



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs

Registration Division (7505T)

1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

100-1713

Date of Issuance:

11/20/25

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

☒ Registration☐ Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

A21708 CP

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC

P.O. Box 18300

Greensboro, NC 27419

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 100-1713."
3. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Continued on page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Digitally signed by Ideliz
Negron-Encarnacion
Date: 2025.11.20 17:37:21
-05'00'

Ideliz Negron-Encarnacion, Branch Chief

Invertebrate Vertebrate Branch 2, Registration Division (7505T)

Date:

11/20/25

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 FIFRA 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) lists 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.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 05/06/2021
- Alternate CSF 1 dated 05/06/2021

If you have any questions, please contact David Drawbaugh at Drawbaugh.David@epa.gov.

Enclosure

{Note to reviewer: Text appearing in braces { } will not appear on the final label. Text appearing in parentheses () will appear on the final label in parentheses. Text appearing in brackets [] is optional and may or may not appear on the final label.}

[Master Label]

[Not for Sale, Sale Into, Distribution and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State]

ISOCYCLOSERAM	GROUP	30	INSECTICIDE
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A21708 CP

INSECTICIDE

For control of mites, thrips, true bugs, lepidopterous pests, and other insects in Brassica Head and Stem Vegetables, Crop Group 5-16; Brassica Leafy Greens, Crop Subgroup 4-16B (except watercress); Bulb Vegetable Group, Crop Group 3-07; Citrus Fruit, Crop Group 10-10; Corn (field, pop and seed); Cotton, Crop Subgroup 20C; Cucurbit Vegetables, Crop Group 9; Fruiting Vegetables, Crop Group 8-10; Leafy Greens, Crop Subgroup 4-16A; Peanut; Pome Fruit, Crop Group 11-10; Soybean; Stone Fruit, Crop Group 12-12; Tree Nuts; Tuberous and Corm Vegetables, Crop Subgroup 1C

PLINAZOLIN® technology*

Active Ingredient:

Isocycloseram **	9.27%
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Other Ingredients:	90.73%
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Total:	100.00%
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*PLINAZOLIN® technology denotes the Syngenta trademark for the active ingredient isocycloseram

**CAS No. 2061933-85-3

A21708 CP is formulated as a dispersible concentrate and contains 0.83 lb of isocycloseram per gallon.

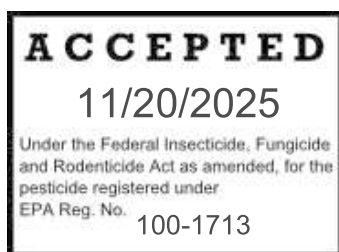
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

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

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use [on label] [inside booklet].

EPA Reg. No. 100-XXXX
EPA Est.



Net Contents

[Batch Code: _____ (For non-refillables only.)]

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1.0 FIRST AID

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
<p align="center">SYNGENTA HOTLINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) Or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire or Accident) Call 1-800-888-8372</p>	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Socks
- Shoes
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton™ ≥ 14 mils
- Protective eyewear

2.3 User Safety Requirements

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.

2.4 Engineering Controls

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

2.5 User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

2.6 Environmental Hazards

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 contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

2.6.1 SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a medium potential for reaching both surface water and aquatic sediment via runoff for several months or more 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 isocycloseram from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding application when rainfall or irrigation is expected. Do not make applications during rain and avoid making applications when rainfall is expected before the product has sufficient time to dry.

2.6.2 POLLINATOR PRECAUTIONS

This product is highly toxic to bees and other pollinating insects exposed to direct treatment, or to residues in/on blooming crops or weeds. Protect pollinating insects by following label directions intended to minimize drift and to reduce risk to these organisms.

The RT₂₅ (Residual Time to 25% mortality; the length of time over which field weathered foliar residues remain toxic to honey bees) for this product is ≤ 3 hours.

The following Best Management Practices (BMPs) can help reduce risk to pollinators:

- Develop and maintain clear communication with local beekeepers to help protect bees. To the extent possible, advise beekeepers within a 1-mile radius 48-hrs in advance of the application, and confirm hive locations before spraying.
- Use Pollinator Protection Plans when they are available. These plans may be available from state lead agencies and promote communication between growers, landowners, farmers, beekeepers, pesticide users, and other pest management professionals to reduce exposure of bees and other pollinators to pesticides.
- Use integrated pest management to prevent or mitigate potential negative effects to pollinators and consider multiple management options before resorting to a pesticide application.
- Mow understory weeds or cover crops in orchards and vineyards to prevent flowering of weeds and reduce exposure to bees where and when pesticides are applied.

The following Best Management Practices (BMPs) can help promote the health and habitat of ground-nesting bees:

- For uncultivated land, leave large undisturbed patches of land unmowed and untilled to provide nesting and forage sites.
- For uncultivated land, mow at the highest cutting height possible (minimum of 8-10 inches if possible) to increase and diversify food sources.

For additional resources on pollinator BMPs and Pollinator Protection Plans, visit <https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection/find-best-management-practices-protect-pollinators>.

2.6.3 NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

This pesticide is toxic to fish and highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target areas.

2.6.4 REPORTING ECOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

For guidance on reporting ecological incidents, including death, injury, or harm to plants and animals, including bees and other non-target insects, see EPA's Pesticide Incident Reporting website: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-incidents> or call 1-866-796-4368.

2.7 Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not mix or allow to come into contact with oxidizing agents and fire-retardant chemicals (monoammonium phosphate). A hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

A21708 CP must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, in a supplemental label, or in state-specific 24(c) labeling. Always read the entire label including the Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the state or tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY, POOR INSECT CONTROL, AND/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 this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

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

- Coveralls
- Socks
- Shoes
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Protective eyewear

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

A21708 CP is a dispersible concentrate that will control specified pests on the crops listed on this label when the product is applied as directed by this label. Thorough coverage of foliage is essential for good mite and insect control.

Mode of Action

Isocycloseram, the active ingredient in A21708 CP, binds to a site on the GABA receptor, resulting in a block of inhibitory neurotransmission, hyperexcitation, and death of target insects, and is classified by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) as a Group 30 insecticide (GABA-gated chloride channel allosteric modulators).

Suppression

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

Crop Tolerance

A21708 CP has been tested for phytotoxicity and has a wide margin of safety on a variety of crops; however, 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 crop safety for all applications of A21708 CP 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. For tank mix adjuvant safety, refer to **Section 4.4.5**.

3.1 Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Syngenta supports the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to manage pest populations. This product may be used as part of an IPM program, which can include genetic technologies and biological and cultural practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Integrated Pest Management 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 treatment 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

Some mite or insect pests are known to develop resistance to products after repeated use. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to sound resistance management strategies established for the crop and use area. Syngenta encourages responsible product stewardship to ensure effective long-term control of the mites or insects on this label.

For resistance management, A21708 CP contains a Group 30 miticide/insecticide. Any mite or insect population may contain individuals that are inherently resistant to A21708 CP and other

Group 30 miticides/insecticides. The resistant individuals may eventually dominate the mite or insect population if this group of miticides/insecticides is used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

If resistance to this product develops in your area, this product, or other products with a similar mode of action, may not provide adequate control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather conditions, a resistant strain of mite or insect may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a suspected cause, immediately consult your local company representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternative method of control for your area.

