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

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Bert Volger
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.
4515 Falls of Neuse Rd., Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27609

FEB 12 2010

Dear Mr. Volger:

Subject: Labeling Amendment to RIMON® 0.83EC Insecticide
EPA Registration No. 66222-35
Submission Date: March 16, 2009
OPP Decision Number: D-407554

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

1. Include the statement "*The use of novaluron on crops grown for food in greenhouses, except tomatoes, is prohibited.*"

A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit one (1) final printed copy for the above mentioned label before releasing the product for shipment. If you have any questions regarding this label, please contact Jennifer Gaines at (703) 305-5967.

Sincerely yours,

Kable Bo Davis
Acting Product Manager (07)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

RimOn®

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
FEB 12 2010
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 66222-35

RIMON® 0.83EC Insecticide

Insecticide for use on Beans, Berries (Low-Growing), Bushberries, Cotton, Cucurbit Vegetables, Fruiting Vegetables, Head and Stem Brassica, Leafy Brassica Greens, Ornamentals (Container Grown Ornamentals in Greenhouses, Shadehouses, Outdoor Nurseries), Pome Fruits, Potatoes / Sweet Potatoes, Stonefruits, Sugarcane, Swiss Chard, and Turnip Greens

	% BY WT.
ACTIVE INGREDIENT: novaluron: 1-[3-chloro-4-(1,1,2-trifluoro-2-trifluoro-methoxyethoxy)phenyl]-3-(2,6-difluorobenzoyl)urea*	9.3%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	90.7%
Total	100.0%

*Contains 0.83 lbs. novaluron per gallon.
* U.S. Patent No: 5,142,064, 4,980,376, 5,089,525

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: (INFOTRAC) 1-800-535-5053** **NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

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.

NET CONTENTS _____ GALLONS

Nonrefillable Container Batch Code:

EPA Reg. No. 66222-35
EPA Est. No [redacted]

Manufactured for:
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.
4515 Falls of Neuse Rd., Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27609
919-256-9305

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 toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high 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. This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several days to weeks after application. Poorly draining soil with shallow water tables is more prone to produce runoff. A level, well maintained vegetative (grass) buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and the surface water features 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.

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

USE INFORMATION

RIMON 0.83EC insecticide must be ingested and/or contacted by insects to be effective. Proper application techniques help ensure thorough spray coverage and correct dosage necessary to obtain optimum control. Apply at the required 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. Apply follow-up treatments of RIMON per DIRECTIONS FOR USE, to keep pest populations within threshold limits. Scout fields regularly to determine optimum application timing based on pest levels and stages of growth.

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.

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.

Rotational Crops: Only registered crops may be rotated in a treated field within 30 days of the final application.

SPRAY DRIFT:

Do not allow RIMON to drift on grapes as leaf spotting may occur.

For orchard airblast applications turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and outer rows. Apply only when wind speed is ≤10 mph at the application site as measured by an anemometer outside of the orchard on the upwind side. The applicator also must use all other measures necessary to control 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. Orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream. This produces larger droplets and minimizes potential drift. 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 nozzles types, such as low-drift nozzles, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. 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. Do not apply when wind speed below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. An applicator's familiarity with local wind patterns can minimize spray drift.

l. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry, therefore when making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation.
m. Do not apply during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude, and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no winds. 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.
n. Only apply pesticides 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.

For those crops where an adjuvant can be used, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. suggests the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant.

SPRAY COVERAGE: All parts of the crop must receive uniform spray coverage or else desired result may not occur. Higher water volumes and increased spray pressure generally provide better coverage. Consult your local agricultural specialist for specific information on the best rates, timings, and spray volumes for your region.

Orchard Spraying

Make applications of RIMON by conventional ground sprayers that are calibrated to deliver no less than 75 gallons per acre on trees less than 10 feet tall, and 100 to 400 gallons per acre on trees greater than 10 feet tall. Maintain the rate per acre regardless of spray volume or tree size.

