**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**
**Office of Pesticide Programs**
**Registration Division (7505P)**
**Ariel Rios Building**
**1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW**
**Washington, D.C. 20460**

| EPA Reg. Number: | Date of Issuance: |
|---|---|
| 79676-35 | JAN 11 2007 |

Term of Issuance: Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
ETI 104 01 G

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_x_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):
Etigra
501 Cascade Pointe Lane, Suite 103
Cary, NC 27513

c/o Michael Kellog
Pyxis Regulatory Consulting, Inc.
4110 136th St. NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332

**Note:** Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration of your product under FIFRA Section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data; and submit acceptable responses required for re-registration of your product under FIFRA Section 4.

2. Before releasing the product for shipment revise the EPA Registration Number to read "EPA Reg. No. 79676-35." The label must include all modifications contained herein.

Signature of Approving Official:
Cynthia Giles-Parker
Branch Chief
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Date:
JAN 11 2007

3. The Confidential Statement of Formula and Formulators Exemption Statement must be revised: by deleting "7969-52," and in its place insert "66330-345," similarly the company names are to be revised accordingly. Both revised documents must be received by the Agency, on or within five business days of this dated notice.

4. Similarly in the subsection "Volume", include the statement or its equivalent: "Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. Increase water volume to at least 10 gallons of water per acre if grass foliage or crop canopy is dense."

5. In the subsection "Pressure", revise its initial sentence to read: "Do not exceed 40 psi." Conclude this subsection by including the following or its equivalent: "Use only diaphragm-type nozzles that produce fan spray patterns."

6. Subsection "Temperature Inversions" requires a comma to be placed in the final sentence: "...dissipates, indicates....".

7. "Sensitive Areas" subsection of the label must conclude with the sentence: "Do not apply ETI 104 01 G by air if sensitive species are within 200 feet downwind.

8. To attain label consistency, and improve user guidance, use bold face text for the subjects (**Water:, Products in PVA bags:, ...Remaining quantity of water:**) as presented in the subsection "Mixing Order". Likewise this requirement was observed in additional instances which the user is instructed to refer to another label section. In all such cases, use bold face text to make guidance more deliberate: which will aid in the label's overall legibility.

9. Seemingly "weeds" as used in the subsection "Cleaning Application Equipment" may be unintended, check this citing for quality assurance.

10. Label section "General Restrictions and Limitations" requires the pint equivalent to accompany the fluid ounce equivalent as: "48 fl. oz. (3 pints)". Bulleted product limitations and restrictions for this section are to appear in bold font text. Among the bulleted limitation and restrictions in this section, include: "• Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours."

11. Throughout the label replace the double prime ( ") with the conventional expression for "inches".

12. The third sentence in subsection "Storage and Disposal" has a misspelling for "dry" as: "dray". In its final section "Container Disposal", insert "plastic container" to read: "Triple rinse plastic container (or equivalent)." In the next sentence, delete the word "or" preceding condition: "if allowed...by burning".

13. Under the section "Condition of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability" append the final sentence of the second paragraph with: To the extent consistent with applicable law all such...such factors." The second sentence of the third paragraph must read: "To the extent consistent with applicable law this warranty does not...such use. While the paragraph's final sentence must read: "To the extent consistent with applicable law ETIGRA MAKES NO...STATED ABOVE." Similarly, the final paragraph of the section must conclude: "To the extent consistent with applicable law Etigra and Seller offer...of Etigra." In the fourth paragraph, replace the sentence segment: "To the extent allowed by state law" with: "To the extent consistent with applicable law".

14. Label references to the product Pix ®, manufactured by BASF, is no longer valid and must be deleted, altogether. Alternatively, the appropriate product revision may be inserted in place of the expired reference.

15. On page 3, in the subsection "Information on droplet size" append "sections of this label" to read: "(see Wind...Temperature Inversions sections of this label)."

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release of the product for shipment constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A copy of the label stamped "Accepted with Comments" is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely,

Enclosure.

Cynthia Giles-Parker
Branch Chief
Fungicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
JAN 11 2007
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 79676-35

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# ETI 104 01 G

## FOR USE ON COTTON

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Mepiquat Chloride: N,N-dimethylpiperidinium chloride ..... 4.2%
**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 95.8%
**TOTAL:** ..... 100.0%

Contains 0.35 lbs. active ingredient per gallon.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
## CAUTION

| FIRST AID | |
|---|---|
| **If in eyes:** | • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.<br>• *Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue* rinsing eye.<br>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| **If swallowed:** | • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.<br>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.<br>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.<br>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| **If on skin or clothing:** | • Take off contaminated clothing.<br>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.<br>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| **HOT LINE NUMBER** | |
| Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information. | |
| **NOTE TO PHYSICIAN** | |
| No known antidote, treat symptomatically | |

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
### CAUTION

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

**EPA Reg. No. 79676-**

**EPA Est. No.**

**Manufactured for:**
Etigra™
501 Cascade Pointe Lane, Suite 103
Cary, NC 27513
www.etigra.com

ETI 104 01 G contains mepiquat chloride, the active ingredient used in Pix®.