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

- Rotate the use of A21708 CP or other Group 30 miticides/insecticides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests.
- Use tank mixtures with miticides/insecticides 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):
 - Individual miticides/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.
 - Mixtures with components having the same IRAC mode of action classification are not recommended for mite/insect resistance management.
 - When using mixtures, consider any known cross-resistance issues between the individual components for the targeted pest(s).
 - Mixtures become less effective if resistance is already developing to one or both active ingredients, but they may still provide pest management benefits.
 - The mite/insect resistance management benefits of a miticide/insecticide mixture are greatest if the two components have similar periods of residual miticidal/insecticidal activity. Mixtures of miticides/insecticides with unequal periods of residual miticide/insecticide activity may offer a mite/insect resistance management benefit only for the period where both miticides/insecticides are active.
- Adopt an integrated pest management program for miticide/insecticide 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 THIS CLASS OF CHEMISTRY

- Avoid using Group 30 miticides/insecticides exclusively for season-long control of mite or insect species with more than one generation per crop season.
- For mite or insect species with successive or overlapping generations, apply A21708 CP or other Group 30 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 30 miticides/insecticides. Do not exceed the maximum A21708 CP allowed per year.
- Following a treatment window of Group 30 miticides/insecticides, rotate to a treatment window of effective products with a different mode of action before making additional applications of Group 30 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 this class of chemistry.
- If resistance is suspected, do not reapply A21708 CP or other Group 30 miticides/insecticides.

3.2.2 OTHER INSECT RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT (IRM) PRACTICES

- Incorporate IPM techniques into your mite or insect control program.
- Monitor treated mite or insect populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Use tank mixtures or premixes with miticides/insecticides from a different target site of action group as long as the involved products are all registered for the same crop outlet and effective rates are applied.

3.2.3 OTHER SOURCES FOR INFORMATION ON INSECT 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 A21708 CP are permitted by ground or air [or chemigation] as specified in **Section 7.0**, unless otherwise restricted in **Section 6.1**.

4.2 Application Equipment

- A21708 CP may be applied by foliar ground application equipment (tractor mounted, backpack, handgun, air-blast) or aerial application equipment, [or by chemigation equipment] except as otherwise directed in **Section 7.0** or **Section 6.1**.

- 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.
- Spray equipment configuration should be arranged to provide accurate, uniform and thorough coverage of the target crop and minimize potential for spray drift.
- To ensure accuracy, calibrate sprayer before each use.
- For information on spray equipment and calibration, consult spray equipment manufacturers and/or state recommendations.
- All [ground/aerial/chemigation] application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

4.2.1 NOZZLES

- Use spray nozzles and pressure that deliver medium or coarser sized spray droplets (ASABE S572.1; ground and ASABE S641; aerial).
- In order to minimize the potential for spray drift select spray nozzles and pressure that provide the coarsest droplet size that will still provide good coverage for the target pest.

4.2.2 HOODED (OR 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.

4.2.3 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.

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

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

- Thorough spray coverage is essential for good mite and insect 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

1. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product.
2. Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation.
3. Keep product container tightly closed when not in use.
4. Agitate the spray solution before and during application.
5. Do not let the spray mixture stand overnight in the spray tank.

6. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly with water following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area.

4.4.1 A21708 CP ALONE

1. Fill clean spray tank $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ full of water.
2. Add A21708 CP directly to the spray tank.
3. Mix thoroughly to fully disperse A21708 CP. Once dispersed, continuous agitation is required.
4. Use mechanical or hydraulic means; do not use air agitation.

4.4.2 TANK MIX PRECAUTIONS

- It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitations, and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. User must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
- Tank mixes of A21708 CP with other pesticides, fertilizers, or any other additives not specifically labelled for use with A21708 CP may result in tank mix incompatibility or unsatisfactory performance. In such cases, always check tank mix compatibility by conducting a jar test according to guidance in **Section 4.4.3** before actual tank mixing.

4.4.3 TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY

The following test assumes a spray volume of 25 gal/A. For other spray volumes, make appropriate changes in the components. Perform tank mix compatibility test as follows:

- Add 1 pt of carrier (water) to each of two clear 1-qt jars with tight lids.
- To **one** of the jars, add $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp or 1.2 ml of a commercially available tank mix compatibility agent approved for this use ($\frac{1}{4}$ tsp is equivalent to 2 pt/100 gallons of spray solution). Close the lid, invert the jar, shake, or stir gently to ensure thorough mixing of the compatibility agent.
- To **both** jars, add the appropriate amount of each tank mix partner. If more than one tank mix partner is to be used, follow the mixing order: add dry formulations (wetttable powders or water dispersible granules) first, followed by liquid flowables, capsule suspensions, emulsifiable concentrates, and finally add 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 0.5 teaspoon or 2.5 milliliters to each jar.

- After adding all ingredients, close the jars 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 continuous agitation is used. If the mixtures are incompatible, test the following methods of improving compatibility: (A) Pre-slurry dry formulations in water before addition to the jar, or

(B) add the compatibility agent directly into liquid formulations before addition to the jar. If these procedures are followed but incompatibility is still observed, do not prepare the tank mix in the spray tank.

4.4.4 A21708 CP IN TANK MIXTURES

1. Always follow the tank mix instructions of the product label that are most restrictive.
2. Fill the tank with $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ volume of the mixing diluent.
3. Start the agitator running before adding any tank mix partners.
4. Add all products in water-soluble packaging to the tank before any other tank mix partner. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank mix partner to the tank.
5. In general, add tank mix partners in this order:
 - a) Water-soluble bag (WSB)
 - b) Water-soluble granules (SG)
 - c) Water-dispersible granules (WG)
 - d) Wettable powders (WP)
 - e) Water-based suspension concentrates (SC)
 - f) Capsule suspensions (CS)
 - g) Dispersible concentrates (DC) (A21708 CP)**
 - h) Suspo-emulsions (SE)
 - i) Oil dispersions (OD)
 - j) Emulsion in water (EW)
 - k) Emulsifiable concentrates (EC)
 - l) Water-soluble concentrates (SL)
 - m) Adjuvants, surfactants, oils
 - n) Soluble fertilizers
 - o) Drift retardants
6. Make sure all other products are fully dispersed in the mixing diluent before adding the recommended rate of this product to the tank.
7. Add the remainder of the mixing diluent volume.
8. It is recommended that mixing and spray equipment have continuous agitation for best results.

4.4.5 SPRAY ADDITIVES

- The use of an adjuvant typically improves coverage and penetration and results in optimum mite/insect control, especially in crops with hard-to-wet leaf surfaces.
- Use of a non-phytotoxic, non-ionic, activator type wetting, spreading, and/or penetrating spray adjuvant or horticultural oil, (not a dormant oil) is recommended.
- 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 in combination with A21708 CP 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 A21708 CP 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 **Section 7.0** for individual crops on this label.
- Syngenta recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified spray adjuvant.

{Start of optional text}

4.5 [Application through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)]

4.5.1 CHEMIGATION RESTRICTIONS

For Overhead Chemigation Systems

If unmanaged areas are present less than 25 ft from the application site, the following restrictions apply for applications via overhead chemigation systems, such as center pivot or traveler systems:

- Turn off end guns AND select two of the following options:
 - Reduce the pressure to ≤ 20 lbs per square inch (psi).
 - Reduce the release height to ≤ 5 ft from the ground or crop canopy.
 - Maintain a downwind drift barrier (windbreak, hedgerow, or shelterbelt) from the application site based on the description of this measure on EPA's mitigation menu website (<https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu>).

Unmanaged areas are defined in comparison to managed areas -- anything that is not a managed area is an unmanaged area. Refer to the "Managed Areas Definition" section of this label for information on managed areas.

For Non-End Gun Impact Sprinkler Chemigation Systems

If unmanaged areas are present less than 25 ft from the application site, the following restrictions apply when making applications with non-end gun impact sprinkler chemigation systems:

- Limit the throw distance to the edge of the field. This can be accomplished by reducing the pressure or reducing the throw angle.
- Maintain a downwind drift barrier (windbreak, hedgerow, or shelterbelt) based on the description on EPA's mitigation menu website (<https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu>).