Operate spray equipment at proper ground speeds, adequate spray pressures and spray volumes that assure that the air volume within the tree canopy is completely replaced by the output from the airblast sprayer resulting in proper coverage of the target crop.

Note: Do not use RIMON in alternate row middle application patterns since this method will result in off-timing application and poor performance.

Pollinator Advisory: *In order to minimize the possibility of transient effects on honeybee brood development, do not use RIMON on blooming trees when bees are actively foraging.*

Ground Application

Apply required dosage by conventional ground sprayer equipment capable of delivering sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage of the target crop. Orient 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. Use a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre with ground spray equipment in cotton. Use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre in potatoes and vegetables. 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:

Band width in inches Row width in inches	x	Broadcast rate	=	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 gallons of water per acre for potatoes. Higher gallonages will provide better coverage and performance. Adhere to 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. Make applications 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, adjust spray volume upward to compensate for evaporation of spray droplets.

APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS - CHEMIGATION

RIMON 0.83EC may be applied through properly equipped chemigation systems for insect control in cranberries and potatoes. Apply this product only through sprinkler (including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture, determine the following: 1) Calculate the number of acres irrigated by the system; 2) Set the irrigation rate and determine the number of minutes for the system to cover the intended treatment area; 3) Calculate the total gallons of the mixture needed to cover the desired acreage. Divide the total gallons of mixture needed by the number of minutes to cover the treated area. This value equals the gallons per minute that the injector must deliver. Convert the gallons per minute to ounces per minute. Calibrate the injector pump with the system in operation at the desired irrigation rate. It is suggested that the injector pump be calibrated at least twice before operation, and the system be monitored during operation.

If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service 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.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

If the chemigation system is connected to a public water supply, the following conditions must also be met:

- Public water systems means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from a 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.
- 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 shutdown.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

- Upon completion of insecticide application, remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the supply tank and entire injector system. Flush thoroughly with clean water.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

For continuously moving systems, the mixture containing RIMON 0.83EC must be injected continuously and uniformly into the irrigation water line as the sprinkler is moving. If continuously moving irrigation equipment is used, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of water. For sprinkler systems that do not move during operation, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of irrigation immediately before the end of the irrigation cycle.

Maintain continuous agitation of the pesticide supply tank for the duration of the application period.

To apply a pesticide using sprinkler chemigation, the chemigation system must meet the following specifications:

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

USE RESTRICTIONS

For ground application (all crops): Do not apply by ground equipment within 75 feet 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 aerial application (except cotton): Do not apply by air equipment within 150 feet 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 aerial application to cotton: Do not apply within 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.

BEANS (SNAP, DRY):

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs. / A)	Application Instructions
Armyworms Loopers Webworms	6 to 12	Apply when the majority of the target pest population is at egg hatch to early instars.
Bean leaf beetle Cucumber beetle Mexican bean beetle	9 to 12	Apply when the majority of the target pest population is at egg hatch to early instars.
Lygus	12	Apply when plant bugs appear and oviposition is initiated.
Thrips Whiteflies	12	Apply when the majority of the target pest population is at egg hatch to early instars. Do not apply more than two applications against whiteflies or thrips per season.
Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when larvae are large or foliage canopy is tall or dense. Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth, blooms and fruit, but not less than 7 days apart. The use of surfactants/adjuvants (including non-ionic surfactants) on these crops is prohibited. Do not apply more than 36 fl. oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.		

BERRIES (LOW-GROWING), INCLUDING CRANBERRY, LINGONBERRY, MUNTRIES, PARTRIDGEBERRY, BEARBERRY, BILBERRY, LOWBUSH BLUEBERRY, CLOUDBERRY, EXCEPT STRAWBERRY (see separate direction for STRAWBERRIES):

