

8033-116

3/29/2012

1/12



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number: **8033-116**
 Date of Issuance: **MAR 29 2012**

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

Term of Issuance: **Unconditional**

Name of Pesticide Product:
JUSTICE OF Insecticide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):
Nippon Soda Co. Ltd.
c/o Nisso America Inc.
45 Broadway, Suite 2120
New York, NY 10006

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. 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.

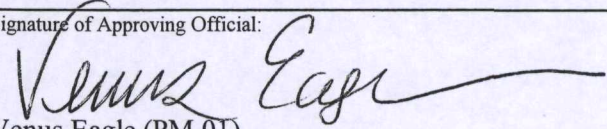
This product is registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read "EPA Reg. No. 8033-116".
2. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
3. Per 40 CFR 156.10(a)(6), submit one copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. As defined in 40 CFR 152.3, "final printed labeling" means the "label or labeling of the product when distributed or sold." Clearly legible reproductions or photo reductions will be accepted for unusual labels. Note that a clean copy of the master label in most cases does not meet the definition of final printed labeling.
4. Be advised that the current database for this chemical supports only those uses present on this approved label. Should you wish to expand the current use pattern, the submission of additional data would likely be necessary and will be subject to PRIA. In addition to the data generally required for the use you wish to attain, the following studies have been identified as likely to be necessary to support any scenario that would result in increased exposure:
 - a. Avian chronic reproductive study (OPPTS 850.2300)
 - b. Seedling emergence study in terrestrial plants (OPPTS.4100)

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF, dated 2/22/12
- Alternate CSF #1, dated 2/22/12
- Alternate CSF #2, dated 2/22/12

If you have any questions, please contact Dr. Jennifer Urbanski via email at urbanski.jennifer@epa.gov.

Signature of Approving Official:

 Venus Eagle (PM 01)
 Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
 Registration Division (7505P)

Date:
MAR 29 2012

2/12

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
Toxic to fish and aquatic organisms
For retail sale and use only by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision
and only for those uses covered by the certified applicator's certification.

GROUP 3 4A INSECTICIDE



JUSTICE[®] OF Insecticide

For Agricultural Use Only

ACCEPTED
MAR 29 2012

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide,
and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the
pesticide registered under:

EPA Reg. No. 8033-116

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	Acetamiprid: (E)- N ¹ -[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N ² -cyano-N ¹ -methyl acetamidine.....	13% w/w
	Bifenthrin: (2-methyl [1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl) methyl 3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2dimethyl- cyclopropanecarboxylate*	10% w/w
OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....		77% w/w
TOTAL		100% w/w

*Cis isomers 97% minimum, trans isomers 3% maximum.
This product contains 1.0 lb. acetamiprid and 0.8 lb. bifenthrin active ingredients per gallon.
Contains petroleum distillates.

EPA Reg. No. 8033-~~XXX~~ 116

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING

AVISO

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

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300
MEDICAL: (303) 623-5716 Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. ▪ Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. ▪ Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. ▪ Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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. ▪ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Take off contaminated clothing. ▪ Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 – 20 minutes. ▪ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Move person to fresh air. ▪ If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. ▪ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

3/12

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: This product contains a pyrethroid. If large amounts have been ingested, the stomach and intestines should be evacuated. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive. Digestible fats, oils, or alcohol may increase absorption and so should be avoided. Contains petroleum distillates. May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard.

Net Contents: _____
Batch No. _____

Nippon Soda Co., Ltd.
c/o Nisso America Inc.
45 Broadway, Suite 2120
New York, NY 10006

4/12

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

WARNING / AVISO

HAZARDS TO HUMANS and DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves (such as barrier laminate or butyl-, or nitrile- rubber), protective eyewear and shoes plus socks.

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.

User Safety Requirements

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturers' instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is extremely toxic to fish. This product is toxic to birds and aquatic invertebrates. Use with care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. 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 make applications when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This product is toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment. Do not apply this product while bees are actively visiting the treatment area. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

The use of bifenthrin is prohibited in areas that may result in exposure of endangered species to bifenthrin. Prior to use in a particular county contact the local extension service for procedures and precautions to use to protect endangered species.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

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

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

The chemical acetamiprid may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several days 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 acetamiprid from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

INFORMATION

JUSTICE Insecticide is a 23% a.i. liquid formulation for the control of listed chewing, sucking, and piercing insects on soybeans. The active ingredients in JUSTICE Insecticide are acetamiprid and bifenthrin. The acetamiprid in JUSTICE Insecticide is rapidly absorbed by the plant tissue and quickly moves via systemic translaminar activity to protect the entire leaf while bifenthrin acts as a contact and stomach poison on the leaf surface. Thorough spray coverage is essential for optimal performance.