Unmanaged areas are defined in comparison to managed areas -- anything that is not a managed area is an unmanaged area. Refer to the "Managed Areas Definition" section of this label for information on managed areas.

4.5.2 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 A21708 CP into a dry tank or other mixing equipment without first adding water. See **Section 4.4** for more information.
- Inject A21708 CP 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 non-target 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 up to 0.25 inches of water per 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 A21708 CP in the irrigation water.

4.5.3 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.

4.5.4 SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

1. 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 (RPZ), back-flow preventer or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the 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.

4.5.5 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

1. Apply A21708 CP 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 A21708 CP 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ full of water and the agitator running, measure the required amount of A21708 CP 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 A21708 CP 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 0.25 acre inch of water.

9. For overhead sprinkler irrigation systems that are stationary, add the solution containing A21708 CP to the irrigation water line and apply in a maximum water volume of 0.25 acre inch of water.
10. Calibrate the irrigation system and injector before applying A21708 CP. 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.]

{End of optional text}

5.0 ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following crops may be planted at the specified interval following application of A21708 CP:

There is no plant back restriction for conversion of a treated field or for making a new or replacement planting into established orchards of Citrus Fruit (Crop Group 10-10); Pome Fruit (Crop Group 11-10); Stone Fruit (Crop Group 12-12) or Tree Nuts.

Any cover crop planted for erosion control or soil improvement may be planted as soon as practical following the last application. Do not allow the cover crop to be grazed or harvested for food or feed if planted less than 120 days after last application.

Crop, Crop Group or Subgroup	Plant-Back Interval
Brassica Head and Stem Vegetables (Crop Group 5-16)	0 days
Brassica Leafy Greens (Crop Subgroup 4-16B) (except watercress)	
Bulb Vegetable Group (Crop Group 3-07)	
Cereals (barley, buckwheat, oats, pearl millet, proso millet, rye, teosinte, triticale, wheat)	
Corn (field, pop, seed)	
Cotton (Crop Subgroup 20C)	
Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9)	
Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8-10)	
Leafy Greens (Crop Subgroup 4-16A)	
Peanut	
Pulses, Dried Shelled Bean, except Soybean (Crop Subgroup 6-22E)	
Pulses, Dried Shelled Pea (Crop Subgroup 6-22F)	
Rapeseed (Canola Varieties Only)	
Soybean	
Tuberous and Corm Vegetables (Crop Subgroup 1C)	
All Other Crops Intended for Food and Feed	120 days

6.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

6.1 Use Restrictions

- Aerial application is prohibited for all uses except Corn, Cotton, Potato, and Soybean.
- **DO NOT** apply when soils are saturated or above field capacity.
- **DO NOT** apply during rain.
- **DO NOT** treat plants grown for transplanting. A21708 CP 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** use in residential areas or residential landscapes.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.32 lb ai per acre per year of isocycloseram-containing products including all crop plantings and application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar). See **Section 7.0** for individual crop restrictions.
- **Ultra-low volume (ULV) applications**, spray volumes <2 gallons per acre, are prohibited.
- **Not for Use in Hawaii.**
- [DO NOT apply by air in New York state.]

6.2 Mandatory Runoff Mitigation

- **DO NOT** apply when soils are saturated or above field capacity.
- **DO NOT** apply during rain.

Applicators must access and search Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) at <https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/bulletins> within six months prior to or on the day of the application to determine whether the application site falls within a Pesticide Use Limitation Area (PULA). If you are located inside a PULA, follow the instructions in the “Inside a PULA” section below and in the BLT bulletin. If the application site falls outside of a PULA, follow the instructions in the “Outside a PULA” section below.

Outside a PULA

TWO mitigation points are required for all crops listed on this label. Follow the steps below to determine which applications need to achieve points, determine your eligibility for mitigation relief, and determine options to achieve mitigation points.

Inside PULAs

Different runoff/erosion mitigation point(s) are required inside specific PULAs. Access Bulletins Live! Two within 6 months prior to or on the day of the application to determine if you are inside a PULA. If your application site is located within a PULA, points are required for all uses. Access the BLT to determine the total number of points required. Follow the steps below to determine which applications need to achieve the points, determine eligibility for mitigation relief, and determine options to achieve mitigation points.

Steps to Achieve Points

Step A. To achieve the mitigation points specified above, visit EPA's mitigation menu website (www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu) to determine which applications need to achieve points and for a full list of mitigation and mitigation relief options.

Step B. Determine if you are eligible for mitigation relief. Runoff/erosion mitigation is NOT needed if certain field/application parameters are present at the time of application (e.g., subsurface or tile drains with controlled outlet, perimeter berm systems, irrigation tailwater return systems, etc.). Refer to the mitigation menu for a complete list of field/application parameters.

Step C. If the application site does not meet the field/application parameters specified on EPA's mitigation menu website, choose among the mitigation and/or mitigation relief options on EPA's mitigation menu website to meet or exceed the required points noted on this label before applying this product.

Step D. To achieve mitigation points for the application, the mitigation and mitigation relief measures must be:

- Employed in accordance with the instructions and descriptions on EPA's Mitigation Menu Website.
- In place during the application unless a different timing (such as before or after application) is specifically provided in the measure's description on EPA's Mitigation Menu Website.

Step E. Additional restrictions may be present in bulletins; always follow the most restrictive bulletin instructions. If you are located in an area where PULAs overlap, follow the most restrictive requirements across all bulletins. When tank mixing, the most restrictive requirements must be followed between the products' labels and bulletins.

EPA may periodically update the Mitigation Menu Website, for example, by adding new mitigation measures or updating a mitigation measure description.

6.3 Spray Drift Management

For All Applications:

- During application, the Sustained Wind Speed, as defined by the National Weather Service (standard averaging period of 2 minutes), must register between 3 and 15 miles per hour.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Wind speed and direction must be measured on location using a windsock, an anemometer (including systems to measure wind speed or velocity on an aircraft), or an aircraft smoke system.
- Wind speed must be measured at the release height or higher, in an area free from obstructions such as trees that are not the target crop, buildings, and farm equipment.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

For Aerial Application:

- Select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with the most current American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers standards (ASABE S641). When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices.
- When the wind speed is between 11-15 miles per hour, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- When the wind speed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use a minimum of $\frac{3}{4}$ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. Otherwise, applicators must use a minimum of $\frac{1}{2}$ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.

For Airblast Application:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.

For Ground Boom Application:

- Select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with the most current American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers standards (ASABE S572.1).
- Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing, but do not exceed a boom height of 4 ft above ground or crop canopy. Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest or crop canopy based on equipment manufacturer's directions.

For aerial, airblast and ground applications, always maintain a no-application area (buffer) from the downwind edge of the last spray row and any non-managed area (i.e., the protection area). Non-managed areas are defined as anything that is not part of the "managed areas" listed below.

Downwind Managed Areas That Can Represent Spray Drift Buffers

When spray drift buffers are identified as mitigation, the following managed areas can be included as part of the buffer footage if they are downwind and are immediately adjacent/contiguous to the treated field, and people are not present in those areas (including inside closed buildings/structures). If the pesticide product label or bulletin, or the state or local government in which the application area is located, has a requirement that prohibits or restricts spray drift in any area, including these specific managed areas, that prohibition/restriction must be followed.

