PM 04 10163-41 11/3/98 PS 1 of 4

PROKIL Cryolite 96

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% by Wt.
Cryolite: Sodium aluminofluoride*	96.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	4.0%
	Total 100.0%

*Fluorine expressed as elemental.....50%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.
IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE AND HAZARD COMMUNICATION *ONLY*, CALL HAZARD INFORMATION SERVICES AT 1(800) 228-6635 EXT. 283.

ACCEPTED
NOV 3 1998
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 10163-41

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- *Long-sleeved shirt and long pants*
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If 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

For terrestrial uses, 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 disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and 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 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 over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves
- Socks and chemical resistant footwear

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.
Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

NET CONTENTS _____ POUNDS

EPA Reg. No. 10163-41
EPA Est. No. 67545-AZ-1

Gowan

Gowan Company
P.O. Box 5569
Yuma, AZ 85366

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK OR FIRE), CALL CHEMTREC® (800) 424-9300.
For other product information, contact Gowan Company or see *Material Safety Data Sheet.*

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

CHEMIGATION STATEMENT

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

SPRAY DRIFT LABELING

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 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
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 should be observed.
The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

Information on 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 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 - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. 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 ¾ 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 largest 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 cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must 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. 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.

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
Applications should not occur 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 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.

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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

READ entire label. Use strictly in accordance with cautions and directions and with applicable State and Federal regulations. Uses, timing, and dosage may vary as a consequence of local weather and conditions. We recommend reference to State Agricultural Extension Service concerning specific uses.
This product is formulated for application by ground or air equipment.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

Fill the spray tank ½-¾ full. Turn on spray tank agitation. Add recommended amount of product into the spray tank. Add balance of water to fill the tank. Keep agitator running during filling and spraying operations. Do not allow mixture to stand.

COMPATIBILITY

Prokil Cryolite 96 is compatible with most commonly used fungicides and insecticides. Before full-scale mixing with other products, test mix small proportionate quantities of each product to ensure compatibility. **Cryolite should not be used in combination with lime or compounds containing free lime.** Applications in spray solutions above pH 8.0 and below pH 4 may cause possible crop injury.

DILUTION DIRECTIONS

Unless otherwise noted, apply in sufficient spray volume to obtain thorough coverage.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Cryolite is a stomach poison. Sufficient amounts of treated plant material must be ingested by insects in order to achieve control. To minimize plant damage, make thorough coverage applications at first indication of insect pressure or as recommended by state and local specialists. Use the higher rate for severe insect infestations.

Remove visible residues on edible portions of fruits and vegetables by washing, brushing, field trimming, or other effective means.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL

The required days between the last application and harvest are given in ( ) after each crop name.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION

