

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

August 20, 2014

Laura Phelps
Registration Manager
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. d/b/a ADAMA
3120 Highwoods Blvd #100
Raleigh, NC 27604

Subject: Label Notification per PRN 98-10 – Adding PROSAR assistance number to First Aid statement, in addition to an asterisk (*) to certain pests in the strawberry and sweet corn tables to indicate that these uses are not registered in California.
Product Name: Rimon® 0.83EC Insecticide
EPA Registration Number: 66222-35
Application Date: August 11, 2014
Decision Number: 494407

Dear Ms. Phelps:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

If you have any questions, you may contact Jennifer Gaines at (703) 305-5967 or via email at gaines.jennifer@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Venus Eagle".

Venus Eagle, Product Manager 1
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

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), Peanuts*, Pears*, Pome Fruits, Potatoes / Sweet Potatoes, Sorghum*, Soybeans*, Stonefruits, Strawberry, Sweet Corn, Sugarcane*, Swiss Chard*, and Turnip Greens*.

Not Registered For Use In California

NOTIFICATION
08/20/2014

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

*Contains 0.83 lbs. novaluron per gallon.

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: | <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. |
| 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 a poison control center or 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 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. | |
| 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.
3120 Highwoods Blvd., Suite 100
Raleigh, NC 27604
How can we help? 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. In order to minimize the possibility of developmental effects on pollinator larvae, including honey bee brood, do not use RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide on blooming crops.

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 0.83EC Insecticide 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 0.83EC Insecticide has no direct effect on adults.

Note: The compatibility of RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide with concurrent releases of insects for biocontrol of plant pests has not been established. When used as directed, RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide 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.

The use of novaluron on crops grown for food in greenhouses, except tomatoes, is prohibited.

SPRAY DRIFT:

Do not allow RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 the horizontal position will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- g. Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wing span or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- i. Do not make applications 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. Increase the swath adjustment distance 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 0.83EC Insecticide to the tank and agitate to ensure 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 0.83EC Insecticide 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.

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 0.83EC Insecticide in alternate row middle application patterns since this method will result in off-timing application and poor performance.

Pollinator Advisory: *Because of its mode of action as an insect growth regulator, and since it is not systemic, RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide has no direct effect on fully developed adult stages, such as bees and other beneficial pollinators. However, in order to minimize the possibility of transient effects on honeybee brood development, do not use RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide on blooming crops 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 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 | x | Broadcast rate | = | Amount needed per acre of field |
| Row width in inches | | | | |

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. Use flagging or GPS system 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 Insecticide may be applied through properly equipped chemigation systems for insect control in cotton, cranberries, potatoes, grain sorghum and sweet corn. 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. Calibrate the injector pump 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, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually 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.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

For continuously moving systems, the mixture containing RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide 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.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Carefully read this product label for crop specific instructions and precautions, as failure to do so may result in crop injury. RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects to new, expanding leaves, when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates, systemic in nature, and/or intended to improve plant uptake, e.g. foliar nutrients/amendments, and/or petroleum/plant oil based products. Do not mix RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide with oil based adjuvants intended for plant absorption. Crop injury is typically exhibited as, but may not be limited to, chlorosis or mottling of new, expanding leaves.

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 Bean plataspid 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. |
| <p>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, and fruit, but not less than 7 days apart. Do not apply more than 36 fl. oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.</p> | | |

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 | 1 st generation larvae (May-June): Apply when the majority of overwintering eggs have hatched in early spring. 2 nd 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. For adult control, tank mix with an adulticide. |
| Drosophila spp.* Including spotted wing drosophila | 12 | Apply when adults appear. For adult control, tank mix with an adulticide. |
| <p>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, and fruit, but not less than 7 days apart. Do not apply more than 36 oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.</p> <p>For application to cranberries through irrigation systems, refer to the section entitled “APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS- CHEMIGATION”</p> <p>*Not registered for use in California.</p> | | |

