



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

August 25, 2021

Mr. Jeremy D. Malone
Consultant
Stoller Enterprises, Inc.
c/o Spring Regulatory Sciences
6620 Cypresswood Dr., Suite 250
Spring, Texas 77379

Subject: Non-PRIA (Pesticide Registration Improvement Act) Labeling Amendment – AAAdding optional marketing statements; updating required text for fertilizer regulations; adding table format for crop uses; adding new crops; standardizing storage and disposal statements.

Product Name: Sugar Mover Premier

EPA Registration Number: 57538-67

Application Date: 08/06/2021

OPP Submission Number: 1073403

OPP Case Number: 00315537

Dear Mr. Malone:

The amended labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable.

This approval does not affect any terms or conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing terms or conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release this product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR § 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR § 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to your company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). If the website is false or misleading, the product will be

Page 2 of 2

EPA Reg. No. 57538-67

OPP Submission No. 1073403

OPP Case No. 00315537

considered to be misbranded and sale or distribution of the product is unlawful under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR § 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements the EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the EPA find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA-approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these terms. If these terms are not complied with, this registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions, please contact Nina Naimy via email at naimy.nina@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Andrew C. Bryceland". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

Andrew Bryceland, Team Leader
Biochemical Pesticides Branch
Biopesticides and Pollution
Prevention Division (7511P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

ACCEPTED

08/25/2021

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 57538-67

[Denotes Optional Text]
{Denotes Notes to EPA Reviewer}
<Notes to Stoller Reviewer>
{Front Panel start}

SUGAR MOVER[®] PREMIER

[A Plant Growth Regulator and Yield Stimulant]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S):

Cytokinin, as kinetin, based on biological activity 0.003%
INERT INGREDIENT(S): 99.997%
TOTAL: 100.000%

[Contains approx. 1.1 mg Cytokinin/fl oz]
[38.0 µg Cytokinin/ml]
[0.038 mg Cytokinin/ml]

CONTAINS NON-PLANT FOOD INGREDIENT:
0.003% Cytokinin

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Total Nitrogen (N)3.0%
3.0% Water-Soluble Nitrogen
Boron (B)8.00%
Molybdenum (Mo)0.004%

(Derived from boron ethanolamine and sodium molybdate)

Information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product is available on
the internet at <http://www.aapfco.org/metals.html>
[F2399]

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

**See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use [inside booklet]
[on [back panel] [side panel] [other panel]].**

[Z-SMPREMIER]

EPA Reg. No. 57538-67
EPA Est. No. [□57538-TX-2] [□57538-FL-1] [□57538-IA-1]

[DENSITY: 10.6 lb/gal or 1.28 kg/L]

NET CONTENTS:

1 Gal (3.8 L)

2.5 Gal (9.5 L)

5 Gal (19 L)

55 Gal (209 L)

[NET WEIGHT:]

10.6 lb (4.8 kg)

26.5 lb (12.0 kg)

53.0 lb (24.0kg)

583.0 lb (264.3 kg)]

[*Not for use in California]

[Lot Number:]

[Manufacture Date:]

[Best if used by:]

[Rev: 21G28 {revision code for each label change will go here}]

[1.0 Quart (0.95 L) and 2.7 lb (1.2 kg)]

[30 Gal (114 L) 318.0 lb (144.2 kg)

[275 Gal (1045 L) 2915.0 lb (1321.9 kg)

[Patents: www.stollerusa.com/about/patents/]