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs. / A)	Application Instructions
Blackheaded fireworm Spotted fireworm	12	1st generation larvae (May-June): Apply when the majority of overwintering eggs have hatched in early spring. 2nd generation larvae (late June-July): Apply at the first sign of oviposition through early egg hatch.
Cranberry blossomworm Cranberry fruitworm Cranberry spanworm Gypsy moth Sparganothis fruitworm	12	Apply when the majority of the target pest population is at egg hatch to early instars.
Cranberry fleabeetle Cranberry tipworm Sap beetle	12	Apply when adults appear and prior to egg hatch. A tank mix with an adulticide is recommended for optimum control.
For application to cranberries through irrigation systems, refer to the section entitled **"APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS- CHEMIGATION"** Spray with a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage of fruit and leaf surfaces. Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth, blooms and fruit, but not less than 7 days apart. Do not apply more than 36 oz. per acre per season. The use of surfactants/adjuvants (including non-ionic surfactants) on these crops is prohibited. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.		

BUSHBERRIES, INCLUDING: BLUEBERRY (HIGHBUSH AND LOWBUSH), CURRANT, ELDERBERRY, GOOSEBERRY, AND HUCKLEBERRY:

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs. / A)	Application Instructions
Blueberry Flea Beetle (Larvae) Blueberry Spanworm Cranberry Fruitworm Oblique-banded Leafroller Sparganothis Fruitworm	20 – 30	Make application when the majority of the population is at egg hatch to the second instar.
Blueberry Maggot Fly Sap Beetle	20 – 30	Make application when adults are observed and prior to egg laying.
Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when larvae are large, or foliage canopy is tall or dense. Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth, blooms and fruit, but not less than 10 days apart. The use of surfactants/adjuvants (including non-ionic surfactants) on these crops is prohibited. Do not apply more than 90 oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 8 days of harvest.		

COTTON:

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs. / A)	Application Instructions
Plant bugs (Tarnished, clouded, and Western tarnished) Stink bugs (Green, Brown, Southern green)	9 to12 6 to 9 (If used with a knockdown insecticide)	Begin application when plant bugs, stink bugs or fleahoppers appear and oviposition is initiated. Repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals as needed to maintain control. RIMON will not control adults. For adult control, tankmix with an adulticide.
Cotton Fleahopper	6 to 9	
Tobacco budworm Cotton bollworm	12 to 14 6 to 9 (If used with a knockdown insecticide)	Apply when the majority of eggs are in the blackhead 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. Reapplication on a 7 to 14 day interval will be required to protect new growth. Scout fields twice weekly for the most effective control.
Beet armyworm Fall armyworm Other foliage feeding caterpillars such as loopers, cotton leaf perforator and saltmarsh caterpillar	6 to 12	Apply at egg hatch stage 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. Scout fields twice weekly for the most effective control. Do not apply more than four applications against armyworm or other foliage feeding caterpillars per season.
Whiteflies (Suppression)	6 to 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 whiteflies per season.
Thrips (Suppression)	9 to 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 more than four applications per season (see separate restrictions for whiteflies and thrips). Do not apply more than 42 oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.		

CUCURBIT VEGETABLES, INCLUDING BALSAM APPLE, BALSAM PEAR, CHAYOTE (FRUIT) CANTALOUPE, CUCUMBER, CHINESE CUCUMBER, GHERKIN (WEST INDIAN), EDIBLE GOURD, MELON, CITRON MELON, MUSKMELON, BITTERMELON, PUMPKIN, SQUASH, SUMMER SQUASH, WINTER SQUASH, WATERMELON AND CHINESE WAXGOURD:

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs./ A)	Application Instructions
Armyworms Cucumber Beetles Leafminers (Lepidopteran) Loopers	9 to 12	Apply when the majority of the population is at egg hatch to the second instar.
Leafminer (Dipteran) Melonworm Pickleworm Sap Beetles Squash Bugs Thrips Whiteflies	12	Apply at the first sign of egg lay or egg hatch. A tank mix with an adulticide is recommended for optimum control Do not apply more than two applications against whiteflies or thrips per season.
Apply sufficient spray volume to ensure full coverage of foliage, flower buds and blooms. The use of surfactants/adjuvants (including non-ionic surfactants) on these crops is prohibited. Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth, blooms and fruit, but not less than 14 days apart. Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when larvae are large, or foliage canopy is tall or dense. Do not apply more than 36 oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.		