- a. Fields, pastures, forage fields, and private rangelands, including untreated portions of the treated areas;

- b. Roads, paved or gravel surfaces, mowed grassy/fallowed areas adjacent to the treated area, and areas of bare ground from recent plowing or grading that are contiguous with the treated area;
- c. On-site buildings and their perimeters, or other man-made structures with walls and/or roof;
- d. Areas present and/or maintained as a runoff/erosion measure as listed on EPA's Mitigation Menu website. Examples include vegetative filter strips (VFS), field borders, grassed waterways, vegetated ditches that retain runoff on-site, riparian areas, managed/constructed wetlands, or other areas of intentional habitat improvement;
- e. Areas present and/or maintained as a drift buffer reduction measure as listed on EPA's Mitigation Menu website. Examples include vegetative windbreaks, hedgerows, shelterbelts, riparian areas, private forests, woodlots, and shrublands;
- f. Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)¹ and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) lands;
- g. On-site contained irrigation water resources that are not connected to adjacent water bodies, including on-farm irrigation canals and ditches, water conveyances, managed irrigation/runoff retention basins, farm ponds, and tailwater collection ponds.

¹ Applicators may need to ensure that pesticide use does not cause degradation of CRP habitat.

Spray Drift Buffers for Broadcast Applications

Wind-directional ecological spray drift buffers are required for applications as follows in Table A:

Table A. Wind-Directional Ecological Spray Drift Buffers

Application Method	Droplet Size Distribution (DSD)	Minimum Buffer Distance from Non-Managed Areas
Aerial	Medium or coarser	300 ft
Ground boom (2–4 ft boom height)	Medium or coarser	25 ft
Airblast	NA	85 ft

Reduction Options for All Ecological Wind-Directional Drift Buffers

The applicator may choose among the ecological drift buffer reduction options on EPA's Mitigation Menu Website (<https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu>) to reduce the wind-directional ecological buffer distance before applying this product. All buffer reduction options selected must align with the minimum droplet size and release height requirements on this label.

To reduce the buffer distance for the application, the buffer reduction options must be employed in accordance with the instructions and descriptions on EPA's Mitigation Menu Website. These buffer reduction options do not apply to areas occupied by humans for residential or commercial purposes (such as lawns, sidewalks, outdoor recreational areas, athletic fields, buildings/homes, farmworker housing, schools, daycare centers, nursing homes, and hospitals).

When using more than one option during the application, the percent reduction in the buffer distances may be added together. The maximum buffer reduction that can be achieved by a combination of buffer reduction options is 100% (i.e., no drift buffer required).

The website includes the full menu of wind-directional ecological drift buffer reduction options for each application method. The following are examples, but may not be applicable for all application methods:

- Reduce single application rate [all]
- Increase in droplet size above the minimum size required [ground and aerial]
- Use targeted applications (e.g., hooded sprayers, layby application, deflectors, or drop nozzles) [ground and airblast only]
- Lower release boom height [ground only]
- Reduce the number of passes across the field [all]
- Install a downwind windbreak, hedgerow, or artificial screen [all]
- Apply when the relative humidity \geq 60% [ground and aerial only]

EPA may periodically update the Mitigation Menu Website, for example, by adding new drift buffer reduction options or updating an option's description.

When tank mixing, the most restrictive of the products' label or bulletin requirements must be followed (e.g., drift buffers that are not wind-directional, Application Exclusion Zone drift requirements, drift buffers to residences, schools, and parks where bystanders could be present, use prohibitions, timing restrictions, and application method prohibitions).

Chemigation Restrictions

For Overhead Chemigation Systems

If unmanaged areas are present less than 25 ft from the application site, the following restrictions apply for applications via overhead chemigation systems, such as center pivot or traveler systems:

- Turn off end guns AND select two of the following options:
 - Reduce the pressure to \leq 20 lbs per square inch (psi).
 - Reduce the release height to \leq 5 ft from the ground or crop canopy.
 - Maintain a downwind drift barrier (windbreak, hedgerow, or shelterbelt) from the application site based on the description of this measure on EPA's mitigation menu website (<https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu>).

Unmanaged areas are defined in comparison to managed areas -- anything that is not a managed area is an unmanaged area. Refer to the “Managed Areas Definition” section of this label for information on managed areas.

For Non-End Gun Impact Sprinkler Chemigation Systems

If unmanaged areas are present less than 25 ft from the application site, the following restrictions apply when making applications with non-end gun impact sprinkler chemigation systems:

- Limit the throw distance to the edge of the field. This can be accomplished by reducing the pressure or reducing the throw angle.
- Maintain a downwind drift barrier (windbreak, hedgerow, or shelterbelt) based on the description on EPA’s mitigation menu website (<https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu>).

Unmanaged areas are defined in comparison to managed areas -- anything that is not a managed area is an unmanaged area. Refer to the “Managed Areas Definition” section of this label for information on managed areas.

6.4 Spray Drift Advisories

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. Be aware of nearby non-target sites and environmental conditions.

6.4.1 IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Consider the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

- **Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Application**
 - **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Consider using the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
 - **Pressure** - Using the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle will produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
 - **Spray Nozzle** - Consider using a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application, as well as using nozzles designed to reduce drift.
- **Controlling Droplet Size – Aerial Application**
 - **Adjust Nozzles** – Applicators should follow nozzle manufacturers’ recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

6.4.2 RELEASE HEIGHT – GROUND APPLICATION

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce. Automated boom height controllers are recommended with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle-to-canopy height. Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.

6.4.3 RELEASE HEIGHT – AERIAL APPLICATION

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

6.4.4 HOODED (OR SHIELDED) SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using hooded sprayers. Applicators should verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

6.4.5 TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, consider using larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

6.4.6 TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

6.4.7 WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

6.4.8 MEASURING WIND SPEED AND WIND DIRECTION

Best management practices for measuring wind speed and wind direction:

- Applicators should check and acquire the predicted wind speed and direction for the application site within 12 hours prior to conducting applications to determine the time periods wind speed is likely to fall outside the applicable thresholds.

- Applicators should reassess wind speed and direction at the application site at least every hour while applications are in progress.
- Measuring wind speed and direction can be done by:
 - Relying on equipment on the application equipment that measures wind speed (e.g., aerial equipment).
 - Using a tower anemometer with telemetry or handheld anemometer: Users should read user manual on how to calibrate, operate and interpret the output from an anemometer. Ground applicators should stop at least every hour to take a reading with a tower anemometer with telemetry or handheld anemometer. Some anemometers may have software that would allow users to view wind measurements in real time while making an application, and, in those cases, applicators would not have to stop to take measurements.
 - Using a windsock: Wind can be estimated with a windsock using the strips on a windsock. The applicator should consult the user manual for the windsock on wind speed estimation and direction of wind. Applicators should look at the sock at least every hour to estimate wind speed and direction. The windsock should be pointed in the opposite direction of the windbreak and the non-managed area.
 - Using an aircraft smoke system: Laying down several puffs of smoke along different lines using an aircraft smoke system can provide an accurate view of the wind speed and direction for the application.
 - Checking behind the spray rig at least every hour to see if the spray has changed direction from when the application started.

6.4.9 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.

6.4.10 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

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

Before using this product, you must obtain any applicable Endangered Species Protection Bulletins (Bulletins) within six months prior to or on the day of application. To obtain Bulletins, go to Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) at <https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/bulletins>. When using this product, you must follow all label directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s) for the area where you are applying the product, including any restrictions on application timing if applicable. It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, including this labeling instruction to follow all directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s). For general questions or technical help, call 1-844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov.

7.1 Brassica Head and Stem Vegetables, Crop Group 5-16

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Broccoli Brussel Sprouts		Cabbage Cabbage Chinese	Cauliflower
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Cabbage looper Diamondback moth Flea beetle Imported cabbageworm Leafminers (<i>Liriomyza</i> sp.)	4.2 – 8.2	Time applications to the most susceptible insect pest life-stage at locally determined action thresholds before populations reach damaging levels.	Under high pest populations, apply a higher rate within the labeled rate range. Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 10 gal/A by ground.
Stink bugs	6.2 – 8.2	For leafminer control, apply when adult leafminer flies are first observed.	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.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Do not make more than two sequential applications of A21708 CP or any other foliar applied isocycloseram-containing product. 			

