Dr. Robert Everich
Registration Manager
Makhteshim-Agan or North America
551 Fifth Ave., Ste: 1100
New York, N.Y. 10176

MAY 21 2004

Dear Dr. Everich:

Subject: EPA Reg. No. 66222-35
Rimon 0.83EC Insecticide®
Label Amendment: Adding First Food Uses - Cotton and Potatoes
Tolerance Petition dated February 28, 2002

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable with the following provisions:

1. Revise the Environmental Hazards section (page 2) to read as follows:

"This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. A level, well maintained vegetative (grass) buffer strip between treated areas and areas containing surface water such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination."

2. Delete the redundant statement "Do not apply within 14 days of harvest" after the sentence "Do not apply more than 2 applications .... per season" (top of page 7, column 3), as this sentence is repeated twice in the same section.

3. Add the following rotational crop restriction under the GENERAL INFORMATION section (page 3): "**Rotational Crops**: only registered crops may be rotated in a treated field within 30 days of the final application."

DK: 305-7546: IRB/PM01

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL ▸	7505C	7505C						
SURNAME ▸	S. Oonnithan	D. Kenny						
DATE ▸	5/21/04	5/21/04						

4. Within two (2) years of registration of this product, submit the following studies to satisfy the data gaps identified in the registration process. Protocols may be submitted for Agency's review and concurrence if you feel it necessary.

RESIDUE CHEMISTRY

a. 860.1380 Storage Stability of Plant Commodities: Additional storage stability data are required to demonstrate the stability of residues of novaluron in/on cotton meal, hulls, and refined oil for up to 3.5 months.

b. 860.1380 Storage Stability of Animal Commodities: Information pertaining to the storage conditions and intervals of samples from the dairy cattle feeding study is required. If sample integrity was maintained by appropriate storage and if samples were stored for less than 30 days, then no storage stability data are required. However, if samples were stored for more than 30 days, then data are required depicting the frozen storage stability of novaluron residues in milk and livestock tissues.

c. 860.1480 Meat, Milk, Poultry, and Eggs: The dairy cattle feeding study is inadequate but may be upgraded pending recalculation and re-submission by the petitioner of the dosing levels used in the study. The residue intake level should be based on feed consumption and not in terms of mg ai/day. For additional guidance regarding the resolution of this data gap, the petitioner is referred to OPPTS 860.1480(f)(5) which specifies that the level of the test materials in the total diet should be expressed in parts per million (mg/kg feed) (dry weight basis for ruminants).

d. Poultry Feeding Study: The petitioner has requested a waiver for the conduct of a poultry feeding study. Based on the maximum residues observed in the poultry metabolism study, quantifiable residues would be expected in a feeding study. Therefore a poultry feeding study is required.

ECOLOGICAL EFFECTS

e. Freshwater Invertebrate Study: To better characterize the risk to freshwater invertebrates, a freshwater invertebrate study is required. It is preferred that the study is conducted using technical novaluron. However, if the formulated product is used as the test material, it is highly recommended that measured concentrations be centrifuged to ensure a more accurate measurement of the active ingredient novaluron rather than the emulsifier(s) added to keep the product in suspension.

f. Sediment dwelling organisms: Risk to sediment dwelling organisms can not be directly assessed using available screening level assessment techniques at this time because no single-species sediment toxicity data was submitted. Toxicity data that demonstrate the measured toxicity of the sediment and the surrounding interstitial water to invertebrate species would allow for the assessment of sediment invertebrate risks using screening-level techniques. To obtain this data, studies which follow the Agency's protocols resulting from the direct spiking of the sediment, and in which pore (interstitial) water as well as sediment concentrations are measured, are warranted.

g. Buffer Strip Effectiveness Runoff Study: Runoff studies are needed to further evaluate the impact of spray drift buffers on reducing novaluron loading in runoff waters. The study should (i) be conducted in high use areas, (ii) evaluate the effectiveness of both 15 feet and 60 feet grass buffers, (iii) be conducted on a representative range of slopes in the use areas, (iv) use appropriate runoff area to filter strip area (RA/FS) ratios, (v) be conducted in manner to reduce preferential (bypass) flow in the buffers, (vi) be conducted immediately after application and (vii) follow standard agronomic practices for runoff plot and buffer strip maintenance.