FRUITING VEGETABLES (FIELD GROWN), INCLUDING TOMATOES (including BUSH, CURRANT and TREE TOMATOES), PEPPERS, EGGPLANTS (including AFRICAN, PEA and SCARLET EGGPLANTS), TOMATILLO, GROUNDCHERRY, PEPINO, OKRA, COCONA, GOJI BERRY, GARDEN HUCKLEBERRY, MARTYNIA, NARANJILLA, ROSELLE, and SUNBERRY:

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs. / A)	Application Instructions
Armyworms Colorado potato beetle European corn borer Foliage feeding caterpillars Leafminers (Lepidopterous) Loopers Tomato fruitworm Tomato hornworm Tomato pinworm	9 to 12	Apply when the majority of the population is at egg hatch to the second instar. For Colorado potato beetle, do not apply more than twice to a single generation and do not apply to successive generations.
Pepper weevil	9 to 12	Apply at initial flowering stage. In addition to larval control, eggs laid by adults that contact or consume Rimon may exhibit reduced hatching and reduced larval penetration into developing fruit.
Leafminers (Dipteran) Stink Bugs Thrips Whiteflies	12	Apply when the majority of the target pest population is at egg hatch to early instars. Do not apply more than two applications against whiteflies or thrips per season.
Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when populations are heavy, larvae are large, or foliage canopy is tall or dense. Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth, blooms and fruit, but not less than 7 days apart. Do not apply more than 36 oz. per acre per season. The use of surfactants/adjuvants (including non-ionic surfactants) on these crops is prohibited. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.		

HEAD AND STEM BRASSICA VEGETABLES INCLUDING: BROCCOLI, CHINESE BROCCOLI, BRUSSEL SPROUTS, CABBAGE, CAVALO BROCCOLO, CAULIFLOWER, CHINESE BROCCOLI (GAI LON), CHINESE CABBAGE (NAPA), CHINESE MUSTARD (GAI CHOY), AND KOHLRABI:

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs / A)	Application Instructions
Alfalfa Looper Armyworms Cabbage Loopers Cabbage Webworm Corn Earworm Cucumber Beetles Diamondback Moth Imported Cabbageworm Leafminers (Lepidopteran) Southern Cabbageworm	6 to 12	Apply when the majority of the population is at egg hatch to the second instar. Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when larvae are large, when target pests populations is 2X or more above state threshold level or foliage canopy is tall or dense. Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth, blooms and fruit, but not less than 7 days apart
Leafminers (Dipteran) Lygus Bugs Stink Bugs Thrips Vegetable Weevil Whiteflies	12	
Do not apply more than two applications against whiteflies or thrips per season Do not apply more than 24 oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.		

LEAFY BRASSICA GREENS, INCLUDING: BROCCOLI RAAB, CHINESE CABBAGE (BOK CHOY), COLLARDS, KALE, MIZUNA, MUSTARD GREENS, MUSTARD SPINACH, AND RAPE GREENS:

Target Pests	Rate (Fl. Ozs. / A)	Application Instructions
Alfalfa Looper Armyworms Cabbage Loopers Cabbage Webworm Corn Earworm Cucumber Beetles Diamondback Moth Imported Cabbageworm Leafminers (Dipteran and Lepidopteran) Southern Cabbageworm	6 to 12	Apply when the majority of the population is at egg hatch to the second instar. Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when larvae are large, when target pests populations is 2X or more above state threshold level or foliage canopy is tall or dense. Repeat applications as needed to protect new growth, but not less than 7 days apart.
Lygus Bugs Stink Bugs Thrips Vegetable Weevil Whiteflies	12	
The use of surfactants/adjuvants (including non-ionic surfactants) on these crops is prohibited. Do not apply more than 2 applications against whiteflies per season. Do not apply more than 36 oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.		

