
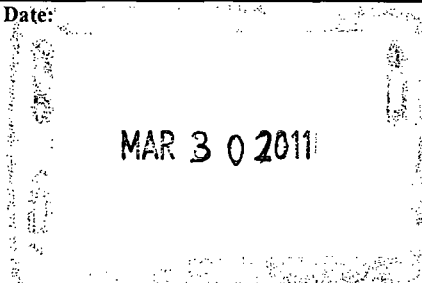
 <p align="center">U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY</p> <p align="center">Office of Pesticide Programs Registration Division (7505P) 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20460</p> <p align="center">NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <u> X </u> Registration <u> </u> Reregistration (under FIFRA, as amended)</p>	<p>EPA Reg. Number: 2749-559</p>	<p>Date of Issuance:</p>
	<p>Term of Issuance: Unconditional</p>	
	<p>Name of Pesticide Product: Aceto Mepiquat Chloride 4.2 % PGR</p>	
<p>Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code): Aceto Agricultural Chemicals Corporation One Hollow Lane Lake Success, NY 11042</p>	<p>Mailed to Agent: Mr. John Wright Product & Regulatory Associates, LLC P.O. Box 1683 Voorhees, NJ 08053-9998</p>	
<p><i>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.</i></p>		
<p>On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. 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.</p> <p>This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Submit and/or cite all data required for registration of your product under FIFRA section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 4. 2) You must submit two copies of a final printed label within 30 days from the date of this notice which makes the following changes: <p align="right">..... Continued</p>		
<p>Signature of Approving Official:</p>  <p>Shaja B. Oyner, Product Manager (20) Fungicide Branch, Registration Division (7504P)</p>	<p>Date:</p> 	

On page 1,

- A. Change the EPA registration number to 2749-559

On page 2,

- B. Move the text "Applicators and other handlers must wear" so that it appears directly before the first bullet point text starting "Long-sleeved shirt and long pants".
- C. Add the heading "User Safety Requirements" prior to the paragraph starting "Follow manufacturer's instructions".
- D. Within the paragraph starting "Follow manufacturer's instructions", add the word "exists" in the second sentence following the word "washables".
- E. Within the User Safety Recommendations text box, in the second bullet, add "/PPE" following "Remove clothing".
- F. Move the heading "Product Information" so that it appears at the top of page 3.

On page 3,

- G. Within the paragraph starting "Aceto Mepiquat Chloride", revise the last sentence so that it reads "Most of these benefits may favorably enhance the yield potential of the cotton plant".
- H. Within the paragraph starting "The exact composition", insert the word "by" following "Do not apply this product", in the third sentence.
- I. Move the heading "Mixing" so that it appears at the top of page 4.

On page 5,

- J. Revise the heading "Controlling initial droplet size" by deleting "initial".
- K. Move the heading "Sensitive areas" so that it appears at the top of page 6.

On page 6,

- L. Within the first paragraph in the Early Application section, replace the word "dosages" with "applications" in the first sentence.
- M. Within the last paragraph in the Early Application section, replace "poor fruit load" with "poor boil load" in the last sentence.
- N. In the paragraph starting "Some of these effects", replace "suggested" with "specified" in the final sentence.
- O. Move the table 1 header information so that it appears on page 7 with the rest of the table.

On page 7,

- P. Change the header for Table 2 to it reads "Application Rate and Timing: High, less frequent applications".

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

With regard the Confidential Statements of Formulations (CSFs), the Basic dated 12/8/10 and Alternates #3 dated 3/24/11 and #4 dated 12/8/10 are acceptable and will be added to the regulatory file. At this time, the Agency can not approve alternate CSFs 1 and 2 dated 12/8/10. The referenced products are currently being review.

A stamped copy of the label stamped "Accepted with Comments" is enclosed for your records. If you have any questions, please contact Shaunta Hill at 703-3437-8961 or by email at hill.shaunta@epa.gov or myself at 703-308-3194 or joyner.shaja@epa.gov.

Shaja B. Joyner
Product Manager (20)
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7504P)

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistant category selection chart.