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 to 30 | Make application when the majority of the population is at egg hatch to the second instar. |
| Blueberry Maggot Fly Sap Beetle | 20 to 30 | Make application when adults are observed and prior to egg laying. |
| Plum Curculio (larvae) | 20 to 30 | Apply at pre-bloom to the newly expanded foliage and unopened blooms / buds, Adult females will deposit non-viable eggs after contact with, and feeding on, treated plants, providing control of eggs and larvae on early season harvested varieties. RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide will not control adult stages. A subsequent post-bloom spray using an adulticide is recommended to achieve optimum control of all life stages. |
| Drosophila spp. * Including spotted wing drosophila | 20 to 30 | Apply when adults appear. For adult control, tank mix with an adulticide. |
| <p>Some phytotoxic symptoms to foliage in the form of mottled chlorosis may be observed when RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide is applied to blueberries under conditions of high temperatures and / or drought stress, particularly during periods of new, tender shoot growth. Such phytotoxic symptoms will not occur on future growth, and will not affect fruiting or yields. Higher spray volumes and lower spray concentration will minimize the risk of transient phytotoxic symptoms on newly expanded foliage.</p> <p>Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when larvae are large, or foliage canopy is tall or dense.</p> <p>Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth, and fruit, but not less than 10 days apart.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 90 oz. per acre per season.</p> <p>Do not apply within 8 days of harvest.</p> <p>*Not registered for use in California</p> | | |

COTTON:

| Target Pests | Rates (Fl. Ozs. / A) | Application Instructions |
|--|--|--|
| Plant bugs (Tarnished, clouded, and Western tarnished) Stink bug nymphs (Green, Brown, Southern green) | 9 to 12 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 0.83EC Insecticide will not control adults. For adult control, tank mix 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. |
| 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 0.83EC Insecticide 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. For application to cotton through irrigation systems, refer to the section entitled "APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS- CHEMIGATION" | | |

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 Pickworm Sap Beetles Squash Bugs Thrips Whiteflies | 12 | Apply at the first sign of egg lay or egg hatch. For adult control, tank mix with an adulticide. Do not apply more than two applications against whiteflies or thrips per season. |
| <p>Apply sufficient spray volume to ensure full coverage of foliage, and flower buds. Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth, 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.</p> | | |

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. |
| 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. |
| <p>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, and fruit, but not less than 7 days apart. Do not apply more than 36 oz. per acre per season.</p> <p>Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.</p> | | |

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 are 2X or more above state threshold level or foliage canopy is tall or dense. Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth, and fruit, but not less than 7 days apart |
| Bagrada Bugs Leafminers (Dipteran) Lygus Bugs Stink Bugs Thrips Vegetable Weevil Whiteflies | 12 | |
| <p>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.</p> | | |

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. |
| Bagrada Bugs Lygus Bugs Stink Bugs Thrips Vegetable Weevil Whiteflies | 12 | |
| 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 0.83EC Insecticide agricultural specialist for information about tank mixing RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide with agrochemical products registered for use on the treated crop. Plant Tolerance: Neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide can be used safely on all ornamental plants. Before any large-scale application, determine the safety of RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide by testing a small number of the type of plants to be treated at the required 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. |
| Do not apply RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide more than once every 30 days. Do not make more than two (2) applications of RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide per crop per year. Do not apply more than 52 fl. oz. of RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide per acre per year per crop. Do not apply to poinsettias. | | |

PEANUTS*:

| Target Pests | Rate (Fl. Oz / A) | Application Instructions |
|--|----------------------|--|
| Green cloverworm Mexican bean beetle Velvet bean caterpillar | 6to 8 | Make applications when larvae are small (< 0.5 inches) to give greater control and minimum insect damage to leaves. Repeat application if damaging numbers reappear. Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when 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, or if greater residual control is desired. |
| Armyworms, | 6 to12 | Apply at egg-hatch stage or when first signs of feeding occur. Use higher |