{End Front Panel}

{Optional Marketing Claims – can appear anywhere on the label}

- [Sugar Mover® Premier manages flow of sugars to improve seed quality, Brix and color]
- [Provides available forms of boron and molybdenum, essential for efficient sugar movement and nitrate nitrogen management]
- [Increases the rate of sugar transport from source leaves to flowers, fruits, nuts, berries, seed pods, and root storage tissue]
- [Increases sugar movement for quality, harvestable seed]
- [Improves overall seed quality]
- [Mixes well with herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides]
- [May be used in a side dress or Y-drop application as an excellent source of available boron and molybdenum]
- [Move sugars from leaves to ears to improve ear fill in corn]
- [Significantly increases ear and pod fill as well as the amount of sugar available for uniform seed and kernel sizing]
- [Contains the essential plant hormone cytokinin]
- [Contains cytokinin for improved heat stress mitigation, plant development, seed formation, seed retention, seed fill, and test weight of grain crops]
- [Contains molybdenum which helps beneficial nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the soil]
- [Increases health and viability of root crops]
- [Maintains normal harvestability by reducing excessive vegetative growth due to excessive nitrate nitrogen levels, when used with or without fungicides]
- [Mixes well with herbicides, fungicides and insecticides and can be included in existing spray programs]
- [Provides efficient sugar movement]
- [Specially formulated to convert nitrate nitrogen into more functional forms of nitrogen in the plant]
- [Boosts ear and pod fill]
- [Enhances root health and viability]
- [Increases sugar availability for uniform seed and kernel sizing]
- [Redirects the flow of sugars in plants from the leaves to the fruit/seeds]
- [Improves activity for key genes that increase sugar transport from leaves to flowers, ears, seed pods, fruit and root storage]
- [Efficiently converts nitrate nitrogen into metabolically functional forms]
- [Reduces excessive vegetative growth due to high nitrate levels]
- [Upregulates genes responsible for sugar production and sugar movement]
- [Improves sink strength and productivity]
- [Enhances source to sink relationship in plants shifting movement of sugars toward the developing fruit, seed, storage tissues and roots of the plant, resulting in higher yield, more uniform fruit size and better fruit quality]
- [Strengthens flowering the following year after a post-harvest application on tree crops and perennials]
- [Increases Rubisco gene expression]
- [Increases sugar transporter gene expression]
- [Increases health and viability of root crops]
- [Builds larger stems, bigger roots, shorter internodes and increased branching and pod set on soybeans]

- [Increases rate of photosynthetic carbon fixation in leaves]
- [Increases rate of sugar transport to flowers and fruiting parts of the plant]
- [Improves boll set, boll sizing, boll size uniformity and boll retention on cotton]
- [May be applied with starter fertilizer]
- [Helps prepare crops for harvest if they are not naturally senescing due to excessive nitrate nitrogen levels]
- [Increases seed size and weight]
- [Increases sugar movement in plants for greater fruit size and Brix]

| FIRST AID | |
|--|--|
| 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 swallowed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or a doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| 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 by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| If in eyes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| HOT LINE NUMBER | |
| -Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or are going for treatment. -For general information on product use call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378. -For medical emergencies, call the Poison Center at 1-800-222-1222. | |
| FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300. | |

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Harmful if absorbed through the skin or swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow instructions for category A on an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride, and
- shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's 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. 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 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water or areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment wash water or rinsate. Exposed treated seed may be hazardous to birds and other wildlife. Treat only those seeds needed for immediate use and planting. Dispose of all excess treated seed and seed packaging by burial away from streams and bodies of water.

Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

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 with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms and in 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 (REI). The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the WPS.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the (REI) of 4 hours unless wearing the appropriate PPE.

For early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the WPS and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil or water, wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride, and
- shoes plus socks.

CHEMIGATION[*]

Application and Calibration Techniques for Sprinkler Irrigation

Apply this product only through the following types of irrigation systems: sprinkler including center pivot, traveler, big gun, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, solid set, or hand move irrigation; furrow; or drip (trickle) irrigation systems. Do not apply through any other types of irrigation systems. 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 Experiment Station specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public

water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
[*Not for use in California]

A. Center Pivot, Traveler, Big Gun, Lateral Move, End Tow, and Side (Wheel) Roll Irrigation

Equipment: Operate system and injection equipment at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used. Fill tank of injection equipment with water. Operate system for one complete circle for center pivot or one complete run for the other recommended equipment, measuring time required, amount of water injected, and acreage contained in circle or run. Mix recommended amount of product for acreage to be covered into same amount of water used during calibration and inject into system continuously for one revolution or run but continue to operate irrigation system until product has been cleared from last sprinkler head. Spray mixture in the chemical supply tank must be agitated at all times, otherwise settling and uneven application may occur.

