U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505T)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

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

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
82633-108	5/12/25

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC

Ogongi Ogongi
Sharda Cropchem Ltd
c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 640
Hockessin, DE 19707

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 under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

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 unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Continues page 2

Loren LaPointe, Acting Product Manager 01
IVB3, Registration Division (7505T)

Date: 5/12/25

EPA Form 8570-6

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

- Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 82633-108.”

3. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 07/02/2024

If you have any questions, please contact Andrés Garzón at (202) 566-2690 or at GarzonMoreno.Andres@epa.gov.

Enclosure

{MASTER LABEL}

BIFENAZATE	GROUP	20D	ACARICIDE

Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC

ABN: Electicide

Agricultural Miticide
For Agricultural Use Only

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**% BY WEIGHT**
Bifenazate: Hydrazine carboxylic acid, 2-(4-methoxy-[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl) 1-methylethyl ester	43.2%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	56.8%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

Contains 4 lbs. active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you **DO NOT** understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	• Move the person to fresh air. • If the 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.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**. For general information about this product, contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at **1-800-858-7378**, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at http://npic.orst.edu.	

[*Optional referral statements when booklets and container labels are used:*]
[See label booklet for [additional] [complete] [First Aid,] [Precautionary Statements,] [Directions For Use,] [and] [Storage and Disposal.]

EPA Reg. No. 82633-RNI **EPA Est. No. XXXXX-XX-XXX**

Manufactured for:
Sharda USA LLC
7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

Net Contents: _____ [Gals./L]

ACCEPTED
05/12/2025
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 82633-108

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause an allergic reaction in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- For mixing and loading activities when not using a closed system, wear an apron and chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber (≥14 mils), nitrile rubber (≥14 mils), neoprene rubber (≥14 mils), polyvinyl chloride (≥14 mils), or Viton (≥14 mils).

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, 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/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- 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 birds, estuarine/marine invertebrates, and fish. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. This product is toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment. **DO NOT** apply this product while bees are foraging the treatment area.

This product is highly toxic to bees and other pollinating insects exposed to direct treatment or to residues in/on blooming crops or weeds. Protect pollinating insects by following label directions intended to minimize drift and reduce pesticide risk to these organisms.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all **Directions for Use** carefully before applying.

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**. [Exceptions are listed under the **USE INSTRUCTIONS** for each crop.

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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber (≥14 mils), nitrile rubber (≥14 mils), neoprene rubber (≥14 mils), polyvinyl chloride (≥14 mils), or Viton (≥14 mils).

USE INFORMATION

Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC is a suspension concentrate (flowable). It is a selective miticide for the control of a variety of mite pests on the crops listed on this label. When used as directed and applied to the foliage, it provides knockdown through contact activity, and long residual control. Due to its carbazate chemistry, mode of action and selective nature, **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC** is relatively inactive against beneficial/predaceous mites and insects and therefore is compatible with IPM and resistance management programs.

Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC is not systemic in action; therefore complete coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces is necessary for effective control.

ALWAYS SHAKE OR STIR THIS PRODUCT WELL BEFORE USE.

Human flagging is prohibited. Flagging to support aerial application is limited to use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) or mechanical flaggers.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill spray tank with 1/2 the desired amount of water. Then add the required amount of **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC** with agitation running to fully disperse the product. Then fill the tank with the remaining amount of required water.

Like many pesticides, **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC** stability can be impacted by high pH and high temperature. Maintain spray mixtures containing **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC** within a range of pH 5.5 to 6.5.

Restrictions: Tank-mixtures are only permitted in States where all of the pesticide products used as tank-mix partners are registered. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products used in the tan-mix are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive of all of the labeled use directions, precautionary language, and use limitations for the tank-mix partners.

Compatibility: To obtain broad-spectrum insect control. **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC** can be tank-mixed with other insecticide products. However, due to variations in water quality, e.g., hardness and pH, it is required that users conduct small-scale trials under local conditions to ensure compatibility prior to any large-scale use.

MITICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC** contains bifenazate and is classified as a Group 20D miticide, as a mitochondrial complex III electron transport inhibitor – QO Site, which inhibits electron transport complex III, preventing the utilization of energy by cells. Any mite population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC** and other Group 20D miticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the mite population if this group of miticides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay miticide resistance, take the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC** or other Group 20D miticides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests.
- Use tank mixtures with insecticides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. **DO NOT** rely on the same mixture repeatedly for the same pest population. Consider any known cross-resistance issues for the targeted pests between the individual components of a mixture.
- In addition, consider the following recommendations provided by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC):
  - Individual insecticides selected for use in mixtures should be highly effective and be applied at the rates at which they are individually registered for use against the target species.
  - Mixtures with components having the same IRAC mode of action classification are not recommended for insect resistance management.
  - When using mixtures, consider any known cross-resistance issues between the individual components for the targeted pest(s).
  - Mixtures become less effective if resistance is already developing to one or both active ingredients, but they may still provide pest management benefits.
  - The insect resistance management benefits of an insecticide mixture are greatest if the two components have similar periods of residual insecticidal activity. Mixtures of insecticides with unequal periods of residual insecticide activity may offer an insect resistance management benefit only for the period where both insecticides are active.
- Adopt an integrated pest management program for insecticide/acaricides use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, crop rotation, record keeping, and which considers cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist or certified pest control advisor.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact your local Sharda Cropchem representative at [1-(910) 859-

3090 Monday through Friday, 9 AM to 4 PM EST, or] *https://shardausa.com*.

Follow the mite control strategies below:

- Incorporate IPM techniques into your insect control program.
- Ensure thorough spray coverage to all foliage.
- Scout regularly and apply **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC** as soon as infestations are observed. Do not wait until large populations have established.
- Always apply **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC** at the required rates and according to label information.
- Unless labeled otherwise, use only one application of **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC** per year, and rotate to a product with a different mode-of-action grouping.
- Because of its selectivity, **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC** can be used in conjunction with most biological control organisms available for mite control. **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC**, when used as directed, does not adversely affect populations of beneficial/predaceous mites and insects including:

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Predatory mite	*Amblyseius fallacis*
Predatory mite	*Phytoseiulus persimilis*
Western predatory mite	*Typhlodromus occidentalis*
Predatory mite	*Typhlodromus pyri*
Predatory mite	*Zetzellia mali*
Seven-spotted lady beetle	*Coccinella septempunctata*
Spider mite destroyer	*Stethorus punctum*
Common lacewing	*Chrysopa carnea*
Insidious flower bug	*Orius insidiosus*
Six-spotted thrips	*Scolothrips sexmaculatus*
Western flower thrips	*Frankliniella occidentalis*

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- When applying aerially to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use Fine (106-235 nm) to Medium (236-340 nm) (ASABE S572.1).
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- When using ground application equipment, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use Fine (106-235 nm) to Medium (236-340 nm) (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

IMPORTANCE OF 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. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. 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 sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

- Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- 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.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.
- Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore, a shorter boom length is recommended.
- Application Height - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

DRIFT REDUCTION TECHNOLOGY (DRT)

The EPA Drift Reduction Technology (DRT) Program was developed to encourage the manufacture, marketing, and use of spray technologies scientifically verified to significantly reduce pesticide drift. The use of DRTs should result in significantly less pesticide from spray applications drifting and being deposited in areas not targeted by those applications, compared to spray technologies that **DO NOT** meet the minimum DRT standard. EPA-verified drift reduction technologies (DRTs) and their ratings will be added to the following webpage as they become available: https://www.epa.gov/reducing-pesticide-drift/epa-verified-and-rated-drift-reduction-technologies.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

USE RATES AND DIRECTIONS

Refer to **USE INSTRUCTIONS** tables for application rates, application number, and PHI for labeled crops.

For **ground application**, refer to the **USE INSTRUCTIONS** tables for the minimum numbers of gallons of spray solution to apply per acre using the following types of equipment: compressed air, hydraulic ground boom, or air-blast sprayers.