**Net Contents:**

## 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 A 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 nitrile, butyl, neoprene and/or barrier laminate)
- Shoes plus socks

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.

**Engineering Control Statements**

*When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in* the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

## USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of rinsate or equipment washwater. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

## AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the worker Protection Standard, 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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene and/or barrier laminate)
- Shoes plus socks

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations:

- The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

## AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

**INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE:** The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

**CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE:**

**Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

**Pressure** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

**Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

**Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

**Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift. Do not use nozzles producing a mist droplet spray.

**BOOM LENGTH:** For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

**APPLICATION HEIGHT:** Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

**SWATH ADJUSTMENT:** When applications are made with a crosswind, 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 droplets, etc.).

**WIND:** *Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including* droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

**TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY:** When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

**TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS:** *Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because* drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the

light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

**SENSITIVE AREAS:** The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

## ADDITIVES

If rain is expected within 8 hours, use a high-quality EPA-exempt surfactant to make ETI 104 01 G rain-safe after 4 hours.

### Compatibility Test for Mix Components

Add components in the following sequence using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre.

1) **Water:** For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2) **Products in PVA Bags:** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
3) **Water-Dispersible Products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions): Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
4) **Water-Soluble Products** (such as ETI 104 01 G): Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
5) **Emulsifiable Concentrates** (Oil concentrates): Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
6) **Water-Soluble Additives:** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
7) Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
8) Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. Do not use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

## MIXING ORDER

1. Water. Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water.
2. Products in PVA bags: Rinse the tank thoroughly before adding any material in PVA bags as boron residue will prevent adequate mixing. Place the water-soluble PVA bag into the mixing tank The water-soluble PVA bag will dissolve in water to allow the contents to disperse. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the plant regulator is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
3. To prepare spray solution for aerial application, use a mixing tank or mixing vat first to get the product into suspension before transferring suspension to air application equipment.
4. Water-dispersible products: (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
5. Water-soluble products
6. Emulsifiable concentrates
7. Remaining quantity of water

Only moderate agitation should be used while mixing and transporting.

## GENERAL TANK MIXING INFORMATION

ETI 104 01 G is an aqueous based formulation and as such is compatible with most insecticides and miticides. ETI 104 01 G may be combined with foliar fertilizers if prior experience has shown the original

liquid formulation of ETI 104 01 G to be compatible and noninjurious under your conditions. Always perform the **Compatibility Test for Mix Components** before preparing a tank mix application.

Read and follow the applicable Restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixtures.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

ETI 104 01 G is a foliar applied plant regulator for use on cotton. It allows the grower to manage the cotton plant for short-season production leading to reduced risk of yield and quality loss due to delayed and prolonged harvest. Benefits derived from the use of ETI 104 01 G include increased early boll retention and/or larger bolls, reduced plant height which provides a more open canopy, less boll rot, improved defoliation, less trash and lower ginning costs, better harvest efficiency and a darker leaf color. These benefits can provide for earlier maturity and often result in improved yields.

### Spray Coverage

*Water is the recommended diluent under most circumstances, however, oil is permitted in the following* states for ultra low volume (ULV) aerial applications: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. Refer to the Air and Ground Application sections for recommended spray volumes. Thorough coverage of the cotton foliage is required regardless of the application method or gallonage of application used.

### Cleaning Application Equipment

Before and after applying this product, clean application equipment thoroughly using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions, particularly if a product with the potential to injure weeds was used.

## APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

### Early Application of ETI 104 01 G

On both short-staple and Pima cotton, growers have the option of low-rate multiple applications (see Table 1), or higher, less frequent dosages (see Table 2). These options provide maximum flexibility under a wide range of growing conditions. The multiple application method gives the grower the ability to discontinue using ETI 104 01 G if any significant stresses occur after an earlier application. If the stress is relieved, the grower has the option of continuing treatments. In addition, the rate and timing ranges indicated in the **Application Rates and Timings Tables** enable the grower to tailor usage of ETI 104 01 G based on the degree of vegetative vigor in a given field. ETI 104 01 G may be tank mixed with insecticides, miticides or foliar fertilizers when application timings coincide. (See GENERAL RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS section of this label.)