- **Diamondback Moth:**

- Do not apply less than 4.2 fl oz/A/application of A21708 CP for diamondback moth control.
- Do not apply A21708 CP or other Group 30 insecticides more than twice within any 30-day “treatment window.”
- Application(s) during the next “treatment window” must be with an effective product(s) with a different mode of action (i.e., a non-Group 30 insecticide) for at least a 30-day “treatment window” before making any additional applications of A21708 CP or other Group 30 insecticides.
- Do not make more than six total applications per calendar year of any Group 30 insecticides for control of diamondback moth at the same farm location.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 8.2 fl oz/A/application
 - a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.0532 lb ai/A of isocycloseram-containing products.
- 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 16.4 fl oz/A/year
 - a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.106 lb ai/A/year of isocycloseram-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
- 5) **DO NOT** make more than two applications per year.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply by air.
- 7) For crops grown for seed, **DO NOT** apply 3 days prior to flowering until the end of the flowering period.
- 8) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 1 day

7.2 Brassica Leafy Greens, Crop Subgroup 4-16B (except Watercress)

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Arugula	Collards	Mustard greens	
Broccoli, Chinese	Cress, garden	Radish, leaves	
Broccoli, raab	Cress, upland	Rape greens	
Cabbage, abyssinian	Hanover salad	Rocket, wild	
Cabbage, Chinese (bok choy)	Kale	Shepard's purse	
Cabbage, seakale	Maca, leaves	Turnip greens	
	Mizuna		
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Cabbage looper	4.2 – 8.2	Time applications to the most susceptible insect pest life-stage at locally determined action thresholds before populations reach damaging levels.	Under high pest populations, apply a higher rate within the labeled rate range. Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 10 gal/A by ground.
Diamondback moth			
Flea beetle			
Imported cabbageworm			
Leafminers (<i>Liriomyza</i> sp.)	6.2 – 8.2	For leafminer control, apply when adult leafminer flies are first observed.	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.
Stink bugs			
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refer to Section 3.2.• Do not make more than two sequential applications of A21708 CP or any other foliar applied isocycloseram-containing product.• Diamondback Moth:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Do not apply less than 4.2 fl oz/A/application of A21708 CP for diamondback moth control.○ Do not apply A21708 CP or other Group 30 insecticides more than twice within any 30-day “treatment window.”○ Application(s) during the next “treatment window” must be with an effective product(s) with a different mode of action (i.e., a non-Group 30 insecticide) for at least a 30-day “treatment window” before making any additional applications of A21708 CP or other Group 30 insecticides.○ Do not make more than six total applications per calendar year of any Group 30 insecticides for control of diamondback moth at the same farm location.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions.			
2) Maximum Single Application Rate: 8.2 fl oz/A/application			
a. DO NOT exceed 0.0532 lb ai/A of isocycloseram-containing products.			
3) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days			

- 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 16.4 fl oz/A/year
 - a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.106 lb ai/A/year of isocycloseram-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
- 5) **DO NOT** make more than two applications per year.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply by air.
- 7) For crops grown for seed, **DO NOT** apply 3 days prior to flowering until the end of the flowering period.
- 8) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 1 day

7.3 Bulb Vegetable Group, Crop Group 3-07

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Chive, fresh leaves	Kurrat	Onion, green	
Chive, Chinese, fresh leaves	Lady's leek	Onion, macrostem	
Daylily, bulb	Leek	Onion, pearl	
Elegans hosta	Leek, wild	Onion, potato, bulb	
Fritillaria, bulb	Lily, bulb	Onion, tree, tops	
Fritillaria, leaves	Onion, Beltsville bunching	Onion, Welsh, tops	
Garlic, bulb	Onion, bulb	Shallot, bulb	
Garlic, great-headed, bulb	Onion, Chinese, bulb	Shallot, fresh leaves	
Garlic, serpent, bulb	Onion, fresh		
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Leafminers (<i>Liriomyza</i> sp.) Spider mites	4.2 – 8.2	Time applications to the most susceptible mite or insect pest life-stage at locally determined action thresholds before populations reach damaging levels.	Under high pest populations, apply a higher rate within the labeled rate range.
Thrips	12.4 – 16.4	<p>For spider mite and leafminer control, apply when spider mites or adult leafminer flies are first observed.</p> <p>For thrips control, begin making applications when populations are low (1-3 thrips/plant).</p>	<p>Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 10 gal/A by ground.</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>[A21708 CP may be applied via overhead chemigation in a volume of up to 0.25 inches of water per acre, however the resulting level and duration of control could be less than with ground application.]</p>
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Do not make more than two sequential applications of A21708 CP or any other foliar applied isocycloseram-containing product. Thrips: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use as part of an effective thrips control program. Rotate with products of different modes of action. 			

USE RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 16.4 fl oz/A/application
 - a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.106 lb ai/A of isocycloseram-containing products.
- 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 32.8 fl oz/A/year
 - a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.213 lb ai/A/year of isocycloseram-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
- 5) **DO NOT** make more than two applications per year.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply by air.
- 7) For crops grown for seed, **DO NOT** apply 3 days prior to flowering until the end of the flowering period.
- 8) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days

7.4 Citrus Fruit, Crop Group 10-10

Crops (Including all 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
Broad mite Citrus leafminer Citrus rust mite Spider mites Texas citrus mite	4.2 – 6.2	Time applications to the most susceptible mite or insect pest life-stage at locally determined action thresholds before populations reach damaging levels.	Under high pest populations, apply a higher rate within the labeled rate range. Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 30 gal/A by ground.
Asian citrus psyllid Citrus thrips	6.2 – 10.3	For Asian citrus psyllid and citrus leafminer control, apply to protect flush of newly expanding foliage.	Thorough coverage is essential to obtain best results. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees and density of foliage.
Diaprepes root weevil (adults)	8.3 – 10.3	For mite control, apply when mites are first observed. For citrus thrips control, apply when economic thresholds have been reached (after egg hatch has begun – preferably early to mid-hatch).	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.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. 			

USE RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 10.3 fl oz/A/application
 - a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.0668 lb ai/A of isocycloseram-containing products.
- 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 29.0 fl oz/A/year
 - a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.188 lb ai/A/year of isocycloseram-containing products.
- 5) **DO NOT** make more than two applications at 10.3 fl oz/A per year.
- 6) **DO NOT** make more than four applications per year.
- 7) **DO NOT** apply by air.
- 8) **DO NOT** apply 3 days prior to flowering until the end of the flowering period. In areas where the authorities provide a declaration or definition of the flowering period, observe defined flowering periods as established by local university extension offices, county agricultural commissioners, or other state/tribal lead agencies.
- 9) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):**
 - a. Use rate of 4.2 fl oz/A: 7 days
 - b. Use rate of >4.2 fl oz/A: 21 days

7.5 Corn

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Field Corn		Pop Corn	Seed Corn
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Spider mites including Banks grass mite	2.8 – 4.1	Time applications to the most susceptible life-stage at locally determined action thresholds before populations reach damaging levels.	<p>Under high pest populations or when using aerial application, apply a higher rate within the labeled rate range.</p> <p>Apply this product, by ground or air, diluted in a minimum volume of 2 gal/A. However, 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>Foliar applications of A21708 CP at labeled rates are allowed following an at-planting application (but not a cultivation/lay-by application) of isocycloseram at labeled rates.</p> <p>For best control, apply A21708 CP with ground application equipment. With aerial application, the resulting level and duration of control could be less than with ground application.</p>
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. 			
Precautions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid the use of adjuvants or other additives after the V8 growth stage and prior to the VT growth stage, as use during these development times may impose stress on the plant that could inhibit proper kernel development. VT is defined as when the last branch of the tassel is completely visible, but silks have not yet emerged from the ear shoot. If an adjuvant or other additive is included and applied between the V8 and VT growth stages, the grower and user are responsible for contacting the adjuvant/additive source (distributor, retailer, or manufacturer) to confirm that adjuvant/additive has been tested and proven to be safe to apply at those growth stages. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. Maximum Single Application Rate: 4.1 fl oz/A/application <ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT exceed 0.0266 lb ai/A of isocycloseram-containing products. 			