For **aerial application**, refer to the **USE INSTRUCTIONS** tables for the minimum numbers of gallons of spray solution to apply per acre (or the minimum gallons/acre allowed by your State, which may be more than the minimum gallons/acre shown on this label) using either a fixed-wing aircraft or a helicopter. Always use a spray volume adequate to assure complete coverage of the crop canopy.

For **chemigation application**, refer to **CHEMIGATION USE PRECAUTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR CRANBERRY, MINT, POTATOES, AND TIMOTHY**. Refer to the **USE INSTRUCTIONS BEARING CROPS** table for the ranges in application rates permitted for these crops. Only one application may be made per year. Sprinkler systems must be operated at 80 to 100% during treatment applications to apply the minimum amount of water possible.

To provide maximum residual control, make application as soon as mites appear. Use the lowest specified rate where mite infestations

are light. The highest specified rate may be required for heavy infestations or for extended residual control.

When used as directed, **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC** is effective for the control of a variety of mite species, especially spider mites, red mites and grass mites.
NOTE: It is not effective against rust mites, broad mites and flat mites. **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC** is primarily active on the motile stage of mites, but also has ovicidal activity against spider mites (*Tetranychus* species).

Restrictions:

- Rotational Crops - This product has a plantback restriction of 30 days. **DO NOT** plant another crop within 30 days after last **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC** application due to chances of bifenazate residues showing up in rotational crops.
- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum amount of bifenazate allowed per crop per year, regardless of the bifenazate-containing product(s) used.
- **DO NOT** tank-mix oil with **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC** when applying to Golden Delicious apples.

MITES CONTROLLED

Avocado red spider	Pecan leaf scorch
Banks grass	Persea
Brown almond	Six-spotted
Citrus red	Southern red mite
Clover	Spruce spider mite
European red (use maximum rate specified for crop or crop group)	Strawberry spider
McDaniel	Two-spotted spider
Pacific spider	Willamette

USE INSTRUCTIONS – BEARING CROPS

CROP	AMOUNT SHARDA BIFENAZATE 43.2% SC PER ACRE (A) FL. OZ.	MINIMUM GALLONS PER ACRE		CHEMIGATION ACRE INCHES OF WATER	TOTAL NUMBER OF SPRAYS PER YEAR	MINIMUM DAYS BETWEEN APPLICATIONS	HARVEST DAYS AFTER APPLICATION (PHI
		GROUND	AIR				
Avocado	12 – 16	50	-	-	2	21 (N)	7
Caneberry Subgroup 13-07A, (B) Wild Raspberry	12 – 16	50	-	-	2	30 (N)	1
Christmas Trees/Conifer Plantations and Nurseries	12 - 16	100	10(C)	-	1	-	-
Cotton	16 - 24	20	5(C)	-	1	-	60
Cucurbit Vegetables (See footnote D for crops in addition to those listed below) Cucumbers; edible Gourds (E); Muskmelon (F); Pumpkin; Squash (Summer (G) & winter (H)); Watermelon	12 - 16	50	10(C)	-	1	-	3
Dried Shelled Bean (Except Soybean) Subgroup (I)	16 - 24	20	7 (C)	-	2	14 (N)	7
Fruiting Vegetables, Group 8-10 (See footnote J for crops in addition to those listed below) Eggplant Okra Peppers (including all varieties of *Capsicum*	12 - 16	50	10 (C)	-	1	-	3