A stamped copy of the draft label is enclosed for your records. Submit two (2) copies of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. Your release of the product for shipment constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If the above conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec.6(e). Should you have any questions, do not hesitate to contact the reviewer of this product, Mr. S. Oonnithan at 703-605-0368.

Sincerely,

Daniel C. Kenny
Product Manager (01)
Insecticide Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Encl.

4/11

Rimon™

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
MAY 21 2004
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 66222-35

Rimon 0.83EC Insecticide

For Control of Insect Pests on Container Grown Ornamentals in Greenhouses, Shadehouses, Outdoor Nurseries, Cotton, White Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: novaluron:	% BY WT.
1-[3-chloro-4-(1,1,2-trifluoro-2-trifluoro-methoxyethoxy)phenyl]-3-(2,6-difluorobenzoyl)urea*	10%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	90%
*Contains 0.83 lbs. novaluron per gallon.	Total 100%

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.)

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:
- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:
- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED:
- 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 a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF INHALED:
- 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 further treatment advice.

Emergency Assistance: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL HELP, CALL PROSAR AT 1-877-250-9291, 24 HOURS.

Transportation Emergency: (CHEMTREC) 1-800-424-9300

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

NET CONTENTS _____ GALLONS

Makhteshim-Agan of North America, Inc.
551 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1100
New York, NY 10176

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category C on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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

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 pesticide is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates. 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. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas.

Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

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 it 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 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 such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

GENERAL INFORMATION

Rimon™ 0.83EC is an insect growth regulator (IGR) that must be ingested by insect larvae to be fully effective. Proper application techniques help ensure thorough spray coverage and correct dosage necessary to obtain optimum control. Higher water volumes and increased spray pressure generally provide better coverage. Apply at the recommended rates when insect populations reach locally determined economic thresholds. Consult the cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate threshold levels for treatment in your area.

Follow-up treatments of Rimon should be applied as needed, to keep pest population within threshold limits. The primary mode of action is by disrupting cuticle formation and deposition occurring when insects molt, resulting in their death. Due to this mode of action, Rimon has no direct effect on adults.

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

NOTE: The compatibility of Rimon with concurrent releases of insects for biocontrol of plant pests has not been established. When used as directed, Rimon affects developing immature stages of insects by disrupting the molting process. Consequently, fully developed adult stages of pest and beneficial species are not affected.

Spray Drift: For ground boom applications, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy and when wind speed is 10 mph or less at the application site as measured by an anemometer. Use medium or coarser spray according to ASAE 572 definition for standard nozzles or VMD for spinning atomizer nozzles.

For aerial applications, the following measures must be adhered to:

a. The distance of the outer-most nozzles on the boom mast must not exceed ¾ of the length of the wingspan or rotor.
b. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
c. Use high flow nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
d. 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.
e. Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
f. Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations, and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
g. 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 least drift.

h. For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wing span or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

i. 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.

j. 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.).

k. Drift potential is lowest with wind speeds between 2 – 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided at wind speed below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

l. 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.

m. 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 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 winds.

n. Pesticides 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 the wind is blowing away from the sensitive area).

o. Ultra Low Volume (ULV) application is not permitted.

Mixing Instructions: Prepare solution concentrations in a clean, empty spray tank. Use clean spray filters. Add water to 1/2 level of tank. Add the appropriate amount of Rimon to the tank and agitate to insure proper mixture. Continue filling tank with water until desired dilution is achieved. Shake or re-agitate material in the sprayer before use if application is interrupted. Make up only the amount of application volume as required. Dispose of any unused spray material at the end of each day according to the instructions found in the STORAGE AND DISPOSAL section of this label.

Spray Coverage: All parts of the crop must receive uniform spray coverage or else desired result may not occur. Consult your local agricultural specialist for specific information on the best rates, timings, and spray volumes for your region.

Rimon is an insecticide for control of certain foliar insect pests on cotton, potatoes and ornamentals. Rimon may be applied alone or in rotation with other insecticides.

Ground Application

Apply recommended dosage by conventional ground sprayer equipment capable of delivering sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage of the target crop. Spray equipment boom and nozzles should be oriented in a manner to minimize boom height to optimize coverage uniformity, maximize deposition and reduce spray drift. Drop nozzles may be required to obtain uniform coverage against certain pests that develop down in the canopy. A minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre should be used with ground spray equipment in cotton. Use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre in potatoes. Higher gallonages will provide better coverage and

performance. Use hollow cone, disc-core hollow cone or twin jet fan nozzles suitable for insecticide spraying.