ORNAMENTALS (CONTAINER GROWN ORNAMENTALS IN GREEN-HOUSES, SHADE-HOUSES, AND OUTDOOR NURSERIES):

Target Pests	Application Rate	Application Instructions
Whiteflies (Greenhouse, Silverleaf, Sweet potato) 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 poinsettias.		

PEARS (for use only in California, Colorado, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Washington and Oregon):

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs / A)	Application Instructions
Codling moth	20 to 32	Begin application at 50 – 75 DD_{50} following Biofix. Biofix is based on the pest lifecycle, and is defined as the date of first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps – typically five moths in three traps in a seven-day period. RIMON must be applied prior to egg deposition or shortly thereafter to prevent codling moth damage to fruit. However, best protection is achieved when application is initiated at the beginning of oviposition.
Leafrollers (Oblique-banded, Pandemis)	20 to 32	Apply during the first white through pear turn-down stage when over wintering larvae become active.
Pear Psylla	20 to 32	Apply during dormant through pear turn-down stage when populations are synchronized. RIMON is most effective against eggs, 1st and 2nd instar larvae.
One repeat application can be made to protect new foliage growth, but not less than 10 days after the first application. **Do not apply after pear turn-down, or fruit injury may result.** Do not apply more than 96 oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.		

POME FRUIT, EXCEPT PEARS (see separate directions for PEARS):

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs./A)	Application Instructions
Budmoths (Eyespotted, Tufted apple)	20 to 40	For each generation, make an application at the beginning of egg hatch.
Codling moth	20 to 40 (Eastern USA) 30 to 50 (Western USA)	For all generations, best protection is achieved when applications are initiated at the beginning of oviposition. RIMON must be applied prior to egg deposition or shortly thereafter to prevent codling moth damage to fruit. Apply RIMON at the following timings: **First Generation**: Begin applications at 50 – 100 DD_{50} (50 – 75 DD_{50} for Western USA) following Biofix. Biofix is defined as the date of first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps – typically five moths in three traps in a seven-day period. **Second Generation**: Begin applications at 1,000 DD_{50}. Follow with subsequent applications at approximately 14 to 17 day intervals, if sustained moth pressure is high.
Leafminers (Spotted tentiform, Western tentiform)	15 to 40	Application timing for leafminers varies between species and geographic locations. Monitor the moth flights and treat at egg hatch for each generation.
Leafrollers (European, Fruittree, Redbanded, Variegated)	20 to 40	For control of the surface or foliar feeding leafroller larval complex, application can be made at any time larvae are feeding. However, most effective crop protection results from application made at the initiation of egg hatch.
Leafrollers (Oblique-banded, Pandemis)	20 to 50 (Eastern USA) 30 to 50 (Western USA)	Apply RIMON treatments at the following timings: **First Generation**: Begin applications during pink to petal fall period. **Second Generation**: Application timing is based on Biofix for the pest, defined as the date of first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps – typically five moths in three traps in a seven-day period. If Biofix information is unavailable, consult your university or extension entomologist for targeting application at the initiation of egg hatch). Begin applications at 100 – 200 DD_{50} following the 2nd generation Biofix. Subsequent applications can be made at 400 – 500 DD_{50} following the 2nd generation Biofix (approximately 10 – 14 days after the first application) and / or . at 700 – 800 DD_{50} following the 2nd generation Biofix (approximately 10 –14 days after the second application).
Oriental fruit moth	20 to 40	Begin applications before egg hatch of each generation to prevent larval penetration of the fruit.
Plant bug, White apple leafhopper	20 to 50	Populations of immature stages of plant bugs and/or white apple leafhopper may be suppressed with applications of RIMON. RIMON will not control adults of these pests due to its mode of action.