- 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 8.2 fl oz/A/year
 - a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.0532 lb ai/A/year of isocycloseram-containing foliar products.
 - b. **DO NOT** exceed 0.186 lb ai/A/year of isocycloseram containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
- 5) **DO NOT** make more than two foliar applications per year.
- 6) Aerial application to corn is only permitted in the following states: Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas.
- 7) Foliar application of this product is prohibited during pollen shed unless: (i) the application is made before 10 am or after 3 pm, OR (ii) the application is being made at a time when the temperature at the application site is 50°F or less.
- 8) **DO NOT** make foliar applications of A21708 CP if isocycloseram was used as a cultivation/layby application.
- 9) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):**
 - a. Forage: 7 days
 - b. Stover and grain: 21 days

7.6 Cotton, Crop Subgroup 20C

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Cotton			
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Cotton flea hopper Spider mites Tobacco thrips	4.2 – 8.2	Time applications to the most susceptible mite or insect pest life-stage at locally determined action thresholds before populations reach damaging levels.	Aerial application to cotton is permitted.
Brown stink bug Clouded plant bug Green stink bug Southern green stink bug Tarnished plant bug (<i>Lygus lineolaris</i>) Western tarnished plant bug (<i>Lygus hesperus</i>)	6.2 – 8.2	<p>For spider mite control, apply when spider mites are first observed.</p> <p>For thrips control, begin making applications when populations are low.</p>	<p>Under high pest populations or when using aerial application, apply a higher rate within the labeled rate range.</p> <p>Apply this product by ground or air diluted in a minimum volume of 5 gal/A.</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>For best control, apply A21708 CP with ground application equipment. With aerial application, the resulting level and duration of control could be less than with ground application.</p>
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Do not make more than two sequential applications of A21708 CP or any other foliar applied isocycloseram-containing product. Thrips: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use as part of an effective thrips control program. Rotate with products of different modes of action. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. Maximum Single Application Rate: 8.2 fl oz/A/application <ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT exceed 0.0532 lb ai/A of isocycloseram-containing products. Minimum Application Interval: 7 days Maximum Annual Rate: 16.4 fl oz/A/year <ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT exceed 0.106 lb ai/A/year of isocycloseram-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar). DO NOT make more than two applications per year. Foliar application of this product is prohibited from the onset of flowering until flowering is complete unless: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the application is made before 10 am or after 3 pm, OR the application is being made at a time when the temperature at the application site is 50°F or less. DO NOT feed or allow livestock to graze treated cotton. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days 			

7.7 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 Chinese okra Cucuzza Hechima Hyotan Momordica spp. Balsam apple Balsam pear Bitter melon Chinese cucumber	Muskmelon (<i>Cucumis melo</i>) 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 (<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>)	
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Leaffooted bug Leafminers (<i>Liriomyza</i> sp.) Melonworm Pickleworm Potato leafhopper Spider mites Squash bug	4.2 – 8.2	Time applications to the most susceptible mite or insect pest life-stage at locally determined action thresholds before populations reach damaging levels.	Under high pest populations, apply a higher rate within the labeled rate range. Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 10 gal/A by ground.
Thrips	6.2 – 8.2	For spider mite and leafminer control, apply when spider mites or adult leafminer flies are first observed. For thrips control, begin making applications when populations are low.	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.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Do not make more than two sequential applications of A21708 CP or any other foliar applied isocycloseram-containing product. Thrips: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use as part of an effective thrips control program. Rotate with products of different modes of action. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions.			

- 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 8.2 fl oz/A/application
 - a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.0532 lb ai/A of isocycloseram-containing products.
- 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 16.4 fl oz/A/year
 - a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.106 lb ai/A/year of isocycloseram-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
- 5) **DO NOT** make more than two applications per year.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply by air.
- 7) Foliar application of this product is prohibited from onset of flowering until flowering is complete unless: (i) the application is being made between 2-hrs prior to sunset and 2-hrs after the following sunrise, **OR** (ii) the application is being made at a time when the temperature at the application site is 50°F or less.
- 8) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 3 days

7.8 Fruiting Vegetables, Crop Group 8-10

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
African eggplant Bush tomato Bell pepper Cocona Currant tomato Eggplant Garden huckleberry		Goji berry Groundcherry Martynia Naranjilla Okra Pea eggplant Pepino	Nonbell pepper Roselle Scarlet eggplant Sunberry Tomatillo Tomato Tree tomato
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Broad mite Colorado potato beetle Flea beetle Leafminers (<i>Liriomyza</i> sp.) Potato leafhopper Spider mites	4.2 – 8.2	Time applications to the most susceptible mite or insect pest life-stage at locally determined action thresholds before populations reach damaging levels.	Under high pest populations, apply a higher rate within the labeled rate range. Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 10 gal/A by ground.
Pepper weevil Thrips	6.2 – 10.3	For mite and leafminer control, apply when mites or adult leafminer flies are first observed.	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.
Armyworms Cabbage looper Tomato fruitworm	10.3	For pepper weevil and thrips control, begin making applications when populations are low. 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.	
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Refer to Section 3.2.Do not make more than two sequential applications of A21708 CP or any other foliar applied isocycloseram-containing product.Pepper weevil and thrips:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Use as part of an effective control program. Rotate with products of different modes of action.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. 2) Maximum Single Application Rate: 10.3 fl oz/A/application <ul style="list-style-type: none">DO NOT exceed 0.0668 lb ai/A of isocycloseram-containing products. 3) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 4) Maximum Annual Rate: 20.6 fl oz/A/year <ul style="list-style-type: none">DO NOT exceed 0.134 lb ai/A/year of isocycloseram-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar). 5) DO NOT make more than two applications per year. 6) DO NOT apply by air.			

- 7) Foliar application of this product is prohibited from onset of flowering until flowering is complete unless: (i) the application is being made between 2-hrs prior to sunset and 2-hrs after the following sunrise, **OR** (ii) the application is being made at a time when the temperature at the application site is 50°F or less.
- 8) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 1 day