SPRAY DRIFT

Avoid spray drift. Do not apply when weather conditions may cause drift. Do not allow this product to drift on to non-target areas. To avoid spray drift, DO NOT apply aerially when wind speed is greater than 10 mph or during periods of temperature inversions. For aerial application, select nozzles and pressure that deliver **MEDIUM** spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

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

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural 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 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Use the largest droplet size consistent with good pest control. Small droplets are more prone to spray drift and can be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the airstream as much as possible, and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory below:

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY

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

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply **MEDIUM** droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Small droplets are more prone to spray drift and can be minimized by several factors including orienting nozzles away from the airstream. Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM LENGTH

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

APPLICATION HEIGHT

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

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator should compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition. Do not apply when the wind velocity exceeds 15 mph. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Droplet Size

Use only Medium or coarser spray nozzles (for ground and non-ULV aerial application) according to ASAE (S572) definition for standard nozzles. In conditions of low humidity and high temperatures, applicators should use a coarser droplet size. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Do not make aerial or ground applications into temperature inversions because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperatures with height above the ground. The applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas; however, if fog is not present, the applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface. 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

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read entire label before using this product.

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, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the

statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry intervals. 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 (such as barrier laminate or butyl-, or nitrile- rubber) and shoes plus socks.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Do not store in or around the home. Store unused product in a cool, ventilated, dry, locked area. Do not allow prolonged storage in areas where temperatures frequently exceed 115° F (46° C). NEVER TRANSFER THIS PRODUCT TO ANOTHER CONTAINER FOR STORAGE.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Contamination with this product will render water, food or feed unfit for human or animal consumption. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

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 or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling if available

DIRECTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION

Instructions

For chemigation use only on soybeans after foliage has emerged and only through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems.

Apply this product only through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, side (wheel) roll, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems after potato foliage has emerged. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. 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.

The overhead sprinkler chemigation 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 back flow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. 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. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. 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. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed for materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

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. 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. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ) of 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. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection. 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. 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. 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.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Application Instructions

Follow the requirements in the System Requirements section above. Apply JUSTICE Insecticide only through systems containing anti-siphon and check valves designed to prevent water source contamination or overflow of the mix tank and containing interlocking controls between the metering device and the water pump to insure simultaneous shut-off. Maintain a gentle continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute suspension per unit time. Application of more than recommended quantities of irrigation water per acre may result in decreased product performance. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift, when system connections or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product cannot be flushed and must be dismantled and drained. In a center pivot system, block the nozzle set nearest the well/pivot/injection unit to prevent spray being applied to this area. Use of end guns which deliver uneven distribution of water is not recommended. Where sprinkler distribution patterns do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable insect control may result. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. JUSTICE Insecticide may be applied in conjunction with chemically neutral liquid fertilizers. Application in conjunction with highly alkaline fertilizers, such as aqueous ammonia, may cause a degradation of the pesticide, resulting in reduced performance and should be avoided.

Spray Preparation

Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Prepare a solution of JUSTICE Insecticide in a mix tank. Fill the tank with 1/2 or 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Slowly add the required amount of JUSTICE Insecticide and then the remaining volume of water.

Sprinkler Irrigation

Follow all System Requirements and Application Instructions above. Set sprinkler system to deliver a maximum of 0.2 inch of water per acre. Volumes of water higher than this may reduce efficacy. Start sprinkler and then uniformly inject the solution of JUSTICE Insecticide into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. The solution of JUSTICE Insecticide should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. Retention of JUSTICE Insecticide on foliage is necessary for optimum activity. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Where sprinkler distributed patterns do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable insect control may result.

DIRECTIONS FOR AERIAL OR GROUND SPRAY APPLICATION

APPLICATION TIMING

Begin application when insect populations reach recognized economic threshold levels. Consult the Cooperative Extension Service, Professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate threshold levels for treatment in your area.