B. Solid Set and Hand Move Irrigation Equipment: Determine acreage covered by sprinkler. Fill tank of injection equipment with water and adjust flow to use contents over a thirty to forty-five minute period. Mix desired amount of product for acreage to be covered into quantity of water used during calibration and operate entire system at normal pressures recommended by the manufacturer of injection equipment used for amount of time established during calibration. Provide constant mechanical agitation in the mix tank to ensure that product will remain in suspension during the injection cycle. Product can be injected at the beginning or end of the irrigation cycle or as a separate application. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed and continue to operate irrigation system until pesticide is cleared from last sprinkler head.

Safety Devices for Sprinkler Chemigation

- (1) The systems designated above must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- (2) All pesticide injection pipelines must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- (3) The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- (4) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- (5) The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- (6) Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- (7) Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Systems Connected to Public Water Sources

- (1) Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of a year.
- (2) Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

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

In-Furrow Chemigation[*]

- (1) Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.
- (2) Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
 - a. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
 - b. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
 - c. 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.
 - d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
 - e. 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.
 - f. 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.

Apply Sugar Mover® Premier with sufficient water to penetrate into the root zone without excessive leaching into deeper soil.

[*Not for use in California]

Drip (Trickle) Chemigation[*]

- (1) The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- (2) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- (3) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

- (4) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- (5) The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- (6) Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Apply Sugar Mover® Premier with sufficient water to penetrate into the root zone without excessive leaching into deeper soil.

[*Not for use in California]

GENERAL USE INSTRUCTIONS

Sugar Mover® Premier provides plant essential nutrients such as boron and molybdenum in combination with cytokinin. Sugar Mover® Premier is formulated to aid in plant growth regulation and promote efficient nutrient management. Sugar Mover® Premier is compatible with most fertilizer and pesticide materials, but always conduct a jar test when using an untried combination to ensure compatibility.

For best results, apply Sugar Mover® Premier before noon or after 4 p.m. Use a spreader-sticker (surfactant) cleared for application to growing crops with the product. Before using, clean thoroughly with soap and water any spigot or pump put into an Sugar Mover® Premier drum. Mix Sugar Mover® Premier with enough water to get thorough coverage of plant surfaces. Sugar Mover® Premier is compatible with most other spray materials.

NOTICE: This product contains boron (B) and may be harmful to certain crops. Use only according to manufacturer's directions.

NOTICE: This product contains molybdenum (Mo). Crops with a high level of molybdenum can be toxic to ruminant animals. Use only according to manufacturer's directions.

CROP USAGE – ALL CROPS FOR STRESS RELIEF[*]

Use 16 fl. oz./A Sugar Mover® Premier (1.2 L/Ha) any crop is prematurely dying down (loss of color) due to stress caused by one or more of the following conditions: weather (frost, drought and excessive moisture), insect infestation, fungus attack, and/or herbicide burn.

[*Not for use in California]

CROP USAGE – ALL CROPS LISTED FOR TRANSPLANTING[*] AND SEED BED TREATMENT[*]

Use 32 fl. oz./A Sugar Mover® Premier (2.4 L/Ha) or 1 part Sugar Mover® Premier to 1000 parts water (approximately 1 tablespoon Sugar Mover® Premier to 1 Gal water) as a root dip and watering solution when transplanting.

Use 32 fl. oz./A Sugar Mover® Premier (2.4 L/Ha) applied to the seedbed at time of seeding or up to 20 days thereafter.

[*Not for use in California]

FOR ALL CROPS LISTED BELOW

Use the higher rate listed in the use rates below by crop. For single planned foliar applications or through in-furrow or chemigation (single or multiple) applications.

COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE-APPLICATION RATES

TREE NUT AND TREE FRUIT

| CROP | USE RATE | APPLICATION | MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATES |
|---|---|--|---|
| ALMONDS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest. | 32 fl. oz. /A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz. /A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| APPLE[*], PEAR[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: at full pink. 2nd application: at calix (petal fall). 3rd application: 3 weeks after 2nd spraying. 4th application: 4 weeks after 3rd spraying. | 32 fl. oz. /A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz. /A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| AVOCADOS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest. | 32 fl. oz. /A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz. /A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| BANANAS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | To reduce stress: Apply when stress conditions are anticipated. Rates and timing must be determined for each site. Make applications at least 14 days apart using ground sprayers, aerial sprayers, or by plant injection. | 32 fl. oz. /A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz. /A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| CASHEWS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest. | 32 fl. oz. /A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz. /A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| CHERRIES[*] | 32 to 96 fl. oz./A (2.4 to 7 L/Ha) | 1 st application: at beginning of fruit color change 2 nd application: 1 to 2 weeks after first spraying | 96 fl. oz. /A (7 L/Ha) per application; 192 fl. oz. /A (14 L/Ha) per year |
| CHESTNUTS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest. | 32 fl. oz. /A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz. /A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| CITRUS CROPS[*] (grapefruit[*], lemons[*], limes[*], oranges[*], tangelos[*], tangerines[*], Etc[*]) | 32 to 96 fl. oz./A (2.4 to 7 L/Ha) | 1 st application: at beginning of fruit color change 2 nd application: 1 to 2 weeks after first spraying | 96 fl. oz. /A (7 L/Ha) per application; 192 fl. oz. /A (14 L/Ha) per year |
| FIGS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest. | 32 fl. oz. /A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | | 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| HAZELNUT[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| MACADAMIAS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| MANGOES[*] | 32 to 96 fl. oz./A (2.4 to 7 L/Ha) | 1 st application: at beginning of fruit color change 2 nd application: 1 to 2 weeks after first spraying | 96 fl. oz./A (7 L/Ha) per application; 192 fl. oz./A (14 L/Ha) per year |
| OLIVES[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| PEACHES[*], NECTARINES[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: at prebloom. 2nd application: at calyx (petal fall). 3rd application: 3 weeks after 2nd spraying. 4th application: 4 weeks after 3rd spraying. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| PECANS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| PISTACHIOS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| POMEGRANATES[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| PRUNES[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| QUINCE[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; |

| | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|
| | | | 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| WALNUTS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Every 7 to 21 days from bud break through harvest. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |

[*Not for use in California]

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CROPS

| CROP | USE RATE | APPLICATION | MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATES |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARTICHOKES (GLOBE) [*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: spray crowns when growth begins. 2nd application: spray crowns after full development. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| ASPARAGUS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: spray crowns when growth begins. 2nd application: spray crowns after each cutting. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| BERRIES[*] (Blackberries[*], boysenberries[*], dewberries[*], Loganberries[*], blueberries[*], gooseberries[*], huckleberries[*], raspberries[*], currants[*], Etc[*]) | 32 to 96 fl. oz. /A (2.4 to 7 L/Ha) | 1 st application: at beginning of fruit color change 2 nd application: 1 to 2 weeks after first spraying | 96 fl. oz./A (7 L/Ha) per application; 192 fl. oz./A (14 L/Ha) per year |
| CARROTS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: at tuber initiation. 2nd application: 2 to3 weeks after first spraying. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |

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| CELERY[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: Use 32 fl. oz./A of Sugar Mover® Premier (2.4 L/Ha) applied to the seed bed at time of seeding or up to 20 days thereafter. 2nd application: Use 32 fl. oz./A of Sugar Mover® Premier (2.4 L/Ha) at the time seedlings are transplanted. See transplanting instructions above. 3rd application: Use 16 fl. oz./A of Sugar Mover® Premier (1.2 L/Ha) 2-3 weeks after transplanting. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| CRUCIFEROUS CROPS [*] (Broccoli[*], Brussels sprouts[*], cabbage[*], cauliflower[*], collards[*], kale[*], mustard greens[*], rutabagas[*], turnips[*]Etc[*]) | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: 3 to 4 inch (8 to10 cm) stage. Repeat at 10 to 14 day intervals. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| CUCURBITS[*] (cantaloupe[*], cucumbers[*], honeydew[*], melons[*], muskmelon[*], pumpkins[*], squash[*], watermelon[*], Etc[*]) | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1 st application: at early bloom. 2 nd application: start of fruiting. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| EGGPLANT[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: just prior to 1st bloom. 2nd application:10 days after 1st spraying. 3rd application: 10 days after 2nd spraying. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| FLAX[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: just prior to 1st bloom. 2nd application:10 days after 1st spraying. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| GRAPES[*], Wine Grapes[*] Table Grapes[*] | 16-96 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 7 L/Ha) | 1 st application: at beginning of fruit color change 2 nd application: 1 weeks after first application 3 rd application: 1 week after second application | 96 fl. oz./A (7 L/Ha) per application; 288 fl. oz./A (21 L/Ha) per year |

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| LETTUCE[*] (head[*] and leaf[*]) | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Application: 3 to 4 inch (8 to10 cm) stage. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| OKRA[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: spray crowns when growth begins. 2nd application: spray crowns after each cutting. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| ONIONS[*], GARLIC[*], DRY ONIONS[*], DRY SHALLOTS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: at tuber set. The time of application is determined by pulling an average size plant in the field 4 weeks (and every 7 days thereafter if necessary) after planting. Observe the roots to see if tubers are forming. Anytime you see the small tubers forming, it is time for the 1st application. Usually tubers start to set 5 to 6 weeks after planting. 2nd application: at full blossom. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| PARSLEY[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: just prior to 1st bloom. 2nd application:10 days after 1st spraying. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| PEAS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: 3 to 4inch (8 to10 cm)stage. 2nd application: Prebloom. 3rd application: at early pod set. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| PEPPERS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: just prior to 1st bloom. 2nd application:10 days after 1st spraying. 3rd application: 10 days after 2nd spraying. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| PINEAPPLE[*] | 32 to 96 fl. oz. (2.4 to 7 L/Ha) | <u>To reduce plant stress:</u> Apply to vegetative growth according to climate and crop needs at the site of proposed application. <u>To improve fruit growth:</u> Apply post bloom according to climate and crop needs at the site of proposed application. <u>Allow at least 14 days between applications.</u> | 96 fl. oz./A (7 L/Ha) per application; 288 fl. oz./A (21 L/Ha) per year |
| SPEARMINT[*], PEPPERMINT[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: just prior to 1st bloom. 2nd application:10 days after 1st spraying. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |

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| SPINACH[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Application: 3 to 4 inch (8 to10 cm)stage. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| STRAWBERRIES[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: As a transplant solution. See “Transplanting Instructions” above. 2nd application: At prebloom. 3rd application: At petal fall. 4th application: After harvest. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| TOMATOES[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: use 32 fl. oz./A of Sugar Mover® Premier (2.4 L/Ha) applied to the seed bed at time of seeding or up to 20 days thereafter. 2nd application: use 32 fl. oz./A of Sugar Mover® Premier (2.4 L/Ha) at the time seedlings are transplanted. See “Transplanting Instructions”. 3rd application: use 16 fl. oz./A of Sugar Mover® Premier (1.2 L/Ha) 2 to 3 weeks after 1st bloom. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |

[*Not for use in California]

ROW CROPS

| CROP | USE RATE | APPLICATION | MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATES |
|---|---|--|---|
| ALFALFA[*] including seed alfalfa | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: after cutting, with repeat sprays at 14 to 21 day intervals. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| BEANS CROPS[*] (dry[*], colored[*], green[*], snap[*], lima[*], lentils[*],Etc[*]) | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: 4 to5 inch (10 to 13 cm) stage. 2nd application: at early bloom. 3rd application: at early pod set. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| BARLEY[*] | 8 to 16 fl. oz./A (0.6 to 1.2 L/Ha) | Application: 1 to 2 weeks before boot stage. | 16 fl. oz./A (1.2 L/Ha) per application; 64 fl. oz./A (4.7 L/Ha) per year |
| BEETS[*] (Sugar Beets[*],Table Beets[*],Etc[*]) | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: at tuber initiation. 2nd application: 2 to 3 weeks after 1st spraying. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |

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| CANOLA[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1 st application at flowering before pods appear, repeat at intervals 14 to 21 days apart | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| CORN[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: At the 1 to 1.5 foot (31 to 46 cm) stage. 2nd application: at tassel time. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| COTTON[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: At pinhead square with repeat applications at 14 to 21 day intervals. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| HEMP[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Application: At bloom. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| HOPS [*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Application: 1 to 2 weeks before boot stage. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| OATS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4L/Ha) | Application: 1 to 2 weeks before boot stage. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| PEANUTS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: at pegging. 2nd application: 2 to 3 weeks after 1st spraying. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| POTATOES[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: at tuber set. The time of application is determined by pulling an average size plant in the field 4 weeks (and every 7 days thereafter if necessary) after planting. Observe the roots to see if tubers are forming. Anytime you see the small tubers forming, it is time for the 1st application. Usually tubers start to set 5 to 6 weeks after planting. 2nd application: at full blossom. Spray Russet Burbanks, which do not show full blossom, should be sprayed 2 to 3 weeks after 1st spray. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| RICE[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: at 2 to 5 leaf stage with repeat application 14 to 21 days after. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; |

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| | | | 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| RYE[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Application: 1 to 2 weeks before boot stage. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| SORGHUM[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: At the 1 to 1.5 foot (31 to 46 cm) stage. 2nd application: at tassel time. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| SOYBEANS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Application: at first bud formation. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| SUGAR CANE[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: At tillering stage. Repeat applications made at 14 to 21 day intervals | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| SUNFLOWERS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1 st application at flower bud stage. Repeat applications made at 14 to 21 day intervals | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| SWEET POTATOES[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | 1st application: at tuber set. The time of application is determined by pulling an average size plant in the field 4 weeks (and every 7 days thereafter if necessary) after planting. Observe the roots to see if tubers are forming. Anytime you see the small tubers forming, it is time for the 1st application. Usually tubers start to set 5 to 6 weeks after planting. 2nd application: at full blossom. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| WHEAT[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Application: 1 to 2 weeks before boot stage. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |

[*Not for use in California]

GRASS, FORAGE, and ORNAMENTALS

| CROP | USE RATE | APPLICATION | MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATES |
|---|---|--|---|
| CLOVER[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Application: 1 to 2 weeks before boot stage. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| GRASS SEED CROPS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz./A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Application: 1 to 2 weeks before boot stage. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |
| ORNAMENTAL TREES[*] AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS[*] | 16 to 32 fl. oz. /A (1.2 to 2.4 L/Ha) | Apply 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) in transplant water. Apply 16 fl. oz./A (1.2 L/Ha) as a foliar spray when growth begins in the early spring. Apply 16 fl. oz./A (1.2 L/Ha) at bud burst. Apply 16 fl. oz./A (1.2 L/Ha) at bud set. Apply 16 fl. oz./A (1.2 L/Ha) at the end of summer to maintain color through autumn. | 32 fl. oz./A (2.4 L/Ha) per application; 128 fl. oz./A (9.6 L/Ha) per year |

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in a cool place and out of direct sunlight.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: To avoid wastes, use all of the material in this container by application according to label directions. If waste cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container: Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container 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 container ¼ full with water and recap. For containers 5 gallons (19 liters) or less: 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 procedure two more times. For containers larger than 5 gallons (19 liters): Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat procedure two more times. Offer nonrefillable container (all sizes) for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

WARRANTY

To the fullest extent permitted by law, neither the manufacturers nor the seller makes any warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use of this material when such use is contrary to label instructions. Read and follow the label directions carefully.

Manufactured and Guaranteed by:

STOLLER ENTERPRISES, INC.
9090 Katy Freeway, Suite 400
Houston, TX 77024 U.S.A.
Toll Free 1-800-539-5283 Tel.: 1(713) 461-1493