7.9 Leafy Greens, Crop Subgroup 4-16A

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Amaranth, Chinese	Dang-gwi, leaves	Lettuce, leaf	
Amaranth, leafy	Dillweed	Orach	
Aster, Indian	Dock	Parsley, fresh leaves	
Blackjack	Dol-nam-mul	Plantain, buckhorn	
Cat's whiskers	Ebolo	Primrose, English	
Cham-chwi	Endive	Purslane, garden	
Cham-na-mul	Escarole	Purslane, winter	
Chervil, fresh leaves	Fameflower	Radicchio	
Chipilin	Feather cockscomb	Spinach	
Chrysanthemum, garland	Good King Henry	Spinach, Malabar	
Cilantro, fresh leaves	Huauzontle	Spinach, New Zealand	
Corn salad	Jute, leaves	Spinach, tanier	
Cosmos	Lettuce, bitter	Swiss chard	
Dandelion, leaves	Lettuce, head	Violet, Chinese, leaves	
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Cabbage looper Diamondback moth Flea beetle Imported cabbageworm Leafminers (<i>Liriomyza</i> sp.) Potato leafhopper Spider mites	4.2 – 8.2	Time applications to the most susceptible mite or insect pest life-stage at locally determined action thresholds before populations reach damaging levels.	Under high pest populations, apply a higher rate within the labeled rate range. Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 10 gal/A by ground.
Thrips	6.2 – 8.2	For spider mite and leafminer control, apply when spider mites or adult leafminer flies are first observed. For thrips control, begin making applications when populations are low.	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.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Do not make more than two sequential applications of A21708 CP or any other foliar applied isocycloseram-containing product. Diamondback Moth: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply less than 4.2 fl oz/A/application of A21708 CP for diamondback moth control. Do not apply A21708 CP or other Group 30 insecticides more than twice within any 30-day “treatment window.” Application(s) during the next “treatment window” must be with an effective product(s) with a different mode of action (i.e., a non-Group 30 insecticide) for at least a 30-day “treatment window” before making any additional applications of A21708 CP or other Group 30 insecticides. Do not make more than six total applications per calendar year of any Group 30 insecticides for control of diamondback moth at the same farm location. Thrips: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use as part of an effective thrips control program. Rotate with products of different modes of action. 			
Precaution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some crops such as spinach are known to be sensitive to adjuvants. If an adjuvant is to be used on a sensitive crop, only use adjuvants that are approved for use on that crop and are known not to cause injury. 			

USE RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 8.2 fl oz/A/application
 - a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.0532 lb ai/A of isocycloseram-containing products.
- 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 16.4 fl oz/A/year
 - a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.106 lb ai/A/year of isocycloseram-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
- 5) **DO NOT** make more than two applications per year.
- 6) **DO NOT** apply by air.
- 7) For crops grown for seed, **DO NOT** apply 3 days prior to flowering until the end of the flowering period.
- 8) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 1 day

7.10 Peanut

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Peanut			
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Potato leafhopper Spider mites	2.8 – 8.2	Time applications to the most susceptible mite or insect pest life-stage at locally determined action thresholds before populations reach damaging levels. For spider mite control, apply when spider mites are first observed. For thrips control, begin making applications when populations are low.	Under high pest populations, apply a higher rate within the labeled rate range.
Thrips	6.2 – 8.2		Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 10 gal/A by ground.
[Suppression: Corn rootworm (larvae)]	[8.2]		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 control of corn rootworm larvae only, apply A21708 CP via overhead chemigation in a volume of up to 0.25 inches of water per acre.]
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Refer to Section 3.2.Do not make more than two sequential applications of A21708 CP or any other foliar applied isocycloseram-containing product.Thrips:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Use as part of an effective thrips control program. Rotate with products of different modes of action.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. 2) Maximum Single Application Rate: 8.2 fl oz/A/application <ul style="list-style-type: none">DO NOT exceed 0.0532 lb ai/A of isocycloseram-containing products. 3) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 4) Maximum Annual Rate: 16.4 fl oz/A/year <ul style="list-style-type: none">DO NOT exceed 0.106 lb ai/A/year of isocycloseram-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar). 5) DO NOT make more than two applications per year. 6) DO NOT apply by air. 7) Foliar application of this product is prohibited from onset of flowering until flowering is complete unless: (i) the application is being made between 2-hrs prior to sunset and 2-hrs after the following sunrise, OR (ii) the application is being made at a time when the temperature at the application site is 50°F or less.			

- 8) **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated peanut plants to be used as livestock feed.
- 9) [**Overhead chemigation** is permitted **only** for suppression of corn rootworm larvae. For all other pests, apply by ground.]
- 10) **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days

7.11 Pome Fruit, Crop Group 11-10

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Apple Azarole Crabapple Loquat		Mayhaw Medlar Pear Pear, Asian	Quince Quince, Chinese Quince, Japanese Tejocote
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
European red mite Twospotted spider mite	4.2 – 6.2	Time applications to the most susceptible mite or insect pest life-stage at locally determined action thresholds before populations reach damaging levels. Use local pheromone trap catches and degree day models to help time applications for codling moth and Oriental fruit moth . For thrips control, begin making applications when populations are low. For apple maggot suppression, begin making applications when pest populations are at or below threshold.	Under high pest populations apply a higher rate within the labeled rate range.
Codling moth Obliquebanded leafroller Oriental fruit moth Plum curculio Red banded leafroller Thrips	6.2 – 10.3		Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 30 gal/A by ground only.
Pear psylla Suppression: Apple maggot	8.3 – 10.3		Thorough coverage is essential to obtain best results. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees and density of foliage. 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.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Refer to Section 3.2.In order to decrease the likelihood of insecticide resistance development, alternate row middle (ARM) spray practices are not recommended.Codling moth: Do not apply A21708 CP (or other Group 30 insecticides) more than three times within a single generation of codling moth (codling moth typically has a single generation “treatment window” of 30 - 45 days. Application(s) to the next generation of codling moth must be with an effective product(s) with a different mode of action (different IRAC group number) for at least a 30 – 45 day “treatment window” before making additional applications of A21708 CP or other Group 30 insecticides.Obliquebanded leafroller: Apply A21708 CP (or other Group 30 insecticides) to only one generation of obliquebanded leafroller per year. Application(s) to other generations of obliquebanded leafroller must be with an effective product with a different mode of action (different IRAC group number).			
Precaution: <ul style="list-style-type: none">The use of horticultural oil fewer than 14 days before or after applying Captan® or other sulfur containing products can result in crop injury and loss.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. 2) Maximum Single Application Rate: 10.3 fl oz/A/application <ul style="list-style-type: none">DO NOT exceed 0.0668 lb ai/A of isocycloseram-containing products. 3) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 4) Maximum Annual Rate: 30.9 fl oz/A/year <ul style="list-style-type: none">DO NOT exceed 0.200 lb ai/A/year of isocycloseram-containing products. 5) DO NOT make more than three applications per year. 6) DO NOT apply by air. 7) DO NOT apply 3 days prior to flowering until the end of the flowering period. 8) Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days			

7.12 Soybean

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Soybean			
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Bean leaf beetle Green cloverworm Potato leafhopper Spider mites	4.2 – 8.2	Time applications to the most susceptible mite or insect pest life-stage at locally determined action thresholds before populations reach damaging levels.	Under high pest populations or when using aerial application, apply a higher rate within the labeled rate range.
Brown stink bug Green stink bug Southern green stink bug Tarnished plant bug (<i>Lygus lineolaris</i>) Western tarnished plant bug (<i>Lygus hesperus</i>) Velvetbean caterpillar	6.2 – 8.2	For spider mite control, apply when spider mites are first observed.	Apply this product by ground or air diluted in a minimum volume of 5 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.
Redbanded stink bug Suppression: Corn earworm Japanese beetle (adult)	8.2		For best control, apply A21708 CP 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"> Refer to Section 3.2. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. Maximum Single Application Rate: 8.2 fl oz/A/application <ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT exceed 0.0532 lb ai/A of isocycloseram-containing products. Minimum Application Interval: 7 days Maximum Annual Rate: 16.4 fl oz/A/year <ol style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT exceed 0.106 lb ai/A/year of isocycloseram-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar). DO NOT make more than two applications per year. Aerial application to soybean is only permitted in the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. Foliar application of this product is prohibited from the onset of flowering until flowering is complete unless: (i) the application is made before 10 am or after 3 pm, OR (ii) the application is being made at a time when the temperature at the application site is 50°F or less. DO NOT allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated soybean forage, straw or hay as feed for livestock. DO NOT feed treated soybean fodder or silage to livestock. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days 			