| | | |
|--|---------|---|
| including: Beet armyworm Fall armyworm Southern armyworm Yellow-striped armyworm Lesser cornstalk borer Soybean looper Thrips (suppression) | | 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. Repeat application if damaging numbers reappear to protect new growth. |
| Grasshoppers (nymphs only) | 9 to 12 | Apply when the majority of infesting grasshoppers are in the early nymphal stages of development. If a large influx from neighboring fields should occur, a tank mix with a knockdown insecticide may be necessary to reduce the population to minimize extensive foliage feeding. |
| <p><u>Aerial Application:</u> Apply in sufficient water (3 to 10 gallons per acre) to achieve uniform coverage of foliage.</p> <p><u>Ground Application:</u> Apply in 9 to 35 gallons of water per acre to give uniform coverage.</p> <p>Do not exceed 36 fl oz per acre per season.</p> <p>Reapplication on a 7 to 14 day interval may be required (refer to Grasshopper Application Instructions for more information).</p> <p>Do not harvest within 28 days of application.</p> <p>Do not feed treated peanut hay or vines to livestock.</p> <p>* Not registered for use in California.</p> | | |

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

| Target Pests | Rates (Fl. Ozs / A) | Application Instructions |
|--|---------------------|---|
| Codling moth | 20 to 32 | Begin applications 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 | Initiate applications at cluster bud timing up to "Pear turn down" stage of development. |
| Pear Psylla | 20 to 32 | Set the timing to occur during dormant through pear turn-down stage with the initiation of pear psylla oviposition. |
| <p>If your growing region uses a Degree Day (DD) or Biofix model, or no model is available, consult the local cooperative extension, professional consultants, or qualified advisories to ensure the proper timing for the intended target pest.</p> <p>One repeat application can be made to protect new foliage growth, but not less than 10 days after the first application.</p> <p>Phytotoxicity: Do not apply after initiation of pear turn-down, or fruit injury may result. Given the right set of environmental conditions phytotoxicity may occur when applied after pear turn-down. Factors increasing the probability of crop injury are: 1) varietal sensitivity; 2) excessive rainfall, high temperatures and/or drought, and; 3) incompatibility with other products (e.g., oils or strobilurin fungicides).</p> <p>Do not apply more than 96 oz. per acre per season.</p> <p>Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.</p> <p>* Not registered for use in California.</p> | | |

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) 20 to 50 (Western USA) | For all generations, best protection is achieved when applications are initiated at the beginning of oviposition. RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide must be applied prior to egg deposition or shortly thereafter to prevent codling moth damage to fruit. Apply RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide at the following timings: First Generation: Begin applications at 50 – 100 DD from Biofix, or 225 – 275 DD from January 1. Note: 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 1000 DD from Biofix, or 1175 DD from January 1. Follow with subsequent applications at approximately 14 to 17 day intervals, if sustained moth pressure is high. |
| Lacanobia Fruitworm | 20 to 50 | Begin applications when the majority of eggs have hatched and larvae are in the first to third instar stages. |
| 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 0.83EC Insecticide treatments at the following timings: First Generation: Begin applications during pink to petal fall period. Second Generation: Begin application targeting 20% egg hatch. |
| 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 0.83EC Insecticide. RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide will not control adults of these pests due to its mode of action. |
| Stink bug spp.* Including Brown marmorated stink bug | 20 to 30 | Apply when adults are first detected. For adult control, tank mix with an adulticide. |
| <p>The Degree Days (DD) listed in the above Application Instructions are based on Biofix dates for specific target pests. If your growing region uses a different DD or Biofix model, or no model is available, consult the local cooperative extension, professional consultants, or qualified advisories to ensure the proper timing for the intended target pest.</p> <p>Best protection is achieved when applications are initiated at the beginning of egg oviposition. RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide will provide up to 14 days of protection depending on the application rate and rate of foliage growth and fruit expansion.</p> <p>Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth, 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.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 150 oz. per acre per season.</p> | | |

Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
 RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide 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.
 *Not registered for use in California

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 | |
| Potato psyllid* | 12 | Apply on a preventative basis or when first evidence of zebra chip disease and/or live psyllids are detected in the growing area. Repeat application at 7-14 day interval or alternate with an adulticide product for optimum control. |
| <p>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.</p> <p>For application to potatoes through irrigation systems, refer to the section entitled "APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS- CHEMIGATION"</p> <p>*Not registered for use in California</p> | | |

