphid Japanese beetle Plum curculio	10.0 – 12.0	For spider mite control, apply when spider mites first appear. Make a second application, if needed, to maintain control. For peach twig borer control, application may be made throughout the growing season. For April-May applications to the summer generation, make applications at peak moth flight (timed at or before peak egg lay).	For peach twig borer control, use higher rates for dormant applications and lower rates for delayed dormant applications. Use 12.0 fl oz/A for best results. For peach twig borer control in the April-May applications to the summer generation period, higher rates in the labeled rate range may be needed for higher infestation levels and large, dense foliage trees.

Resistance Management:

- Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Minecto Pro.

Precautions:

- Tank mixes with organosilicone adjuvants at rates of 0.03% v/v or lower on sweet or tart cherries should not result in crop response on cherry fruit or leaves. However, it is impossible to test all conditions and varieties. Therefore, it is recommended that a small area be tested to demonstrate safety to fruit and leaves before using in large areas.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- Adjuvant Requirement:** To avoid illegal residues, Minecto Pro must be mixed with a non-ionic activator type wetting, spreading and/or penetrating spray adjuvant or with a horticultural spray oil (not a dormant oil) as instructed in **Section 4.4.5**. Do not use binder or sticker type adjuvants.
- Maximum Single Application Rate:** 12.0 fl oz/A/application (0.106 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.023 lb ai/A of abamectin)
 - If a concurrent foliar application of another product is made, do not exceed a total of 0.133 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied cyantraniliprole-containing products or 0.023 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied abamectin-containing products.
- Minimum Application Interval:** 21 days
- Maximum Annual Rate:** 24.0 fl oz/A/calendar year (0.21 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.044 lb ai/A of abamectin)
 - Do not** apply more than 0.4 lb ai/A/calendar year of cyantraniliprole-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
 - Do not** apply more than 0.047 lb ai/A/calendar year of abamectin-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
- DO NOT** apply by air.
- DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated orchards.
- Application is not permitted from onset of flowering until after petal fall is complete.
- Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 21 days

7.11 Strawberry

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Strawberry			
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Carmine spider mite Spotted wing drosophila Strawberry spider mite Twospotted spider mite <u>Suppression:</u> Cyclamen mite Thrips (foliage-feeding only)	10.0	Time applications to the most susceptible insect or mite pest stage at locally determined action thresholds, before populations reach damaging levels. For best results when targeting control of sucking pests, begin applications when populations first appear.	Apply by ground only. Thorough coverage is essential to obtain best results. Select a spray volume and nozzle placement to ensure maximum coverage of tops and undersides of leaves. Do not apply diluted product in less than 50 gal/A with conventional ground application equipment. When using electrostatic sprayers do not apply diluted product in less than 10 gal/A For cyclamen mite control, apply in sufficient water volume to obtain good coverage into the crown of the plant. For spider mite control, make 2 sequential applications 7-10 days apart when mites first appear. Repeat this application sequence no sooner than 21 days after the second application, if needed, to maintain control.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Minecto Pro. For management of thrips use Minecto Pro in conjunction with an effective thrips management system. For resistance management purposes, DO NOT use in strawberry nurseries. 			
Precautions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all varieties of strawberries have been tested for crop safety with Minecto Pro alone or in tank mixture. It is recommended that a small area be tested to demonstrate safety before using in large areas. See Section 4.4.2 for more information. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. 2) Adjuvant Requirement: To avoid illegal residues, Minecto Pro must be mixed with a non-ionic activator type wetting, spreading and/or penetrating spray adjuvant as instructed in Section 4.4.5 . Do not use binder or sticker type adjuvants. 3) Maximum Single Application Rate: 10.0 fl oz/A/application (0.088 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.019 lb ai/A of abamectin). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If a concurrent foliar application of another product is made, do not exceed a total of 0.133 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied cyantraniliprole-containing products or 0.019 lb ai/A of any foliar- 			

- applied abamectin-containing products.
- 4) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days; wait 21 days after the second application before repeating application.
 - 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 40.0 fl oz/A/calendar year (0.35 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.075 lb ai/A of abamectin)
 - a. **Do not** apply more than 0.4 lb ai/A/calendar year of cyantraniliprole-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
 - b. **Do not** apply more than 0.075 lb ai/A/calendar year of abamectin-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
 - 6) **DO NOT** apply by air.
 - 7) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 3 days

