U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505T)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
100-1723	11/5/25

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
A22011 Crop

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. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Continues page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Digitally signed by Ideliz Negron-Encarnacion
Date: 2025.11.05 13:46:27 -05'00'

Ideliz Negrón-Encarnación, Chief
Invertebrate-Vertebrate Branch 2, Registration Division (7505T)

Date: 11/5/25

EPA Form 8570-6

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 05/12/2021
- Alternate CSF 1 dated 05/12/2021

If you have any questions, please contact David Gardner at (202) 566-2677 or at gardner.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}

CYCLOBUTRIFLURAM	GROUP GROUP	N-3 7	NEMATICIDE FUNGICIDE

A22011 Crop

NEMATICIDE/FUNGICIDE

TYMIRIUM® technology*

ACCEPTED
11/05/2025
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 100-1723

Active Ingredient:	
Cyclobutrifluram**	38.5%
Other Ingredients:	61.5%
Total:	**100.0%**

**TYMIRIUM® technology denotes the Syngenta trademark for the active ingredient cyclobutrifluram*
**CAS No. 1460292-16-3

A22011 Crop is formulated as a suspension concentrate (SC) and contains 3.76 lb of cyclobutrifluram 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. 100-1723
EPA Est.

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1.0 FIRST AID

FIRST AID	
If on skin or clothing	• 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	• 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.	
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**	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

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

2.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

2.3 User Safety Requirements

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.

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

Users must rinse extraction probes within the pesticide container prior to removal of the probes.

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

This pesticide is toxic to oysters. **DO NOT** apply directly to water. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to use sites.

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 rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water 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 cyclobutrifluram from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

2.6.2 Groundwater Advisory

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

A22011 Crop 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 agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Notify state and/or federal authorities and Syngenta immediately if you observe any adverse environmental effects due to use of this product.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY, POOR NEMATODE OR DISEASE 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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils or Viton™ ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

- A22011 Crop is not for residential use.
- Read all label directions before use. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow.
- A22011 Crop is a broad-spectrum, preventative nematicide and fungicide for use in the control of many important nematodes and plant diseases.
- A22011 Crop is formulated as a suspension concentrate (SC).

CROP TOLERANCE
Plant tolerance has been found to be acceptable for the crop on the label; however, not all possible tank-mix combinations have been tested under all conditions. When possible, test your tank-mix combination(s) on a small portion of the crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application.

PEST SUPPRESSION
If a use indicates suppression, it refers to control which can range from fair to good, or consistent control at a level below that obtained with products registered for control.

3.1 Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

A22011 Crop should be integrated into an overall disease and pest management strategy whenever the use of a nematicide or fungicide is required. Cultural practices known to reduce disease development should be followed. For nematodes this includes, but is not limited to, cultural practices such as crop rotations or fallow periods, solarization, and nematode resistant or tolerant varieties. For diseases, this should include selection of varieties with disease tolerance, removal of plant debris in which inoculum overwinters, and proper timing and placement of irrigation. Consult your local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area. A22011 Crop may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (disease forecasting) programs which recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

3.2 Resistance Management Recommendations

For resistance management, A22011 Crop contains a Group N-3 nematicide. Any nematode population may contain individuals naturally resistant to A22011 Crop and other Group N-3 nematicides. Repeated exclusive use of any product may select for resistant individuals, facilitate resistance development, and/or lead to a reduction in control due to other causes (e.g., enhanced microbial degradation). Rotation of nematicides with different modes of action is recommended. IPM programs using cultural practices, sanitation, planting of nematode resistant or tolerant varieties, scouting or other detection methods, proper pest identification, and rotation of nematicides with different modes of action will help prevent economic nematode damage.

To delay nematicide resistance, take the following steps:

- Rotate the use of A22011 Crop or other Group N-3 nematicides within a growing season or the same field over several cycles with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with nematicides from a different group that are effective on the target pathogen when such use is permitted.
- Nematicide use should be based on an integrated pest management program that includes scouting, historical information related to pesticide use and crop rotation, and considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, nematode thresholds, as well as cultural, biological, and other chemical control practices.
- Take soil samples regularly to monitor nematode species present, population density, and for signs of resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.