Best protection is achieved when applications are initiated at the beginning of egg oviposition.
RIMON will provide up to14 days of protection depending on the application rate and rate of foliage growth and fruit expansion.
Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth, blooms and fruit, but not less than 10 days apart.
Use the higher rates and shorter application intervals for heavy infestations or under continuous pest pressure
For situations of heavy infestations and continuous moth flight and egg oviposition, and where it is difficult to obtain thorough coverage, use the highest labeled rate and maintain coverage with timely reapplications at 10 to 14 day intervals.
Do not apply more than 150 oz. per acre per season.
Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

RIMON may be alternated or tank mixed with other insecticides targeted against the same pest as long as the application interval does not exceed the period of effectiveness of the alternate product.

POTATOES/ SWEET POTATOES:

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs. / A)	Application Instructions
Armyworms Colorado potato beetle European corn borer Foliage feeding caterpillars Loopers Potato tuberworm Sweet potato leafminer	6 to 12	Apply when the majority of the population is at egg hatch to the second instar. Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when larvae are large, or foliage canopy is tall or dense. Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth, but not less than 7 days apart.
Whiteflies	12	

Do not apply to successive generations of Colorado potato beetle.
Do not apply more than two applications against whiteflies per season
Do not apply more than 24 oz. per acre per season.
Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

For application through irrigation systems, refer to the section entitled **"APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS- CHEMIGATION"**

STONE FRUITS, INCLUDING APRICOTS, CHERRIES (SWEET AND TART), NECTARINES, PEACHES, PLUMS AND PRUNE PLUMS:

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs. / A)	Application Instructions
Leafrollers (Oblique-banded, Pandemis)	20 to 50 (Eastern USA) 30 to 50 (Western USA)	Apply RIMON at the following timings: **First Generation**: Begin applications during pink to petal fall period. **Second Generation**: Application timing is based on Biofix for the pest, defined as the date of first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps – typically five moths in three traps in a seven-day period. If Biofix information is unavailable, consult your university or extension entomologist for targeting application at the initiation of egg hatch). Begin applications at 100 – 200 DD_{50} following the 2nd generation Biofix. Subsequent applications can be made at 400 – 500 DD_{50} following the 2nd generation Biofix (approximately 10 – 14 days after the first application) and / or . at 700 – 800 DD_{50} following the 2nd generation Biofix (approximately 10 –14 days after the second application).
Leafrollers (European, Fruittree, Redbanded, Variegated)	20 to 40	For control of the surface or foliar feeding leafroller larval complex, application can be made at any time larvae are feeding. However, most effective crop protection results from application made at the initiation of egg hatch.
Oriental Fruit Moth	20 to 40	Begin applications before egg hatch of each generation to prevent larval penetration of the fruit.
Peach Twig Borer	20 to 40	Dormant/Delayed dormant: Apply RIMON with 4 to 6 gallons per acre of narrow range oil. Always use the higher rates if the orchard has a history of heavy populations. Bloom: Monitor for peach twig borer larvae and its damage during bloom when shoots are emerging, to determine if the pest is active. When emerging shoots are about 1 inch long, look for wilted leaf shoots and feeding at the base of flowers. If larvae or their damage are observed at this time, make application in sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage. In-Season: Monitor orchard from bloom onward for shoot strikes at the end of each generation. Shoot strikes first appear when the degree-day accumulation from moths in traps approaches 400 DD_{50} but more will be evident around 700-800 DD_{50}. If larvae or their damage are observed at this time, make application in sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage.
Best protection is achieved when applications are initiated at the beginning of egg oviposition. RIMON will provide up to14 days of protection depending on the application rate and rate of foliage growth and fruit expansion. Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth, blooms and fruit, but not less than 7 days apart. Use the higher rates and shorter application intervals for heavy infestations or under continuous pest pressure For situations of heavy infestations and continuous moth flight and egg oviposition, and where it is difficult to obtain thorough coverage, use the highest labeled rate and maintain coverage with timely reapplications at 10 to 14 day intervals. The use of surfactants/adjuvants (including non-ionic surfactants) on these crops is prohibited. Do not apply more than 150 oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 8 days of harvest. RIMON may be alternated or tank mixed with other insecticides targeted against the same pest as long as the application interval does not exceed the period of effectiveness of the alternate product.		