7.12 Tree Nuts, Crop Group 14-12

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
African nut-tree	Coconut	Okari nut	
Almond	Coquito nut	Pachira nut	
Beech nut	Dika nut	Peach palm nut	
Brazil nut	Ginkgo	Pecan	
Brazilian pine	Guiana chestnut	Pequi	
Bunya	Hazelnut (filbert)	Pili nut	
Bur oak	Heartnut	Pine nut	
Butternut	Hickory nut	Pistachio	
Cajou nut	Japanese horse-chestnut	Sapucaia nut	
Candlenut	Macadamia nut	Tropical almond	
Cashew	Mongongo nut	Walnut, black	
Chestnut	Monkey-pot	Walnut, English	
Chinquapin	Monkey puzzle nut	Yellowhorn	
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Codling moth European red mite Hickory shuckworm Obliquebanded leafroller Oriental fruit moth Pacific spider mite Peach twig borer Pecan nut casebearer Strawberry spider mite Twospotted spider mite	8.0 – 12.0	Time applications to the most susceptible insect or mite pest stage at locally determined action thresholds, before populations reach damaging levels. For best results when targeting control of sucking pests, begin applications when populations first appear. For spider mite control, apply when spider mites first appear. Residual spider mite control is greater from spray deposits on newer leaves compared to older leaves. Make a second application, if needed, to maintain control.	When pest populations are high, use the highest rate allowed for that pest. Apply by ground only. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees and density of foliage but do not apply diluted product in a volume less than 40 gal/A.
Navel orangeworm Walnut aphid	10.0 – 12.0	For codling moth (walnut) control, make initial	For codling moth (walnut) control, use higher rates and higher water volumes to achieve thorough coverage. For peach twig borer control in the April-May applications to the summer generation, higher rates in the labeled rate range may be needed for higher infestation

		<p>application at or before peak egg lay for targeted generation. Depending on level of infestation reapply 21 days later as needed.</p> <p>For peach twig borer control, application may be made throughout the growing season. For spring application to overwintering generation: Make applications at late dormant (just prior to bud break) to early bloom. For April-May applications to the summer generation: Make applications at peak moth flight (timed at or before peak egg lay).</p> <p>For navel orangeworm control, applications can be made during the “May spray” or “Hull split” application timing. For applications made at “Hull split” timing, make an application at 1-2% hull-split timing.</p>	<p>levels and large, dense foliage trees.</p> <p>For navel orangeworm control, depending on infestation levels, use of higher rates in the labeled rate range and multiple applications may be needed.</p>
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Resistance Management:

- Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Minecto Pro.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- 2) **Adjuvant Requirement:** To avoid illegal residues, Minecto Pro must be mixed with a spray adjuvant as instructed in **Section 4.4.5**. Horticultural spray oil (not a dormant oil) is recommended. Do not use binder or sticker type adjuvants.
- 3) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 12.0 fl oz/A/application (0.106 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.023 lb ai/A of abamectin)
 - a. If a concurrent foliar application of another product is made, do not exceed a total of 0.133 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied cyantraniliprole-containing products or 0.023 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied abamectin-containing products.
- 4) **Minimum Application Interval:** 21 days
- 5) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 24.0 fl oz/A/calendar year (0.21 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.044lb ai/A of abamectin)
 - a. **Do not** apply more than 0.4 lb ai/A/calendar year of cyantraniliprole-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
 - b. **Do not** apply more than 0.047 lb ai/A/calendar year of abamectin-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
- 6) **DO NOT** apply by air.
- 7) **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated orchards.
- 8) Application is not permitted from onset of flowering until after petal fall is complete.
- 9) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** 21 days

7.13 Tuberos and Corm Vegetables, Crop Subgroup 1C

Crops (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Arracacha		Chayote (root)	Sweet potato
Arrowroot		Chufa	Tanier
Artichoke, Chinese		Dasheen	Turmeric
Artichoke, Jerusalem		Ginger	Yam bean
Canna, edible		Leren	Yam, true
Cassava, bitter and sweet		Potato	
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Beet armyworm Colorado potato beetle European corn borer <i>Liriomyza</i> leafminers Potato tuberworm Spider mites Yellowstriped armyworm	5.5 – 10.0	Time applications to the most susceptible insect or mite pest stage at locally determined action thresholds, before populations reach damaging levels. For best results when targeting control of sucking pests, begin applications when populations first appear.	When pest populations are high, use the highest rate allowed for that pest. Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 20 gal/A by ground or 5 gal/A by air.
Cabbage looper	7.5 – 10.0	For Colorado potato beetle control, make the first application after approximately 50% of the egg masses have hatched and early instar larvae are present. If two applications are needed, limit them to a single Colorado potato beetle generation per crop.	Under conditions such as high pest populations, dense foliage, or adverse application conditions (such as high temperatures), use a greater volume of water to ensure adequate coverage. Thorough coverage of the crop canopy is essential for optimum results.
Green peach aphid Potato psyllid Suppression: Potato aphid Potato flea beetle Thrips (foliage feeding only)	10.0	For <i>Liriomyza</i> leafminer control, make the first application when adult flies are first observed. Repeat applications as needed to maintain control. For spider mite control, make the first application when mites first appear. Repeat application as needed to maintain control. For potato tuberworm control, begin application when field scouting indicates the presence of tuberworm adults and/or larvae. Potato tuberworm often has overlapping generations, so repeat application may be needed based on scouting. Avoid treating successive	For best control of mites, apply with ground application equipment. With aerial or chemigation application, the resulting level and duration of control could be less than with ground application. For potato tuberworm control, apply at rates of 5.5 – 10.0 fl oz/A. See the Precaution below for further guidance. For potato psyllid control, use a rate of 10 fl oz/A. to help suppress zebra chip disease . Minecto Pro may be applied through overhead chemigation systems in potatoes only. See section 4.5 for more information. For best control apply Minecto Pro with ground application equipment. With aerial or chemigation application, the resulting level and duration of control could be less than with ground application.