For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-866-Syngent(a) (866-796-4368). You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

For resistance management, A22011 Crop contains a Group 7 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to A22011 Crop and other Group 7 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay fungicide resistance, take the following steps:

- Rotate the use of A22011 Crop or other Group 7 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological, and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.

For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-866-Syngent(a) (866-796-4368). You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

As part of a resistance management strategy:

- Do not apply more than 1 application per year**.**
- Follow the crop-specific resistance management recommendations in **Section 7.0**.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Methods of Application

Apply A22011 Crop at rates specified in the crop table (**Section 7.0**). Thorough coverage will provide best results. Where permitted, applications can be made by ground and via chemigation as specified in **Section 7.0**. Refer to **Section 4.5** for details of application by chemigation.

4.1.1 Soil Applications (Banded)

Surface Banded Application

- Apply in a 7- to 10-inch band.
- Follow application with cultivation or irrigation (0.25 – 0.50 inch) to move A22011 Crop to the target zone.
- Application of A22011 Crop with a soil penetrating surfactant may improve control.

4.2 Application Equipment

A22011 Crop may be applied with all types of spray equipment commonly used for making ground applications. Proper adjustments and calibration of spray equipment are needed to provide penetration and coverage essential for good pest control.

4.2.1 Nozzles

- Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide uniform application and desired spray quality.
- Use screens to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging.

4.2.2 Pump

- Use a pump with capacity to:
  1. Maintain 35-40 psi at nozzles
  2. Provide sufficient agitation in the tank to keep the tank mixture in suspension - this requires recirculation of 10% of tank volume per minute.
- Use a jet agitator or liquid sparge tube for agitation.
- **DO NOT** air sparge.
- Screens placed on suction side of pump should be 16-mesh or coarser.
- **DO NOT** place a screen in the recirculation line.

- Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and where required, at the nozzles.

For more information on spray equipment and calibration, consult sprayer manufacturers and state recommendations. For specific local directions and spray schedules, consult the current state agricultural recommendations.

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

See **Crop Use Directions (Section 7.0)** for additional application volume information.

- Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good pest control.
- Avoid spray overlap, as crop injury may occur.
- For ground application, apply in a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough and uniform coverage for pest control.
- Avoid application under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained or when excessive spray drift may occur.

4.4 Mixing Directions

- Prepare no more spray mixture than is required for the immediate operation.
- Thoroughly clean spray application equipment before using this product.
- Thoroughly agitate the spray solution before and during application.
- Rinse spray tank thoroughly with clean water after each day's use and dispose of pesticide rinsate by application to an already treated area.

4.4.1 A22011 Crop Alone

- Add ½-⅔ of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- With the agitator running, add A22011 Crop to the tank.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- Begin application of the spray solution after A22011 Crop has completely dispersed into the mix water.
- Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.
- {*Optional language:*} [Add tank-mix defoamer if needed.]
- {*Optional language:*} [Add a tank-mix compatibility agent and buffering agents when using with fertilizer suspensions.]

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 A22011 Crop with other pesticides, fertilizers, or any other additives not specifically labelled for use with A22011 Crop 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 Test

A jar compatibility test is recommended prior to tank mixing with other pesticides and/or adjuvants/additives in order to ensure the compatibility of A22011 Crop with other products, adjuvants, or fertilizers. The recommended procedure for conducting a jar tank-mix compatibility test is as follows:

Compatibility Test: Always perform a tank-mix compatibility test before mixing with new or unknown tank-mix partners. Use compatibility agents or buffering agents per manufacturer label recommendations when using fertilizer suspensions as the carrier. 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:

1. Add 1 pt of carrier (either the water or liquid fertilizer to be used in the spray operation) to each of two clear 1-qt jars with tight lids.

2. To **one** of the jars, add ¼ tsp or 1.2 ml of a commercially available tank-mix compatibility agent approved for this use (¼ tsp is equivalent to 2 pt/100 gallons of spray solution). Close the lid, invert the jar, then shake or stir gently to ensure thorough mixing of the compatibility agent.

3. To **both** jars, add the appropriate amount of each tank-mix partner. If more than one tank-mix partner is to be used, follow this mixing order: add dry formulations (wettable powders or water dispersible granules) first, followed by liquid flowables, capsule suspensions, emulsifiable concentrates, and finally add adjuvants. After each addition, invert the jar then 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.