Band Application (in Cotton Only)

Band applications may be appropriate early in the season when cotton is small. Proper nozzle selection, placement, boom orientation or shielding to compensate for windy conditions is critical to ensure adequate coverage.

When banding, 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'

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per banded acre} = \text{Amount needed per acre of field}$$

Aerial Application

For aerial application apply in a total of 2 to 10 gallons per acre using a nozzle configuration that will provide a median droplet size of 200-300 microns. Use a minimum of 5-10 gallons of water per acre for potatoes. Higher gallonages will provide better coverage and performance. Observe the minimum safe application height – not greater than 12 feet above crop canopy. Boom length must be less than 75% of wing span and swath markers, flagging or GPS system should be used during application. Applications should be made when wind speed is between 2 and 10 mph. Do not make applications when wind speed exceeds 10 mph. Under low humidity and high temperatures, spray volume should be adjusted upward to compensate for evaporation of spray droplets.

General Precautions and Restrictions

For application to cotton: Do not apply with in 250 feet by air equipment of bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, marshes or estuaries. All applications must include a 25 foot vegetative buffer strip within the buffer zone to decrease runoff.

For application to potatoes: Do not apply with in 150 feet by air equipment of bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, marshes or estuaries. All applications must include a 25 foot vegetative buffer strip within the buffer zone to decrease runoff.

Restrictions on Rotational Crops: Do not plant food or feed crops in Rimon treated soils within 1 month following last application, unless Rimon is authorized for use on these crops.

FOLIAR FEEDING INSECTS CONTROLLED BY RIMON IN COTTON:

Target Pests	Application Rates Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Application Timing
Tobacco budworm Cotton bollworm	12 –14	Application should be made when the majority of the population is in the blackhead egg stage and up to 1/8-inch larval length. Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when larvae are more than ¼ inch long, the target pest population is 2X or more above state threshold level or foliage canopy is tall or dense and larvae are present in the lower part of the canopy.

	6 -9 (If used with a knockdown insecticide)	Reapplication on a 7 to 14 day interval will be required to protect new growth. For the most effective control, fields should be scouted twice weekly. Do not apply more than four applications against budworm and bollworm per season. Do not apply more than 42 oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.
Beet armyworm Fall armyworm Other foliage feeding caterpillars such as loopers, cotton leaf perforator and saltmarsh caterpillar	6 - 12	Application should be made at egg hatch or when first signs of feeding occur. Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when larvae are more than ¼ inch long, the target pest population is 2X or more above state threshold level or foliage canopy is tall or dense and larvae are present in the lower part of the canopy. Under heavy infestations or continuous oviposition, reapplication on a 7 to 14 day interval will be required to protect new growth. For the most effective control, fields should be scouted twice weekly. Do not apply more than four applications against armyworm or other foliage feeding caterpillars per season. Do not apply more than 42 oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.
Lygus Plant bugs Stink bugs	9 –12 6 -9 (If used with a knockdown insecticide)	Begin application when plant bugs or stink bugs appear and oviposition is initiated. Repeat at 7-day intervals as needed to maintain control. Rimon will not control adults. For adult control, tankmix with an adulticide. Do not apply more than four applications against Lygus per season. Do not apply more than 42 oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.
Whiteflies	6 - 12	Begin application when whitefly adults appear and once oviposition is initiated. A second application at 14 days may be necessary to achieve acceptable suppression. Do not apply more than two applications against whitefies per season. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.
Thrips (Suppression)	9 - 14	Begin application when thrips adults appear and once oviposition is initiated. Repeat at 14 days later if needed. Rimon will not control adult thrips. For adult control, tankmix with an adulticide. Do not apply more than two applications against thrips per season. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

FOLIAR FEEDING INSECTS CONTROLLED BY RIMON IN POTATO/SWEET POTATO:

Target Pests	Application Rates Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Application Timing
Colorado Potato Beetle,		Application should be made when the majority of the population is at egg hatch to the second instar. Use higher rates and higher spray volumes