Additional Requirements for Ground Applications

Wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site on the upwind side, immediately prior to

9/12

application.

For ground boom applications, apply using a nozzle height of no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

For airblast applications, turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying the outer two rows. To minimize spray loss over the top in orchard applications, spray must be directed into the canopy.

Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications

The spray boom should be mounted on the aircraft as to minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices. The minimum practical boom length should be used and must not exceed 75% of the wing span or 80% rotor diameter.

Flight speed and nozzle orientation must be considered in determining droplet size.

Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.

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

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Mixing and Application Instructions for JUSTICE Insecticide

JUSTICE Insecticide is a liquid formulation that readily disperses in water to form a spray, which may be applied by ground or air.

1. Plan ahead. Prepare only enough spray mixture as can be applied on the day of mixing.
2. Fill tank ¼ - ½ full with the required amount of total spray volume of water.
3. Begin agitation and add product. Shake the jug before pouring.
4. Continue to fill tank.
5. Allow mixing in tank for 2 minutes after filling or until thoroughly mixed before applying.
6. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing and application to assure uniform suspension. If mixture sits without agitation for extended periods, agitate the mixture for at least 10 minutes before use.
7. Equip spray system with a 50-mesh inline filter, which will protect nozzles that are typically used. Nozzles may also be equipped with 50-mesh nozzle filters or 25 to 50 mesh (equivalent) slotted nozzle filters.
8. JUSTICE Insecticide is unstable in water pH below 4 and above 9. If necessary, buffer water to obtain optimum pH range.

TANK MIXING

JUSTICE Insecticide may be tank-mixed with various other spray products (e.g., glyphosate products) approved for use on soybeans. Follow all precautions and the most restrictive language that appear on the labels of the tank-mix partners. Test for compatibility of products before mixing.

Compatibility

JUSTICE Insecticide, when diluted with an equal volume of water, is physically compatible with a wide range of commonly used spray products, but the full range of compatibilities under local conditions is not known. Therefore, it is essential that before using JUSTICE Insecticide in any tank mixture the compatibility of the mixture be established. Add a small amount of this product to an equal volume of water in a small container and then add the other pesticide or spray product and mix thoroughly. DO NOT USE MIXTURES THAT CURDLE, PRECIPITATE, OR GREASE. FOR BEST RESULTS, SPRAY MIXTURES SHOULD BE USED IMMEDIATELY AFTER MIXING WITH ADEQUATE AGITATION.

Special Instructions for Tank Mixing JUSTICE Insecticide

When tank mixing JUSTICE Insecticide with other products, introduce the products into the tank in the following order: (1) water soluble packets (2) wettable powders (3) water dispersable granules (4) flowable liquids (such as JUSTICE

10/12

Insecticide) (5) emulsifiable concentrates and (6) adjuvants and/or oils (do not use stickers). Always allow each product to fully disperse before adding the next product.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

SOYBEANS

Apply a minimum finished spray volume of 2 gallons per acre by air or 5 gallons per acre by ground. For best results, it is important to obtain thorough and uniform spray coverage of the plant. For aerial application, select nozzles and pressure that deliver **MEDIUM** spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572. The use of spray adjuvants, such as high quality non-ionic surfactants, crop oil concentrate, or methylated seed oils may enhance coverage and plant uptake and may improve pest control. Some adjuvants can cause adverse affects, such as spotting or burn to fruit or foliage. Select an adjuvant that will be safe for the target crop. Follow adjuvant use directions. The use of stickers is not recommended. Consult your local Extension Service, Crop Advisor or Gowan Co. representative for additional information. Use higher dosage rates for heavy infestations or dense foliage. The specific length of residual control depends on environmental factors, plant growth, dosage rate, and degree of insect infestation. For foliar banded applications, determine the amount of chemical to use per acre by dividing the band width by the row width and multiplying by the appropriate broadcast rate.

To clean the sprayer after use, drain and flush with water. Use rinsate on crop according to label instructions or dispose of in an approved manner (See STORAGE AND DISPOSAL).