STRAWBERRY:

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Oz. / A)	Application Timing
Armyworms Corn Earworm Loopers Lygus Webworms	9 to 12	Apply when the majority of the population is at egg hatch to the second instar. For lygus, apply when adults are observed in the field and just prior to egg hatch. Optimum control will be achieved with the 12 fl.oz./A rate.
Asian Cockroach Sap beetles	12	Apply when adults appear and prior to egg hatch. A tank mix with an adulticide is recommended for optimum control of all life stages.
Spray with a sufficient volume of water to ensure through coverage of fruit and leaf surfaces. Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth, blooms and fruit, but not less than 7 days apart. Do not apply more than 36 oz. per acre per season. The use of surfactants/adjuvants (including non-ionic surfactants) on this crop is prohibited. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.		

SUGARCANE:

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs / A)	Application Instructions
Sugarcane Borer *(Diatrea saccharalis)*	9 – 12	Begin applications when live larvae infestations in the leaf sheath reach 5 % threshold as defined by the LSU AgCenter or Cooperative Extension Service. Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when infestation levels are high. Make repeat applications when threshold levels are again exceeded. Required spray volume is 2-5 gallons per acre for aerial applications and a minimum of 10 gallons per acre for ground applications. Use higher spray volumes when treating Mexican rice borer infestations. For the most effective control, scout fields. Reapplication on a 10 to 14 day interval may be required.
Mexican rice borer *(Eoreuma loftini*	12	
Do not apply more than 60 oz. per acre per season. Do not apply more than 5 applications per season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. The use of surfactants/adjuvants (including non-ionic surfactants) on this crop is prohibited. Only registered crops may be rotated in a treated field within 30 days of the final application.		

SWISS CHARD:

Target Pest	Rates (Fl. Ozs./ A)	Application Instructions
Armyworms Cucumber beetle Loopers	9 to 12	Apply when the majority of the population is at egg hatch to the early instars. Use the higher rates and higher spray volumes when larvae are large or foliage canopy is tall or dense.
Beet webworm	12	Apply during oviposition through early instar stages. Use higher spray volumes and increased pressure to ensure complete coverage and penetration to immature leaves at the base of the plant.
Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth, but not less than 7 days apart. The use of surfactants/adjuvants (including non-ionic surfactants) on this crop is prohibited. Do not apply more than 36 fl oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.		

TURNIP GREENS:

Target Pests	Rate (Fl. Ozs. / A)	Application Instructions
Alfalfa Looper Armyworms Cabbage Loopers Cabbage Webworm Corn Earworm Cucumber Beetles Diamondback Moth Imported Cabbageworm Leafminers (Dipteran and Lepidopteran) Southern Cabbageworm	6 to 12	Apply when the majority of the population is at egg hatch to the second instar. Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when larvae are large, when target pests populations is 2X or more above state threshold level or foliage canopy is tall or dense. Repeat applications as needed to protect new growth, but not less than 7 days apart
Lygus Bugs Stink Bugs Thrips Vegetable Weevil Whiteflies	12	
The use of surfactants/adjuvants (including non-ionic surfactants) on this crop is prohibited. Do not apply more than 2 applications against whiteflies per season. Do not apply more than 36 oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.		

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:

- Use RIMON in rotation with classes of insecticides with different 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 required rates and according to label directions. Do not use an application rate alone or in tank mixtures that is less than the minimum amount stated on the label.
- 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, 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 STORAGE: Store in a clean, dry location. Keep above freezing.
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:
Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. 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 the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities.
Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the 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 this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities.
Refillable Container: Refillable container. Refill this container with novaluron only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities.
FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK OR FIRE), CALL INFOTRAC AT (800) 535-5053.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire directions for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.
By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES** and **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY**.
CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.
DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.
LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.'s election, the replacement of product.

RIMON 0.83EC (66222-35)(EPA app 02-04-2010 w comments); Revisions: formatting and add new sections for fruiting veggies, low-growing berries, swiss chard, beans (snap, dry), cucurbits.
Revised 02-05-2010