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and
- Chemical-resistant gloves (such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, polyethylene or barrier laminate.)
- Shoes plus socks

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

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS:

When handlers use closed systems, or 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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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.

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE OR MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL CHEMTREC® TOLL FREE 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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, forest, nurseries and green houses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on the label about personal protective equipment (PPE), 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 this restricted entry interval (REI) of **12 hours**.

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

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, polyethylene or barrier laminate.

Product Information

Aceto Mepiquat Chloride 4.2% PGR is a plant regulator for use on cotton. This product is use in a foliar application to help manage the cotton plant for short season production. This allows the grower to reduce the risk of yield loss and quality loss due to delayed and prolonged harvest cycles. The use of this product also offers additional benefits including less boll rot, reduction in plant height with more open canopy, increased early boll retention and/or large bolls, improved defoliation with less trash, lower ginning costs, better harvest efficiency and richer dark green leaf color. Normally most of these benefits favorably enhance the yield potential of the cotton plant.

Spray Coverage

Uniform, thorough spray coverage of cotton foliage is important to achieve consistent performance. Calibrate application equipment according to manufacturer’s specifications. Use nozzle type arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

In most applications, water is the preferred diluent, however oil for ultra low volume (ULV) aerial applications is allowed in the following states:

Alabama	Arkansas	Florida	Georgia
Louisiana	Missouri	Mississippi	North Carolina
Oklahoma	South Carolina	Tennessee	Texas

Spray Volume

GROUND Application

Water as Diluent: Use 2 gallons of spray solution per acre in all states except California. In California, use a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.

AIR Application

Water as Diluent: Use a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre in all states except California. In California, use a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.

Oil as Diluent: Use a minimum of 1 quart of oil per acre. When using oil as a diluent, the oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- Be nonphytotoxic
- Contain only EPA-exempt ingredients
- Provide good mixing quality in the jar test
- Be successful in local experience

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifies to provide good mixing quality. If the oil does not contain an emulsifier, one must be added during missing at a volume equal to 3% of the final volume of the mixing tank. Do not apply this product ULV without using emulsifiers. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. **For additional information see Tank Mixing Procedure.**

Additives

If rain is anticipated within 8 hours, use a high quality, EPA exempt surfactant to make this product rainsafe after 4 hours.

Tank Mixture Partner

This product is a water based formulation and is compatible with most insecticide and miticide products. If this product is utilized with a tank mixture partner(s), refer to the specific partner label(s) and observe all the precautionary statements and use directions including pre-harvest intervals, crop rotation restrictions, mixing and application instructions. Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

This product may also be used with foliar fertilizers if previous experience has demonstrated that the mixture is compatible and non-injurious under user’s typical growing conditions.

Perform a compatibility test for tank mixture partners before preparing a tank mixture application.

Mixing

Clean sprayer parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

This product mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of this product as follows:

- Fill the mixing or spray tank with the required amount of water.
- Add the specified amount of this product near the end of the filling process and mix well.
- Use caution to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. Use approved anti-back-siphoning devices required by state or local regulations.
- During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foam, avoid the use of mechanical agitators, terminate by-pass and return lines at the bottom of the tank and, if needed, use an approved anti-foam or defoaming agent.

Tank Mixing Procedure:

Always predetermine the compatibility of labeled tank mixtures of this product with water or oil diluent by mixing small proportional quantities in advance. Use a small container and mix all components in a small amount, usually 0.5 to 1qt. of spray. Combine all products in the same ratio and order of addition as in the proposed spray mixture. Observe the mixture for indication of incompatibility which usual occurs in 10 to 30 minutes after mixing. If incompatibility is observed, try changing the order of addition of the components. The guideline on tank mixture partners is driven by formulation type. Start with wettable powders (WP's) including water soluble bags (WSB's), water dispersible granules (WDG's), dry flowables (DF), suspension concentrated (SC's) or flowable (F's), all with very good agitation to ensure a homogenous suspension. Next follow with water miscible concentrates and emulsifiable concentrates (EC's) before adding additives. After agitation, there must be a homogeneous suspension. Let the final tank mixture stand and observe for any rapid settling or floating of components. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying.