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Acetamiprid and bifenthrin are the active ingredients in JUSTICE Insecticide. Acetamiprid is a member of a class of chemicals known as neonicotinoids and within the mode of action Group 4A. Bifenthrin is a member of a class of chemicals known as pyrethroids and within the mode of action Group 3. Rotating JUSTICE Insecticide with insecticides with a different mode of action (other than Group 3 and 4A insecticides) may delay or prevent development of resistance and cross-resistance to JUSTICE Insecticide and other Group 3 and 4A insecticides. Do not make more than two (2) consecutive applications of JUSTICE Insecticide before rotating to an alternative mode of action insecticide. Foliar applications of JUSTICE Insecticide should be avoided on crops treated with a long residual Group 4A seed treatment or long residual soil-applied insecticide until a foliar application of a non-Group 4A insecticide (insecticide with a different mode of action) has been applied between these applications. The use of JUSTICE Insecticide should conform to the resistance management guidelines established in your area. Consult your agricultural advisor, PCA, university or extension personnel for recommended pest and resistance management practices for your area. Use recommended IPM practices in your pest management system. Avoid the use of rates below the minimum rate listed for each particular insect pest because it may enhance the development of resistance.

BUFFER ZONES

Vegetative Buffer Zones

Construct and maintain a minimum 10-foot-wide vegetative filter strip of grass or other permanent vegetation between the field edge and down gradient aquatic habitat (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish farm ponds).

Only apply product containing bifenthrin onto fields where a maintained vegetative buffer strip of at least 10 feet exists between the field and down gradient aquatic habitat.

Buffer Zone for Ground Application (groundboom, overhead chemigation, or airblast) – Do not apply within 25 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

Buffer Zone for Non-ULV Aerial Application – Do not apply within 150 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

For guidance, refer to the following publication for information on constructing and maintaining effective buffers: Conservation Buffers to Reduce Pesticide Losses. Natural Resources Conservation Services, USDA, NRCS, 2000, Fort Worth, Texas, 21 pp.

(<http://www.in.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/agronomy/newconbuf.pdf>)

ROTATIONAL PLANT BACK INTERVALS

Areas treated with JUSTICE Insecticide may be replanted at any time with any crop specified on both acetamiprid- and bifenthrin-product labels. All other crops cannot be planted until 30 days after the last application of JUSTICE Insecticide.

SOYBEANS

SPRAY VOLUME FOR SOYBEANS

Apply JUSTICE Insecticide in a minimum finished spray volume of 2 gallons per acre by air or 5 gallons per acre by ground equipment.

CROP	PESTS	DOSAGE PER ACRE		SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES of JUSTICE INSECTICIDE	
SOYBEANS	Aphid species; Beanleaf beetles; Corn rootworm (adults); Cucumber beetles; Cutworm species; Grasshopper species; Green cloverworm; June beetles; Leafhoppers; Looper species Except soybean looper; Mexican bean beetles	0.014 - 0.04 (0.0081- 0.024 acetamiprid, 0.0059- 0.016 bifenthrin)	1.0 – 3.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply Justice Insecticide when labeled PEST(S) populations reach economic thresholds. Use higher specified rates of JUSTICE Insecticide when labeled pest (s) populations are significantly above economic threshold. The use of spray adjuvants, such as high quality non-ionic surfactants, crop oil concentrates, or methylated seed oils is recommended to enhance coverage and plant uptake and may improve pest control.
	Armyworm species; Corn earworm; Japanese beetle (adults); Stinkbug species; Soybean looper	0.04 - 0.07 (0.024 – 0.04 acetamiprid; 0.016 – 0.03 bifenthrin)	3.0 – 5.0	

RESTRICTIONS: Soybeans

- For any of the pests listed above, use the high rate within the listed rate range under heavy pest pressure.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 30 days before harvest (PHI = 30 days).

12/12

- Do not exceed a total of 0.14 lbs. total active ingredient (0.081 lbs acetamiprid + 0.059 lbs bifenthrin) (10.0 ozs of JUSTICE Insecticide) per acre per growing season.
- Do not exceed a total of 0.081 lbs. acetamiprid per acre per growing season.
- Do not exceed a total of 0.3 lbs. bifenthrin per acre per growing season.
- Do not graze or use cut forage or hay as an animal feed.
- Areas treated with JUSTICE Insecticide may be replanted at any time to any crop specified on both acetamiprid- and bifenthrin-product labels. All other crops cannot be planted until 30 days after the last application of JUSTICE Insecticide.

Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability

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, resistant strains or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Nippon Soda Co., Ltd. or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Nippon Soda Co., Ltd. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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