CROP	PEST	LBS./ ACRE	COMMENTS
BROCCOLI (7), **BRUSSELS SPROUTS** (7), **CAULIFLOWER** (7)	Cabbage Looper, Cutworm, *Diabrotica* Beetle (including Cucumber Beetle), Diamondback Moth, Flea Beetle, Imported Cabbageworm, Yellowstriped Armyworm	8-16	Apply as needed with a minimum of 7 days between applications.
	• Do not apply more than 96 lbs. per acre per season.		
CABBAGE (14)	Cabbage Looper, Cutworm, *Diabrotica* Beetle (including Cucumber Beetle) Diamondback Moth, Flea Beetle, Imported Cabbageworm, Yellowstriped Armyworm	8-16	Apply as needed with a minimum of 7 days between applications.
	• Do not apply more than 128 lbs. per acre per season.		
CITRUS (15)	Fuller Rose Beetle	10-30	Apply as needed with a minimum of 30 days between applications.
	Amorbia (Western Avocado Leafroller), Citrus Cutworm, Fruittree Leafroller, Garden Tortrix, Grasshopper, Halcocera, Katydid, Orangedog, Variegated Cutworm, Orange Tortrix	12-30	
	• Do not apply more than 90 lbs. per acre per season.		
COLLARDS (14)	Cabbage Looper, Cutworm, *Diabrotica* Beetle (including Cucumber Beetles), Diamondback Moth Caterpillar, Flea Beetle, Imported Cabbageworm, Yellowstriped Armyworm	8-16	Apply as needed with a minimum of 10 days between applications.
	• Do not apply more than 96 lbs. per acre per season.		
CRANBERRIES (30)	Black Vine Weevil, Strawberry Root Weevil, Cranberry Weevil, Gypsy Moth, False Armyworm, Sparganothis Fruitworm, Cranberry Fruitworm, Cutworm, Spanworm, Fireworm, Cranberry Tipworm	10-12	Apply at first sign of pest pressure with a minimum of 30 days between applications.
	• Do not apply more than 36 lbs. per acre per year.		
EGGPLANT (14)	Armyworm, Blister Beetle, Cabbage Looper, Flea Beetle, Fruitworm, Hornworm, Tomato Pinworm, Colorado Potato Beetle	8-16	Apply as needed with a minimum of 7 days between applications.
	• Do not apply more than 64 lbs. per acre per season.		
GRAPES (Raisins and/or Table-Fresh Market) (30)	Grape Leaffolder, Orange Tortrix, Grapeleaf Skeletonizer	5-8	Apply as needed but allow 14 days between applications. For best results, dilute in a minimum of 20 gals. of water in ground equipment and a minimum of 5 gals. of water in aircraft. Ground application is preferred. Application to grapes made at temperatures exceeding 85° may cause marginal leaf burn. On table grapes, physical residues may be visible at harvest when application is made on maturing fruit, especially on the darker varieties. Use proper spray volume pressure and nozzling in order to minimize the visible residue associated with wettable powders.
	Omnivorous Leafroller, Yellowstriped Armyworm	6-10	
	Grape Berry Moth	10	
	Flea Beetle, Cutworm	4-10	
	Grape Leaffolder, Grapeleaf Skeletonizer, Omnivorous Leafroller, Orange Tortrix	3-5	**Multiple Early Season Applications:** Make 2 or 3 applications. For best results, dilute in a minimum of 20 gals. of water in ground equipment and a minimum of 5 gals. of water in aircraft. Ground application is preferred. A total of 6 to 10 lbs. per acre must be applied prior to fruit formation to achieve control. There is no restriction for the retreatment interval for early season applications made prior to fruit formation. After fruit formation, allow 14 days between the last early season application and the following retreatment and any subsequent applications.
	• Do not apply more than 20 lbs. per acre per season for preharvest crop use.		
GRAPES (Wine)	Grape Leaffolder, Grapeleaf Skeletonizer, Omnivorous Leafroller, Orange Tortrix	6	Do not apply after full bloom on grapes that will be used for wine in the European export market. If pest conditions warrant a different use and grapes will not be used for European export, follow the directions described in the Raisin and/or Table-Fresh Market section of the label above. Obtain permission from the winery before doing so.
GRAPEVINES (postharvest)	Grape Leaf Skeletonizer, Grape Leaffolder, Hornworm, Orange Tortrix	5-8	Apply after fruit or raisins have been removed from the vineyard. Apply post harvest as needed but prior to fall leafdrop and while insects are actively feeding.
	• Do not apply more than 8 lbs. per acre per season for postharvest use.		
KIWIFRUIT (30) (California only)	Omnivorous Leafroller	10	Apply as needed with a minimum of 15 days between applications. Apply with ground equipment only using 200 gals. of spray per acre.
	• Do not apply more than 40 lbs. per acre per season.		