Spray Equipment Cleanout

The mix tank and spray equipment cleanout is an important stewardship activity to avoid injury to desirable crops. It is important to clean all mixing and spraying equipment immediately after use and before using pesticide products including this product. To clean the spraying equipment, follow the procedure outlined below:

- Completely drain the mix tank and/or sprayer, and then wash thoroughly the tank, sprayer, boom and nozzles with clean water. Drain the system again.
- Fill the mixing or spray tank half full with clean water and add domestic ammonium, normally a 3% solution, at a dilution rate of 1% vol/vol ammonium or 1 gallon per 100 gallons of rinsate.
- Completely fill the tank(s) with additional clean water. Agitate and recirculate and flush out the boom and hoses. Let the system run for 10 – 15 minutes. Drain the system completely.
- Remove nozzles and screens and dislodge any visible solid material. Then soak them in a 1% vol/vol ammonium solution. Inspect the nozzles and screen and remove any visual residues.
- Repeat the above procedure for a second time.
- Flush the mix tank and/or sprayer, boom and hoses with clean water. Drain the system again and inspect for any visible residues. If present, repeat the cleaning cycle again.
- If the rinsate cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Spray Drift Management

Do not allow this product to drift onto neighboring crops or non-crop area or use in a manner or at a time other than in accordance with label directions because animal, plant or crop injury, illegal residues or other undesirable results may occur.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.

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2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the publication titled A Summary of Aerial Application Studies by the Spray Drift Task Force.

The importance of spray droplet size:

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but may not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see the following "Wind", "Temperature and Humidity" and "Temperature Inversion" sections of this label).

Controlling initial droplet size:

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher flow rates produce larger droplets. Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. Increase water volume to at least 10 gallons of water per acre. Increase water volume to at least 10 gallons of water per acre if grass foliage or crop canopy is dense.
- Pressure – Use the lower spray pressures listed for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure. Use up to 40 psi.
- Number of nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle orientation – Orienting nozzles so the spray stream is released backwards, parallel to air stream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle type- Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types. Use only diaphragm-type nozzles that produce fan spray pattern

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

Application Height: Applications should be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants. Making applications at the lowest height is safe reduces exposure to droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath adjustment – When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicators must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distances should increase drift potential (wind speed, droplet size, etc.)

Wind – Drift potential is the lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided when wind speeds are below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Do not apply this product by aircraft when wind is blowing more than 10 mph. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Applicators must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

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

Temperature Inversions – Do not apply during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable air currents that are common during inversion. 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, inversion can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke detector. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive areas:

Use pesticides product adjacent to sensitive areas only when there is minimal potential for drift or off target movement, e.g. wind is blowing away from non-target crops, residential areas, bodies of water, known habits for threatened or endangered species, etc. Do not apply this product by air if sensitive species are within 200 feet downwind.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Early Application

On both short-staple and Pima cotton, the grower has the option of low rate multiple applications (see **Table I**) or higher, less frequent dosages (see **Table II**) which greatly facilitates his management flexibility. The multiple application option gives the producer the ability to discontinue usage of this product if any significant stresses occur after an earlier application. In such a case, the total quantity of this product used over a season may be reduced. If stress is relieved, the grower has the option of continuing treatments with this product. In addition, the rate and timing ranges indicated in the **Application Rates and Timing Tables** allow the grower to tailor his usage of this product to the degree of vegetative vigor in a given field. In areas where insecticides, miticides or foliar fertilizers are frequently applied, the timings are such that tank mixing is often possible. (See **Cotton Restrictions and Precautions**)

Fields should be carefully scouted and this product should not be applied if plants are under severe stress from weather factors, mite, insect or nematode damage, disease stress, herbicide injury, or fertility stress. In the absence of these stresses, up to 5 low rate multiple applications can be made each season. After the first application, (at matchhead square in the absence of stress), the rate and timing of subsequent applications will depend on vegetative vigor. Under good growing conditions, additional treatments should be at 7-14 day intervals. However, if new growth at any time is excessive, higher rates of this product can be used.