Fields should be carefully scouted. ETI 104 01 G should not be applied if plants are under any form of stress. In the absence of stress, a maximum of 5 low rate applications can be made each season. The first application can be applied at the matchhead square in the absence of stress. The rate and timing of subsequent applications depend on growing conditions and desired benefits. Under good growing conditions, additional treatments should be made at 7 to 14 day intervals. However, if new growth at any time is excessive, higher rates of ETI 104 01 G can be used.

If significant loss of squares and/or young bolls has occurred earlier due to insect pressure or other stresses, but now these stresses have been alleviated, the need for ETI 104 01 G is increased – excess vegetative growth is likely because of poor fruit load.

### Late Season Application of ETI 104 01 G

Late application of ETI 104 01 G (approximately during the fourth to sixth week of blooming) can provide certain benefits to cotton. However, it should not and does not substitute for early season use, the time of the greatest benefit from the use of ETI 104 01 G. Late season application can lead to one or more of the following: better defoliation, earlier maturity, reduction in late season vegetative growth or regrowth after cutout or defoliation, more complete and manageable cutout, reduction in trash, lower ginning costs.

Some of these effects may favorably influence the yield potential and fiber quality. A late season application of ETI 104 01 G should be applied only if fields are not drought or nutrient stressed. However, fields that are very rank and extremely vigorous due to a combination of poor boll load and excellent

growing conditions may not respond as much as desired to late season applications at the suggested rates.

**Timing for Late Season Applications**

**Fields where cotton cuts out and then starts regrowth:** Apply when regrowth begins, as evidenced by new leaves in the terminal and stem elongation. This would often, but not always, be in the period of 5-6 weeks after the first bloom.

**Fields where cotton never completely cuts out:** Apply ETI 104 01 G when there are 4-6 nodes above the white flower (NAWF). Measure NAWF by counting the number of mainstem nodes from the first position white bloom (the one closest to the mainstem) to the terminal. Count the node with the first position white bloom as zero and the last node in the terminal, which is counted, should have a leaf at least the size of a quarter. Generally, the NAWF first reaches 4-6 during the fourth to sixth week of bloom. During this time period, the NAWF should be decreasing about one node every 5-6 days – if its rate of decrease is less, this means that the plant is not cutting out soon enough (the crop is too vigorous). If the fifth week of bloom arrives and NAWF is still above 5-6, apply ETI 104 01 G.

**Use Rate for Late Season Application**

Apply 8 to 24 fluid ounces of ETI 104 01 G per acre. Use the lower rate range on cotton with only moderate additional growth potential, and the higher rate range on fields likely to continue vigorous growth

## Air Application

**Spray Volume**

**Water as Diluent:** Use a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre in all states except California. In California, use a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.

**Oil as Diluent:** Use a minimum of 1 quart of oil per acre. When using oil as a diluent, the oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- Be nonphytotoxic
- Contain only EPA-exempt ingredients
- Provide good mixing quality in the jar test
- Be successful in local experience

The exact composition of suitable products will vary, however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. If the oil does not contain an emulsifier, one must be added during mixing at a volume equal to 3% of the final volume of the mixing tank. Do not apply ETI 104 01 G ULV without using emulsifiers. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components.**

## Ground Application

**Spray Volume**

**Water as Diluent:** Use 2 gallons of spray solution per acre in all states except California. In California, use a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.

### GENERAL RESTICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Do not apply ETI 104 01 G to cotton plants under severe stress due to adverse weather conditions, mite, insect, or nematode damage, disease, herbicide injury, or fertility stress. If using the low-rate multiple option, discontinue use until stress is alleviated. Do not apply a single application of 8 to 16 fluid ounces of ETI 104 01 G to cotton that is stressed due to a lack of soil moisture.
- Do not apply more than 48 fl. oz. of ETI 104 01 G per acre per season. The sum of all products and formulations containing mepiquat chloride must not exceed 0.132 pounds (60 grams) of mepiquat chloride per acre per season.
- Do not apply ETI 104 01 G within 30 days of harvest.
- Do not graze or feed cotton forage to livestock.

- Do not plant another crop within 75 days after last treatment.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

**Restrictions and Limitations**

| Crop | Preharvest Interval (PHI) | Maximum Application Rate per Acre | Maximum Rater per Acre per Season | Livestock Grazing or Feeding | Aircraft Application |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 30 days | 24 fluid ounces (1.5 pints) | 48 fluid ounces (3 pints) | NO | YES |

## Table 1. Application Rates and Timing: Low Rate Multiple Applications

Refer to the **General Restrictions and Limitations** section of this label for additional information.