GRAIN SORGHUM*:

| Target Pests | Rates (Fl. Ozs. / A) | Application Instructions |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| Cutworm Sorghum midge Beet armyworm Armyworms Fall armyworm Falls chinch bug True armyworm Webworm | 9 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. Reapplication on a 7 to 14 day interval will be required to protect new growth. For the most effective control, scout fields twice weekly. |
| <p>Do not apply more than 3 applications per crop per season. Do not apply more than 36 oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest for grain sorghum forage, and within 14 days of harvest for grain sorghum and stover.</p> <p>For application to grain sorghum through irrigation systems, refer to the section entitled "APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS- CHEMIGATION"</p> <p>* Not registered for use in California.</p> | | |

SOYBEANS*:

| Target Pests | Rate (Fl. Oz / A) | Application Instructions |
|---|----------------------|--|
| Green cloverworm Mexican bean beetle Saltmarsh caterpillar Velvet bean caterpillar | 6 to10 | Make applications when larvae are small (< 0.5 inches) to give greater control and minimum insect damage to leaves. Repeat application if damaging numbers reappear. Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when 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, or if greater residual control is desired. RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide may be applied at the lower rate (6 fl. oz.) to prevent velvet bean caterpillar build-up when the vegetative growth of soybeans is completed and as pod formation begins. Consult local Extension Service regarding infestation levels requiring treatment. |
| Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm Fall armyworm Soybean looper Stink bug nymphs Tobacco budworm | 6 to12 | 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. Repeat application if damaging numbers reappear to protect new growth. |
| Grasshoppers (nymphs only) | 9 -to12 | For best results, apply when the majority of infesting grasshoppers are in the early nymphal stages of development. If a large influx from neighboring fields should occur, a tank mix with a knockdown insecticide may be necessary to reduce the population to minimize extensive foliage feeding. |
| <p><u>Aerial Application:</u> Apply in sufficient water (3 to 10 gallons per acre) to achieve uniform coverage of foliage. <u>Ground Application:</u> Apply in 9 to 35 gallons of water per acre to give uniform coverage. Do not exceed 36 fl oz per acre per season. Reapplication on a 10 to 14 day interval may be required. Do not harvest within 30 days of application. Do not feed treated soybean forage to livestock. * Not registered for use in California.</p> | | |

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

| Target Pests | Rates (Fl. Ozs. / A) | Application Instructions |
|--|--|---|
| Fruit Flies (Cherry, W. Cherry, <i>Drosophila spp.</i> including <i>Spotted Wing Drosophila</i> *) | 20 to 40 | Begin applications when adults are detected in the orchard, or after 950 degree days (DD) from March 1 st . . Adult females will deposit non-viable eggs after contact with, and feeding on, treated foliage and fruit, providing control of eggs and larvae. For adult control, tank mix with an adulticide. Thorough coverage is needed to achieve optimum effect. Do not use spray volumes below 100 GPA. Do not make alternate row treatments. |
| Leafrollers (Oblique-banded, Pandemis) | 20 to 50 (Eastern USA) 30 to 50 (Western USA) | Control of leafrollers is best when applications are timed against early (first to fourth) instar larvae. Apply RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide at the following timings: First Generation: Begin applications during the pink to petal fall period. Second Generation: Begin application targeting 20% egg hatch |
| 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. |
| Lesser peachtree borer* | 20 | In southeast, apply in a tank mix with either a pyrethroid or phosmet after April 1 st , and again in 2 to 4 weeks |
| Oriental Fruit Moth | 20 to 40 | Begin applications before egg hatch of each generation to prevent larval penetration of the fruit. |