If significant loss of squares or young bolls has occurred early due to insect pressure or other stresses, but now these stresses have been alleviated the need for this product is increased – excess vegetative growth is likely because of poor fruit load.

Late Season Application

Late application of this product (approximately during the fourth to sixth week of blooming) can provide certain benefits to cotton. However, it should not and does not substitute for early season use – the time of the greatest benefit from the use of this product. Late season application can lead to one or more of the following:

- Reduction in late season vegetative growth or regrowth after cutout of defoliation
- More complete and manageable cutout
- Better defoliation
- Early maturity
- Reduction in trash
- Lower ginning cost

Some of these effects may favorably influence the yield potential and fiber quality. A late season application of this product should be applied only if fields are not drought or nutrient stressed; that is, those fields likely to experience additional vegetative growth or regrowth. However, fields that are very rank and extremely vigorous due to a combination of poor boll load and excellent growing conditions may not respond as much as desired to late season applications at the suggested rates.

Time for Late Season Applications

On fields where cotton cuts out and then starts regrowth: Apply when regrowth begins, as evidenced by new leaves in the terminal and stem elongation. This application time is often, but not always, 5-6 weeks after first bloom.

On fields where cotton never completely cuts out: Apply this product where there are 4-6 nodes above the white flower (NAWF). Measure NAWF by counting the number of mainstem nodes from the first position white bloom (the closest to the mainstem) to the terminal. Count the node with the first position white bloom as zero and the last node in the terminal, which is counted, should have leaf at least the size of a quarter. Generally, the NAWF first reaches 4-6 nodes during the fourth to sixth week of bloom. During this time, the NAWF should be decreasing about one node every 5-6 days – if its rate of decrease is less, the plant is not cutting out soon enough (the crop is too vigorous). If the fifth week of bloom arrives and the NAWF is still above 5-6, apply this product.

Use Rate for Late Season Application

Apply 8-24 fl. oz. of this product per acre. Use the lower rate on cotton with only moderate additional growth potential, and the higher rate on fields likely to continue vigorous growth.

Table I. Application Rates and Timing: Low Rate Multiple Applications

Based on research and commercial use, observe the times and rates of application and the Directions for Use specified. See **Cotton Restrictions and Precautions**

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Geographic Area	Time of Application	Fields with Moderate Vegetative vigor: Rate per Acre	Fields with High Vegetative vigor: Rate per Acre
AL,AR,AZ, CA,FL,GA, LA,MO,MS, NC, NM, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA	1st Application: Optimal results will be achieved when plants are in the matchhead square ¹ stage of growth.	2 fl. oz.	4 fl. oz.
	2nd Application: 7-14 days later, or when regrowth occurs.	2 fl. oz.	4 fl. oz.
	3rd Application: 7-14 days later, or when regrowth occurs.	2-4 fl. oz. ²	4 fl. oz. ²
	4th Application: 7-14 days later, or when regrowth occurs.	2-8 fl. oz. ²	4-8 fl. oz. ²
	5th Application (if needed): 7-14 days later, or when regrowth occurs.	4-8 fl. oz. ²	4-12 fl. oz. ²
	Late season: Refer to Late season application of this product	8-16 fl. oz. ²	12-24 fl. oz. ²
¹ Matchhead square is when the first square of a typical cotton plant is 1/8 – 1/4 inches in diameter. The first application should be applied when 50% of the plants have one or more matchhead squares. ² Use higher rates if previous application was not made or if growing conditions are conducive to vigorous growth.			