| Geographic Area | Time of Application | Fields with Moderate Vegetative Vigor: Rate per Acre | Fields with High Vegetative Vigor: Rate per Acre |
|---|---|---|---|
| AL, AR, AZ, CA, FL, GA, LA, MO, MS, NC, NM, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA | **First Application:** Apply at the matchhead square [1] stage of growth. | 2 fl. oz. | 4 fl. oz. |
| | **Second Application**: 7-14 days later, or when regrowth occurs. | 2 fl. oz. | 4 fl. oz. |
| | **Third Application:** 7-14 days later, or when regrowth occurs. | 2-4 fl. oz.* | 4-8 fl. oz.* |
| | **Fourth Application:** 7-14 days later, or when regrowth occurs. | 2-8 fl. oz.* | 4-12 fl. oz.* |
| | **Fifth Application (if needed):** 7-14 days later, or when regrowth occurs. | 4-8 fl. oz.* | 4-12 fl. oz.* |
| | **Late Season Application:** Refer to the **Late Season Application** section of this label. | 8-16 fl. oz.* | 12-24 fl. oz.* |

*Use the higher rate if previous application was not made or if growing conditions favor excessive growth.

[1]Matchhead square is when the first square of a typical cotton plant is about the size of a match head (about 1/8" to 1/4" in diameter). Make the first application when 50% of the plants have one or more matchhead squares.

## Table 2. Application Rates and Timing

Refer to the **General Restrictions and Limitations** section of this label for additional information.

| Geographic Area | Application Timing | Rate per Acre |
|---|---|---|
| AL, AR, AZ, CA, FL, GA, LA, MO, MS, NM, NC, SC, TN, VA | **First Application:** Apply ETI 104 01 G to actively growing cotton that is 20 - 30" tall, provided cotton is not more than 7 days beyond early bloom stage (5-6 blooms per 25 row feet). If cotton is 24" tall and has no blooms, | 8 to 16 fl. oz. |

| Geographic Area | Application Timing | Rate per Acre |
|---|---|---|
| | apply ETI 104 01 G. Where excessive vegetative growth is not likely to be a problem, use 8-16 fl. oz. per acre. Use 16 fl. oz. per acre in areas tending to have excessive vegetative growth.<br><br>**Second application for control of excessive growth:** Make another application in 2 to 3 weeks after the first application if the cotton field has a history of vigorous growth or if conditions after the first application of ETI 104 01 G favor vigorous growth.<br><br>**Third application for control of excessive vegetative growth:** If the cotton field has a history of vigorous growth or if conditions continue to favor vigorous growth, apply a third application 1 to 2 weeks after the second application.<br><br>**Late Season Application:**<br>Refer to the **Late Season Application** section of this label. | 8 to16 fl. oz.<br><br>8 to 16 fl. oz.<br><br>8 to 24 fl. oz. |
| OK, TX<br><br>(except Rio Grande Valley) | **Areas without a history of excessive vegetative growth:**<br><br>**First Application:**<br>Apply when cotton is in the early bloom stage (5-6 *blooms per 25 row feet) and actively growing.* Apply ETI 104 01 G if no blooms are present and the cotton is 20" tall and actively growing.<br><br>**Second Application:**<br>Make second application in 2 to 3 weeks after the first application if conditions after the first application favor vigorous growth.<br><br>**Third Application:**<br>If conditions after the second application of ETI 104 01 G continue to favor vigorous growth apply a third application 1 to 2 weeks after the second application.<br><br>**Late Season Application:**<br>Refer to the **Late Season Application** section of this label. | *8 fl. oz.*<br><br>8 fl. oz.<br><br>8 fl. oz.<br><br>8 to 24 fl. oz. |
| OK, TX<br><br>(including Rio Grande Valley) | **Areas with a history of excessive vegetative growth:**<br><br>**First Application:**<br>Apply ETI 104 01 G to actively growing cotton that is 20-30" tall, provided cotton is not more than 7 days beyond early bloom state (5-6 blooms per 25 row feet). If cotton is 24" tall and has no blooms, apply ETI 104 01 G. | 16 fl. oz. |

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| Geographic Area | Application Timing | Rate per Acre |
|---|---|---|
| | **Second application for control of excessive *vegetative growth*:**<br>For fields with a history of excessive growth, or if conditions favor excessive growth, make a second application 2 to 3 weeks after the first application. | 8 to 16 fl. oz. |
| | **Third Application:**<br>If conditions after the second application of ETI 104 01 G continue to favor vigorous growth, apply a third application 1 to 2 weeks after the second application. | 8 to 16 fl. oz. |
| | **Late Season Application:**<br>Refer to the **Late Season Application** section of this label. | 8 to 24 fl. oz. |

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in a locked area in original container only, with lid tightly closed. Do not store below 32°F or above 100°F. Store in a dray place away from heat or open flame. Store separately from other pesticides and fertilizers, food and feed to prevent contamination. Use care to avoid puncturing container during storage and transit. In case of a spill or leaking container, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

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

## CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

**NOTICE:** Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product should be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Etigra or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Etigra and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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