4. 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 good 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 A22011 Crop in Tank Mixtures

- Add ½-⅔ of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
- Start the agitator before adding any tank-mix partners.
- When using in a tank-mix, add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below:
    1. products packaged in water-soluble packaging
    2. wettable powders
    3. wettable granules (dry flowables)
    4. liquid flowables such as A22011 Crop
    5. capsule suspensions
    6. soluble liquids
    7. emulsifiable concentrates
    8. surfactants / adjuvants
- Allow each product to completely dissolve and disperse into the mix water before adding the next product. Continue agitation while the next product is added.
- Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water.
- Begin application of the spray solution after all products have completely dispersed into the mix water.
- Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been sprayed.
- {*Optional language:*} [Add tank-mix defoamer if needed.]

4.4.5 Spray Additives

- When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, the use of an adjuvant that meets the standards of the Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA) certification program is recommended.

4.5 Application through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

4.5.1 Chemigation Restrictions

- Apply A22011 Crop only through drip (trickle) or strip tubing irrigation systems.
- **DO NOT** connect any irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide applications to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems (**Section 4.5.4**) are in place. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year.
- The irrigation system used for application of A22011 Crop must provide for uniform distribution of A22011 Crop-treated water. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- 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.

4.5.2 Application Directions for Irrigation Systems

- **Preparation:** A pesticide tank is recommended for the application of A22011 Crop in chemigation systems. 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. With the mix tank 1/4 to 1/2 full of water and the agitator running, measure the required amount of A22011 Crop and add it to the tank. Then add additional water to bring your total pesticide mixture up to the desired volume for your application. **Note:** Always add the A22011 Crop to water; never put A22011 Crop into a dry tank or other mixing equipment without first adding water. See **Section 4.4.4** for tank-mixing sequence. Continue to agitate the mixture throughout the application process. Good agitation is required in the injection tank. Use mechanical or hydraulic agitation; **DO NOT** use air agitation.
- **Injection into Chemigation Systems:** Inject the proper amount of A22011 Crop into the irrigation water flow using a positive displacement injection pump or a Venturi injector. Injection should occur at a point in the main irrigation water flow to ensure thorough mixing with the irrigation water.
    - Mix the amount of A22011 Crop needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. Inject into system for the time established during calibration.
- **Uniform Water Distribution:** Non-uniform distribution can result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop being treated. Ensure the chemigation system is operating properly to uniformly distribute the chemigation application to the crop. Contact the equipment manufacturer, the local University Extension agent, or other experts if you have questions about achieving uniform distribution of the application.
- **Monitoring of Chemigation Applications:** A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of a responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. Wear the personal protective equipment as defined in the PPE section of the label for applicators and other handlers when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system when A22011 Crop is in the irrigation water.
- **Operation:** Start the water pump and let the system achieve the desired pressure before starting the injector. Start the injector. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation equipment until all A22011 Crop is flushed from system.
- **Cleaning the System:** 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.

DRIP (TRICKLE) IRRIGATION INSTRUCTIONS

- A22011 Crop must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone.
- A22011 Crop must be in the root zone to provide effective control of target pests.
- A22011 Crop is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of A22011 Crop remain in the root zone.
- **DO NOT** begin applications until after crop emergence in direct-seeded crops.
- **DO NOT** make applications if soil moisture is below the level required for active plant growth.
- This product must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance may result. Drip tape or emitters must be located within or directly adjacent to the root zone.
- A22011 Crop must not be applied at the same time that a drip irrigation line clean-out product is being used as performance may be reduced.
- The drip system must be properly designed, free of leaks, and operated in a manner that provides uniform application of water throughout the field.
- In most situations, this product should be applied during the first 1/3 of the irrigation cycle, starting just after the system has come up to pressure.
- The minimum injection period is the time that it takes water to move from the injection point to the furthest emitter in the irrigation zone (propagation time). If this time is not known, it can be calculated by measuring the time for a soluble dye to move from the injection point to the farthest emitter. A longer injection period improves uniformity throughout the zone, but requires at least an equal period for water to flush the system and move the product through the soil.

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.

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.

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 flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

5.0 ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Soybeans, cotton, and romaine lettuce may be planted on a 0-day interval following application of A22011 Crop. Crop Group 15-22 (cereal grains group) may be planted on a 120-day interval following application of A22011 Crop. All other crops may be planted on a 365-day interval following application of A22011 Crop.