Table II. Application Rates and Timing: High, Less Frequent Dosages

Based on research and commercial use, observe the times and rates of application and the Directions for Use specified. See Cotton Restrictions and Precautions

Geographic Area	Time of Application	Rate Per Acre
AL,AR,AZ, CA,FL,GA, LA,MO,MS, NC, NM, SC, TN, VA	1st Application: Apply this product to actively growing cotton that is 20-30" tall, provided cotton is not more than 7 days beyond early bloom stage (5-6 blooms per 25 row feet). If cotton is 24" tall and has no blooms, apply this product. Use 8-16 fl. oz. per acre on cotton where excessive vegetative growth is not likely to be a problem, and 16 fl. oz. per acre in tending to have excessive vegetative growth.	8-16 fl. oz.
	2nd Application for control of excessive vegetative growth: If the cotton field has a history vigorous growth or if conditions after the first application of this product favor vigorous growth, make second application 2-3 weeks after the second application.	8-16 fl. oz.
	3rd Application for control of excessive vegetative growth: If the cotton field has a history or vigorous growth or if conditions continue to favor vigorous growth, make a third application 1-2 weeks after the second application.	8-16 fl. oz.
	Late season application: Refer to Late Season Application in Application Instructions.	8-24 fl. oz.
OK, TX (except Rio Grande Valley)	Areas where excessive vegetative growth is not a problem.	8 fl. oz.
	1st Application: Apply this product to actively growing cotton in the early bloom stage (5-6 blooms per 25 row feet). If no blooms are present and the cotton is 20" tall and actively growing, apply This product.	8 fl. oz.
	2nd Application: If conditions after the first application of this product favor vigorous growth, make second application 2-3 weeks after the first application.	8 fl. oz.
	3rd Application: If conditions after the second application of this product continue to favor vigorous growth, make a third application 1-2 weeks after the second application.	8 fl. oz.

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	Late season application: Refer to Late Season Application in Application Instructions.	8-24 fl. oz.
OK, TX (including Rio Grande Valley)	Areas where excessive vegetative growth is a problem. First Application: Apply this product to actively growing cotton that is 20-30" tall, provided cotton is not more than 7 days beyond early bloomstage (5-6 blooms per 25 row feet). If cotton is 24" tall and has not blooms, apply This product.	16 fl. oz.
	Second Application for control of excessive vegetative growth: If conditions after the first application of this product favor vigorous growth, make second application 2-3 weeks after the first application.	8-16 fl. oz.
	Third Application: If conditions after the second application of this product continue to favor vigorous growth, make a third application 1-2 weeks after the second application.	8-16 fl. oz.
	Late season application: Refer to Late Season Application in Application Instructions.	8-24 fl. oz.

Crop	Restrictions and Precautions
COTTON	<p>Do not apply more than 24 fl. oz. (1.5 pts) of this product per acre per application.</p> <p>Do not apply more than a total of 48 fl. oz. (3 pts) of this product (0.132 lbs. active ingredient) per acre per season.</p> <p>The total of all formulations containing mepiquat chloride as the active ingredient must not exceed 0.132 lbs. active ingredient per acre per season.</p> <p>Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.</p> <p>Do not plant another crop within 75 days of last treatment.</p> <p>Do not apply through any type of irrigation equipments.</p> <p>Do not graze or feed cotton forage to livestock.</p> <p>Restricted Entry Interval (REI) is 12 hours.</p> <p>Do not apply to cotton plants under severe stress due to adverse weather conditions, mite, insect, or nematode damage, disease, herbicide injury, or fertility stress.</p> <p>If using the low rate multiple option, discontinue use until the stress is alleviated. Do not apply a single application of 8 to 16 fl. oz. of this product that is stressed due to lack of soil moisture.</p>
Apply this product by ground or air in sufficient volume of water or diluent to provide uniform coverage.	

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store at temperatures below 32° F or above 100° F. Store in a dry place away from heat or open flame.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinstate 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 at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

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CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Plastic bottle packaging: Nonrefillable 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. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Once triple rinsed, recycle if available. Some agricultural pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or pick up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer. If recycling is not available, dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by state and local ordinances.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER AND NOTICE

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Aceto Agricultural Chemicals Corporation. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ACETO AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS CORPORATION MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Aceto Agricultural Chemicals Corporation is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, ACETO AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS CORPORATION DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT ACETO AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS CORPORATION'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

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Active ingredient made in China, formulated and packaged in USA