7.13 Stone Fruit, Crop Group 12-12

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Apricot	Nectarine	Plum, Chickasaw	
Apricot, Japanese	Peach	Plum, Damson	
Capulin	Plum	Plum, Japanese	
Cherry, black	Plum, American	Plum, Klamath	
Cherry, Nanking	Plum, beach	Plum, prune (fresh)	
Cherry, sweet	Plum, Canada	Plumcot	
Cherry, tart	Plum, cherry	Sloe	
Jujube, Chinese			
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Spider mites Spotted wing drosophila	4.2 – 6.2	Time applications to the most susceptible mite or insect pest life-stage at locally determined action thresholds before populations reach damaging levels.	Under high pest populations apply a higher rate within the labeled rate range.
Codling moth Obliquebanded leafroller Oriental fruit moth Plant bugs Plum curculio Stink bugs Thrips	6.2 – 10.3	For spider mite control, apply when spider mites are first observed. For thrips control, begin making applications when populations are low.	Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 30 gal/A 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. 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.
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. In order to decrease the likelihood of insecticide resistance development, alternate row middle (ARM) spray practices are not recommended. 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. 2) Maximum Single Application Rate: 10.3 fl oz/A/application a. DO NOT exceed 0.0668 lb ai/A of isocycloseram-containing products. 3) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 4) Maximum Annual Rate: 20.6 fl oz/A/year a. DO NOT exceed 0.134 lb ai/A/year of isocycloseram-containing products. 5) DO NOT make more than two applications per year. 6) DO NOT apply by air. 7) DO NOT apply 3 days prior to flowering until the end of the flowering period. 8) Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days			

7.14 Tree Nuts

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
Leaffooted bug Scorch mite Spider mites	4.2 – 10.3	Time applications to the most susceptible mite or insect pest life-stage at locally determined action thresholds before populations reach damaging levels. For mite control, apply when mites are first observed.	Under high pest populations apply a higher rate within the labeled rate range.
Codling moth Hickory shuckworm Oriental fruit moth Pecan nut casebearer Suppression: Navel orangeworm Peach twig borer	10.3		Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 30 gal/A 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. 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.

Resistance Management:

- Refer to **Section 3.2**.
- In order to decrease the likelihood of insecticide resistance development, alternate row middle (ARM) spray practices are not recommended.

USE RESTRICTIONS
1) Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions.
2) Maximum Single Application Rate: 10.3 fl oz/A/application <ul style="list-style-type: none">DO NOT exceed 0.0668 lb ai/A of isocycloseram-containing products.
3) Minimum Application Interval: 7 days
4) Maximum Annual Rate: 30.9 fl oz/A/year <ul style="list-style-type: none">DO NOT exceed 0.200 lb ai/A/year of isocycloseram-containing products.
5) DO NOT make more than three applications per year.
6) DO NOT apply by air.
7) DO NOT apply 3 days prior to flowering until the end of the flowering period.
8) Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days

7.15 Tuberous 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
Colorado potato beetle Leafminers (<i>Liriomyza</i> sp.) Potato leafhopper Spider mites	2.8 – 8.2	Time applications to the most susceptible mite or insect pest life-stage at locally determined action thresholds before populations reach damaging levels.	Under high pest populations or when using aerial application, apply a higher rate within the labeled rate range.
European corn borer Flea beetle	4.2 – 8.2		Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 10 gal/A by ground or 5 gal/A by air.
Thrips	6.2 – 8.2	<p>For spider mite and leafminer control, apply when spider mites or adult leafminer flies are first observed.</p> <p>For thrips control, begin making applications when populations are low.</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>For best control, apply A21708 CP with ground application equipment. With aerial application, the resulting level and duration of control could be less than with ground application.</p> <p>[A21708 CP may be applied via overhead chemigation in a volume of up to 0.25 inches of water per acre, however the resulting level and duration of control could be less than with ground application.]</p>
Resistance Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Section 3.2. Colorado Potato Beetle: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply less than 2.8 fl oz/A/application of A21708 CP for Colorado potato beetle control. Do not apply A21708 CP or other Group 30 insecticides products more than three times to a generation of Colorado potato beetle or within any 30-day “treatment window.” Application(s) to the next generation of Colorado potato beetle must be with an effective product(s) with a different mode of action (i.e., a non-Group 30 insecticide) for at least a 30-day “treatment window” before making any additional applications of A21708 CP or other Group 30 insecticides. Thrips: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use as part of an effective thrips control program. Rotate with products of different modes of action. 			

USE RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions.
- 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 8.2 fl oz/A/application
 - a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.0532 lb ai/A of isocycloseram-containing products.
- 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
- 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 24.6 fl oz/A/year
 - a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.160 lb ai/A/year of isocycloseram-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).
- 5) **DO NOT** make more than three applications per year.
- 6) Aerial application is prohibited for all crops in Tuberous and Corm Vegetables Crop Subgroup 1C **except Potato**.
- 7) For potato, foliar application of this product is prohibited from onset of flowering until flowering is complete unless: (i) the application is made before 10 am or after 3 pm, OR (ii) the application is being made at a time when the temperature at the application site is 50°F or less. **DO NOT** apply more than two times during bloom.
- 8) For all crops in Tuberous and Corm Vegetables Crop Subgroup 1C except potato, foliar application of this product is prohibited from onset of flowering until flowering is complete unless: (i) the application is being made between 2-hrs prior to sunset and 2-hrs after the following sunrise, **OR** (ii) the application is being made at a time when the temperature at the application site is 50°F or less.
- 9) **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. Store in the original container. Store in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated place. Protect from extreme heat. Do not store near food or feed.

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 or pressure 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: empty remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water. Replace 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 disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a 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 other procedures approved 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.

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{Start of Optional Text}

10.0 [APPENDIX

10.1 A21708 CP Use Summary Table

IMPORTANT: The table below is a summary of the Crop Use Directions for A21708 CP. However, it is important for the user to read and follow the complete instructions contained within this label.

Crop or Crop Group Subgroup with examples	Maximum Rate Per Application (lb ai/A)	Maximum Annual Application Rate (lb ai/A/year)	Minimum Application Interval (days)	Pre-Harvest Interval - PHI (days)
Brassica Head and Stem Vegetables, Crop Group 5-16, cabbage, broccoli	0.0532	0.106	7	1
Brassica Leafy Greens, Crop Subgroup 4-16B (except watercress), kale, turnip greens	0.0532	0.106	7	1
Bulb Vegetable Group, Crop Group 3-07, bulb onion, green onion	0.106	0.213	7	7
Citrus Fruit, Crop Group 10-10, grapefruit, lemon, orange	0.0668	0.188	7	Use rate of 0.027 lb ai/A: 7 Use rate >0.027 lb ai/A: 21
Corn, field corn, popcorn	0.0266	0.0532	7	Forage: 7 Stover and grain: 21
Cotton, Crop Subgroup 20C	0.0532	0.106	7	14
Cucurbit Vegetables, Crop Group 9, cucumber, squash	0.0532	0.106	7	3
Fruiting Vegetables, Crop Group 8-10, pepper, tomato	0.0668	0.134	7	1
Leafy Greens, Crop Subgroup 4-16A, lettuce, spinach	0.0532	0.106	7	1
Peanut	0.0532	0.106	7	14
Pome Fruit, Crop Group 11-10, apple, pear	0.0668	0.200	7	14
Soybean	0.0532	0.106	7	14
Stone Fruit, Crop Group 12-12, cherry, peach	0.0668	0.134	7	14
Tree Nuts, almond, pecan, walnut	0.0668	0.200	7	14
Tuberous and Corm Vegetables, Crop Subgroup 1C, potato, ginger	0.0532	0.160	7	14

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{End of optional text}

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