6.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

6.1 Use Restrictions

- A22011 Crop is not for residential use.
- Do not apply more than 1 application per year**.**
- **DO NOT** apply through any ultra-low volume (ULV) spray system.
- **DO NOT** apply to plants grown for transplanting purposes.
- **DO NOT** apply A22011 Crop after BBCH16 (6th true leaf stage) on Romaine Lettuce.
- **DO NOT** apply this pesticide when the product may drift to non-target areas (i.e., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or non-target crops).

6.2 Use Precautions

- Under certain conditions conducive to extended infection or feeding periods, use another registered fungicide or nematicide for additional applications if maximum amount of A22011 Crop has been used.
- If isolates resistant to Group 7 fungicides are present, efficacy can be reduced for certain diseases.
- If nematodes resistant to Group N-3 nematicides are present, efficacy can be reduced.

6.3 Spray Drift Management

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Ground Boom Applications:

- During application, the Sustained Wind Speed, as defined by the National Weather Service, must register between 3 and 10 miles per hour.
- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarse droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S-572).
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

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. Use 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.

6.4.2 Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- **Volume** – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use 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** – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Spray Nozzle** –Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

6.4.3 Application Height

- Applications must be made at the lowest height above the target area that still provides uniform coverage of the target. Making applications at the lowest yet effective height reduces exposure of droplets to wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain directed at the soil and have minimal bounce.

6.4.4 Hooded (or Shielded) Sprayers

- Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using hooded or shielded sprayers. 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, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

6.4.6 Wind

- Drift potential is lowest when wind speeds are 10 mph or less. However, many factors, including droplet size, pressure, and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed.
- **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Leave a 25-foot buffer downwind of the application to avoid drift to non-target areas.
- AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.
- Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

6.4.7 Measuring Wind Speed and Wind Direction

Wind speed and direction must be measured on location using a windsock or anemometer (including systems to measure wind speed or velocity using application equipment).

Best Management Practices:

- Relying on application equipment that measures wind speed (e.g., aerial equipment).
- 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 15 minutes to estimate wind speed and direction.
- Checking behind the spray rig at least every 15 minutes to see if the spray has changed direction from when the application started.

6.4.8 Temperature Inversions

- Avoid applying this product during a temperature inversion as drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions.
- Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning.
- Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

6.4.9 Boomless Ground Applications

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

6.4.10 Handheld Technology Applications

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

7.0 CROP USE DIRECTIONS

7.1 Romaine Lettuce

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these) [Not registered for use by California]			
Lettuce, romaine			
Pest Suppression	**Rate fl oz/A (lb ai/A)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Fusarium wilt[*] (*Fusarium oxysporum)* Sclerotinia rot[*] (*Sclerotinia spp.)* **Plant Parasitic Nematodes:** Root-knot nematode[*] (*Meloidogyne spp.)* [*Not registered for use by California]	3.04 (0.089)	**Soil Application:** Apply prior to or at planting.	Apply using one of the following application methods: in furrow, drench, shank, drip, or banded soil application prior to transplant. A wetting agent may be added at recommended rates. See **Section 4.1.1** for directions on banded surface application. See **Section 4.5.2** for drip irrigation instructions.
Resistance Management Recommendations: • Refer to **Section 3.2**.			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
1) Refer to **Section 6.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate: DO NOT** exceed 3.04 fl oz/A (0.089 lb ai/A) per application. 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** NA 4) **Maximum Annual Application Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 3.04 fl oz/A/year. a. **DO NOT** exceed 0.089 lb ai/A/year of cyclobutrifluram-containing products. 5) **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of A22011 Crop per year (0.089 lb ai/A/year). 6) **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** apply A22011 Crop after BBCH16 (6th true leaf stage).			

8.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage
Keep this product in its tightly closed original container when not in use. Store in a cool, dry (preferably locked) area that is inaccessible to children and animals.

Pesticide Disposal
Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling [(less than or equal to 5 gallons)]
Non-refillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling (if available) or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling [(greater than 5 gallons)]
Non-refillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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 person refilling. To clean 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 a 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 by state and local authorities.

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

9.0 CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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

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

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