		<p>generations with the same mode of action.</p> <p>Begin application when populations are low to control potato psyllid which may vector zebra chip disease. This will help to suppress the expression of the disease symptoms.</p> <p>For potato aphid and potato flea beetle suppression, use as part of an effective control program. Rotate with products with different modes of action.</p>	
<p>Resistance Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not make more than 2 sequential applications of Minecto Pro. • Colorado Potato Beetle: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Do not apply Minecto Pro more than twice to a generation of Colorado potato beetle or within any 30-day period. ○ Application(s) to the next generation of Colorado potato beetle must be with an effective product with a different mode of action. ○ Do not apply Minecto Pro for Colorado potato beetle control if any cyantraniliprole-containing product was used at-plant either as a soil or seed piece application. 			
<p>Precaution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potato Tuberworm control: It is important to protect the crop just prior to harvest when foliage starts to senesce. Use the higher rate (10.0 fl oz/A) when tuberworm pressure is high. Failure to adequately control potato tuberworm larvae prior to crop senescence or vine kill increases the risk of tuber damage. Foliar sprays alone, by air or ground, may not provide adequate control of the larvae in the mid to lower crop canopy. For best results, add methylated seed oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1% volume to volume. For chemigation applications, apply in 0.1 to 0.2 acre inches of water and add MSO at 12-16 fl oz/A. • Spider mite control may be greatly reduced when Minecto Pro is applied through chemigation. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. 2) Adjuvant Requirement: To avoid illegal residues, Minecto Pro must be mixed with a non-ionic activator type wetting, spreading and/or penetrating spray adjuvant as instructed in Section 4.4.5. Do not use binder or sticker type adjuvants. 3) Maximum Single Application Rate: 10.0 fl oz/A/application (0.088 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.019 lb ai/A of abamectin) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. If a concurrent foliar application of another product is made, do not exceed a total of 0.133 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied cyantraniliprole-containing products or 0.019 lb ai/A of any foliar-applied abamectin-containing products. 4) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 5) Maximum Annual Rate: 20.0 fl oz/A/calendar year (0.18 lb ai/A of cyantraniliprole and 0.038 lb ai/A of abamectin) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Do not apply more than 0.4 lb ai/A/calendar year of cyantraniliprole-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar). b. Do not apply more than 0.056 lb ai/A/calendar year of abamectin-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar). 6) DO NOT feed or allow livestock to graze treated foliage. 7) Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days 			

8.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Keep container closed when not in use. Always store pesticides in the original container only, away from other pesticides, food, pet food, feed, seed, fertilizers, and veterinary supplies. If a leaky container must be contained within another, mark the outer container to identify the contents. Storage areas must be locked and secure from vandalism, with precautionary signs posted. The storage area must be dry, well-lit, and well-ventilated. Keep pesticide storage areas clean. Clean up any spills promptly. Protect pesticide containers from extreme heat and cold. Store herbicides, insecticides and fungicides in separate areas within the storage unit. Place liquid formulations on lower shelves and dry formulations above. Maintaining a spill kit and fire extinguisher on hand and having emergency phone numbers posted will allow you to be prepared for emergencies. If spill cleanup PPE is stored nearby, but outside the pesticide storage area, it will be accessible when needed.

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling [less than or equal to 5 gallons]

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 1/4 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, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons]

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. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Recap and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by

incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling [greater than 5 gallons]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER.

9.0 CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.**

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

10.0 APPENDIX

10.1 Minecto Pro Use Summary Table

IMPORTANT: The table below is a summary of the Crop Use Directions for Minecto Pro. However, it is important for the user to read and follow the complete instructions contained within this label.

Crop or Crop Group or Subgroup, with examples	Maximum Minecto Pro Rate per Application (fl oz/A)	Minimum Application Interval (days)	Pre-Harvest Interval - PHI (days)	Maximum Minecto Pro Rate per Year (fl oz/A)
Bean, Dry and Succulent, chickpea, snap bean	10.0	6	7	20.0
Citrus Fruit, orange, lemon, grapefruit	12.0	30	7	24.0
Cotton	10.0	21	20	20.0
Cucurbit Vegetables cucumber, squash	10.0	7	7	20.0
Fruiting Vegetables tomato, bell pepper	10.0	7	7	20.0
Leafy Vegetables celery, lettuce,	10.0	7	7	20.0
Onion, Bulb	10.0	7	30	20.0
Pome Fruit apple, pear	12.0	21	28	24.0
Stone Fruit apricot, peach	12.0	21	21	24.0
Strawberry	10.0	7	3	40.0
Tree Nuts almond, pecan	12.0	21	21	24.0
Tuberous and Corm Vegetables potato, ginger	10.0	7	14	20.0

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