European Corn Borer, Armyworms, Loopers, foliage feeding caterpillars Potato tuber moth, Whiteflies	6- 12 (Northeast States) 9 – 12 (All other States)	when larvae are large, or foliage canopy is tall or dense. Reapplication on a 7 to 14 day interval will be required to protect new growth. For the most effective control, fields should be scouted. Do not apply more than twice to a single generation of Colorado potato beetle and do not apply to successive generations. Do not apply more than two applications per crop per season. Do not apply more than two applications against whiteflies per season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 24 oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

FOLIAR FEEDING INSECTS CONTROLLED BY RIMON ON CONTAINER GROWN ORNAMENTALS IN GREEN-HOUSES, SHADE-HOUSES, AND OUTDOOR NURSERIES:

Target Pests	Application Rate	Application Instructions and Timing
WHITEFLIES (Greenhouse, Silverleaf, Sweetpotato) THRIPS (Citrus, Flower, Gladiolus, Western Flower) LEAFMINERS (Citrus, Serpentine) ARMYWORMS (Beet, Fall, Lawn, Southern, Yellow Striped)	3.0 oz. to 12.0 oz. in 100 gallons of water	Apply by compressed air, hydraulic, or handheld sprayers. Do not apply with boom sprayers, high volume airblast sprayers, or by aircraft. Minimize drift and movement to non-target areas by directing spray to foliage. Apply as a spray to the foliage through conventional spray equipment. One gallon of finished spray will treat 200 sq. ft. of greenhouse bench area. When pest population pressure is high, use the higher label rates. Consult your local Rimon agricultural specialist for information about tank mixing Rimon with agrochemical products registered for use on the treated crop. Plant Tolerance: Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether Rimon can be used safely on all ornamental plants. Before any large-scale application, the user should determine the safety of Rimon by testing a small number of the type of plants to be treated at the recommended rates and under the desired growing conditions. Observe the treated plants for symptoms of phytotoxicity, which may occur as interveinal chlorosis and/or marginal necrosis on sensitive plants. The user assumes all risks arising out of application to untested plants. Rimon provides an effective means for controlling whiteflies, thrips, leafminers, armyworms, and certain other foliar feeding insects in greenhouses, shadehouses, and outdoor nurseries. Rimon can be applied as a foliar spray to control immature stages of the target pests. For best results, read all directions and recommendations thoroughly. Consult your local agricultural specialist for the spray schedule best suited to your conditions.

- Do not apply Rimon more than once every 30 days.
- Do not make more than two (2) applications of Rimon per crop per year.
- Do not apply more than 52 fl. oz. of Rimon per acre per year per crop.
- Do not apply to poinsettas.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT: Rimon is effective in controlling insect pests and minimizing the development of resistance when used in rotation with other insecticides in an IPM program. To reduce selection pressure for resistant pests:

- Rimon should be used in rotation with classes of insecticides with different modes of action. These other insecticides may include Insect Growth Regulators with dssimilar modes of action.
- For management of pests with short life cycles such as whiteflies, do not use Rimon more than once within each generation cycle.
- Always apply Rimon at the recommended rates and according to label directions. Do not use less than recommended label rates alone or in tank mixtures.
- Use Rimon as part of an insect management program that includes cultural and biological control where possible.
- Scout pest populations and begin Rimon applications before the pest becomes established. Focus treatments on early immature stages for best results. For optimum control, spray applications should thoroughly wet the undersides of leaves when whiteflies and thrips are present.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

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: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration if allowed by state and local authorities. If burned, stay clear of smoke.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup and disposal of wastes.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

MAKHTESHIM-AGAN OF NORTH AMERICA INC. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of MAKHTESHIM-AGAN OF NORTH AMERICA INC. In no case shall MAKHTESHIM-AGAN OF NORTH AMERICA INC. be liable for consequential, special, or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. In addition to the foregoing, no purchaser of this product (other than an end user) shall be entitled to any reimbursement for any loss suffered as a result of any suspension or cancellation of the registration for this product by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Except as expressly provided herein, MAKHTESHIM-AGAN OF NORTH AMERICA INC .makes no warranties, guarantees, or representations of any kind, either expressed or implied, or by usage of trade, statutory or otherwise, with regard to the product sold, including, but not limited to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, use or eligibility of the product for any particular trade usage. The exclusive remedy of any buyer or user of this product for any and all losses, injuries, or damages resulting from or in any way arising from the use, handling, or application of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise, shall be damages not exceeding the purchase price paid for this product or, at MAKHTESHIM-AGAN OF NORTH AMERICA INC's election, the replacement of this product.

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