| Target Pests | Rates (Fl. Ozs. / A) | Application Instructions |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| Peachtree borer* | 20 | In southeast, apply in pre-harvest applications to cultivars ripening after July 1. |
| Peach Twig Borer | 20 to 40 | <u>Dormant/Delayed dormant:</u> Apply RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide 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. <u>In-Season:</u> 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. |
| Sap beetle | 20 | Apply in a tank mix with adulticides to help effect egg hatch. |
| Stink bugs* including Brown Marmorated (immature) | 20 to 40 | Apply when thresholds are reached. For adult control, tank mix with an adulticide. |
| <p>The Degree Days (DD) listed in the above Application Instructions are based on timing for specific target pests. If your growing region uses a different DD or Biofix model, or no model is available, consult the local cooperative extension, professional consultants, or qualified advisories to ensure the proper timing for the intended target pest. Best protection is achieved when applications are initiated at the beginning of egg oviposition. RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide will provide up to 14 days of protection depending on the application rate and rate of foliage growth and fruit expansion.</p> <p>Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth 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.</p> <p>Do not apply more than 150 oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 8 days of harvest.</p> <p>RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide 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.</p> <p>* Not registered for use in California.</p> | | |

STRAWBERRY:

| Target Pests | Rates (Fl. Ozs. / A) | Application Timing |
|--|-------------------------|--|
| Armyworms Corn Earworm Loopers Lygus Thrips 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. |
| Thrips (Western flower, chili, etc.) spp.* | 6 to 12 | Apply when thrip populations begin to build. For adult control, tank mix with an adulticide. |
| Asian Cockroach* Sap beetles* | 6 to 12 | Apply when adults appear and prior to egg hatch. For adult control of all life stages, tank mix with an adulticide. |
| <p>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, and fruit, but not less than 7 days apart. Do not apply more than 36 oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.</p> <p>*Not registered for use in California</p> | | |

SUGARCANE[†]:

| Target Pests | Rates (Fl. Ozs / A) | Application Instructions |
|--|------------------------|---|
| Sugarcane Borer (<i>Diatrea saccharalis</i>) | 9 to 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. |
| Mexican rice borer (<i>Eoreuma loftini</i>) | 12 | 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. |
| <p>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. Only registered crops may be rotated in a treated field within 30 days of the final application. [†]Not Registered For Use In California.</p> | | |

SWEET CORN:

| Target Pests | Rates (Fl.ozs./A) | Application Instructions |
|--|----------------------|---|
| Armyworms Corn earworms Eur. corn borers Foliage feeding caterpillars Grasshoppers* (nymphs only) | 6 to 12 | Pre-tassel timing: Apply when adult activity is first observed or when the majority of the immature population is at egg hatch to second instar. For optimum corn earworm and corn borer control, tank mix with a knockdown and/or adulticide. Silking / post-tassel timing: Apply when adult activity is first observed or when eggs begin to hatch. Apply only in a tank mix with knockdown or adulticide products. |
| Sap beetle* Cucumber beetle* | 6 to 12 | Apply when adults first appear and prior to egg hatch. |
| <p>Apply in sufficient volume to ensure full coverage of foliage and developing ears. 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 growth, but not less than 7 days apart. Do not apply more than 60 fl. oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest. The retreatment of sweet corn with novaluron is prohibited (i.e., only 1 application is allowed at a rate of 0.078 lb ai./A) in CA and other arid areas which receive less than 20 inches of precipitation per year. For application to sweet corn through irrigation systems, refer to the section entitled "APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS- CHEMIGATION" [*]Not registgered for use in California</p> | | |

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. Do not apply more than 36 fl oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest. *Not Registered For Use In California. | | |

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 | |
| 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. Do not apply to turnips harvested for the root. Do not feed turnip tops to livestock. *Not Registered For Use In California. | | |

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT: RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide contains the active ingredient novaluron, a benzoylurea inhibitor of chitin biosynthesis belonging to the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) group 15. RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide 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:

- Do not use RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide or another group 15 insecticide against consecutive insect generations. Consecutive applications can be used, however, within a single / same generation. It is best to use RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide in rotation with classes of insecticides and modes of action other than those in IRAC group 15.
- For management of pests with short life cycles such as whiteflies, do not use RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide more than once within each generation cycle.
- Always apply RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide 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 0.83EC Insecticide as part of an insect management program that includes cultural and biological control where possible.
- Scout pest populations and begin RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide applications before the pest becomes established. Focus treatments on early immature stages for best results. For optimum control, thoroughly wet the undersides of leaves, particularly when applications are made to control pear psylla, whiteflies and thrips.

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

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