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION (continued)

CROP	PEST	LBS./ ACRE	COMMENTS
LETTUCE (Leaf and Head) (14)	Armyworm, Cabbage Looper	8-20	Apply as needed with a minimum of 7 days between applications.
	• Do not apply more than 160 lbs. per acre per season.		
MELONS (14)	Cabbage Looper, *Diabrotica* Beetle (including Cucumber Beetle), Flea Beetle, Melonworm, Pickleworm, Colorado Potato Beetle	8-16	Apply as needed with a minimum of 7 days between applications.
	• Do not apply more than 80 pounds per acre per season.		
PEACHES (Freestone and Cling)	Peach Twig Borer	6-8	Apply in a minimum of 20 gals. per acre in ground or aircraft equipment. For control of peach twig borer emerging from hibernacula, make a minimum of 2 applications. Time the first application to the early peach twig borer emergence, followed by a second application within 10-14 days of the first. Thorough coverage is required for control. Prior to petal fall, make applications at 10-14 day intervals. For applications made after petal fall, allow 40 days between applications.
	• Do not apply to freestone peaches after petal fall. • *Do not apply more than 24 lbs. per acre per season.*		
PEACHES (Cling only) (45)	Cutworm, Green Fruitworm, Omnivorous Leafroller	6-12	Apply in a minimum of 20 gals. per acre in ground or aircraft equipment. Thorough coverage is required for control. Prior to petal fall make applications at 10-14 day intervals. For applications made after petal fall, allow 40 days between applications.
	• Do not apply more than 24 lbs. per acre per season.		
PEPPERS (14)	Armyworm, Blister Beetle, Cabbage Looper, Colorado Potato Beetle, Flea Beetle, Hornworm, Pepper Weevil	8-12	Apply as needed with a minimum of 7 days between applications.
	• Do not apply more than 24 lbs. per acre per season.		
POTATOES (0)	Colorado Potato Beetle	10-12	Apply as needed with a minimum of 7 days between applications.Application to exposed tubers may result in excess residues.
	• Do not apply more than 96 lbs. per acre per season.		
SQUASH (INCLUDING PUMPKINS, SUMMER AND WINTER SQUASH) (See Text for PHI)	Cabbage Looper, *Diabrotica* Beetle (including Cucumber Beetle), Flea Beetle, Melonworm, Pickleworm, Colorado Potato Beetle	8-16	Apply as needed with a minimum of 7 days between applications.
	• Do not apply more than 80 pounds per acre per season. • Do not apply within 14 days of harvest for pumpkins, and winter squash nor within 7 days of harvest for summer squash.		
TOMATOES (14)	Armyworm, Blister Beetle, Cabbage Looper, Colorado Potato Beetle, Flea Beetle, Hornworm, Tomato Pinworm	8-16	Apply as needed with a minimum of 7 days between applications.
	• Do not apply more than 64 lbs. per acre per season.		

OTHER USES

CROP	PEST	LBS./ ACRE	COMMENTS
ORNAMENTAL PLANTS & NONBEARING TREES AND VINES (Field grown and Nurseries) **MATURE ORNAMENTAL PLANTINGS**	Black Vine Weevil, Codling Moth, *Diabrotica* Beetle (including Cucumber Beetle), Flea Weevil, Fuller Rose Beetle, Gypsy Moth, Katydid, Peach Twig Borer, Plum Curculio	8-24	Apply when insects or their damage occur. Thoroughly wet all parts of the affected plants to the point of runoff. For heavy infestations, use the higher dosage rate. Repeat application as necessary to maintain insect control. Before treating a large number of ornamental plants with Prokil Cryolite 96 alone or as a tank mixture with any other material, make a test application on a few plants and observe for 7 - 10 days prior to treating large areas to reduce the possibility of plant injury. For applications on mature ornamental plantings in parks, residential and recreational areas, along thoroughfares, and other localized areas where infestations occur, make applications during a cool calm period, preferably in early morning or evening.

NOTICE ON CONDITIONS OF SALE

Our recommendations for use of this product are based upon tests believed to be reliable. The use of this product being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no guarantee, expressed or implied, is made as to the effects of such or the results to be obtained if not used in accordance with directions or established safe practice. The buyer must assume all responsibility, including injury or damage, resulting from its misuse as such, or in combination with other materials.