spp.) (K) Tomatoes (Field grown)							
Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup 13-07f, except fuzzy kiwifruit Grape (L); amur river Grape; Gooseberry; Kiwifruit, hardy; Maypop; Schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	12 - 16	50	-	-	1	-	14
Hops	12 -24	50	-	-	1	-	14
Legume Vegetables Subgroup 6a (succulent); Succulent Peas and Beans Subgroup 6b; Succulent Shelled Soybean (M)	16 - 24	20	10(C)	-	2	14 (N)	3
Mint	12 -24	50	10 (C)	0.1 – 0.2 (O)	1	-	7
Pome Fruit, Group 11-10: (See footnote P for crops in addition to those listed below) Apples; Crabapples; Pears; Quince	12 - 16	50	-	-	1	-	7
Potatoes (Q) Tuberous and Corm Vegetables	16 - 24	20	10(C)	0.1 – 0.2 (O)	2	14 (N)	14
Low Growing Berry Subgroup 13-07G; Strawberry; Bearberry; Bilberry; Blueberry, lowbush; Cloudberry; Cranberry; Lingonberry; Muntries; Partridgeberry; Cultivars, varieties, and/or Hybrids of these.	12 - 16	10	-	0.1 – 0.2 (O) (cranberry)	2 (Strawberry only, see footnote T)	21 (N)	1
Stone Fruit: (See Footnote R for crops in addition to those listed below) Apricots; Cherries (Sweet & Tart); Nectarines; Peaches; Plums/Prunes.	12 - 16	50	-	-	1	-	3
TIMOTHY forage and hay to be fed only to horses. Application can only be made in Eureka and Humboldt Counties in Nevada	16 - 24	20	10	0.1 – 0.2 (O)	1	-	Forage 0 Hay 7

Tree Nuts: (See footnote S for crops in addition to those listed below) Almond	12 - 24	50	-	-	1	-	7
FILBERT (Hazelnut), PECANS, PISTACHIOS, WALNUTS (Black & English)	12 - 24	50	-	-	1	-	14
Tropical fruit: papaya, star apple, black sapote, mango, sapodilla, canistel, mamey sapote, lychee, longan, spanish lime, rambutan, pulasan, guava, feijoa, jaboticaba, wax jambu, starfruit (carambola), passionfruit, acerola, sugar apple, cherimoya, atemoya, custard apple, ilama, soursap, biriba	12 - 16	50	-	-	2	21 (N)	1

(A) Use the highest specified rate under heavy mite pressure. For maximum control, applications must be made as soon as mites appear.

(B) **CANEBERRY**: Blackberry; loganberry; red and black raspberry; cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

(C) Minimum gallonage per acre or the minimum permitted by your state, but not less than shown.

(D) **CUCURBIT VEGETABLES**: Other crops which may be treated with **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC** with the same use instructions are: Chayote (fruit) (*Sechium edule*), Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon) (*Benincasa hispida*), Citrus melon (*Citrullus lanatus var. citroides*), Gherkin (*Cucumis anguria*), *Momordica* spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber).

(E) **EDIBLE GOURD** (*Lagenaria* spp.) (includes *hyotan* and *cucuzza*). Also (*Luffa acutangula* and *L. cylindrical*) which includes hechima and Chinese okra.

(F) **MUSKMELON**: (hybrids and/or cultivars of *Cucumis melo*) includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, and snake melon.

(G) **SQUASH, SUMMER**: (*Cucurbita pepo var. melopepo*) includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini.

(H) **SQUASH, WINTER**: (*Cucurbita maxima: C. moschata*) includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash; (*C. mixta; C. pepo*) includes acorn squash, spaghetti squash.

(I) Cultivars of *Lupinus* spp. include grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin; *Phaseolus* spp. include field bean, kidney bean, lima beans (dry), navy bean, and pinto bean; tepary bean; *Vigna* spp. include adzuki bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, and urd bean; broad bean (dry); chickpea; guar; lablab bean; and lentil.

(J) **FRUITING VEGETABLES**: African eggplant; bush tomato; bell pepper; cocona; currant tomato; garden huckleberry; goji berry; groundcherry (*Physalis* spp); martynia; naranjilla; pea eggplant; pepino; pepper (includes bell pepper, nonbell pepper, chili pepper, hot cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper), roselle; scarlet eggplant; sunberry; tomatillo; tree tomato; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

(K) **PEPPER** (*Capsicum* spp.) includes bell peppers, chili peppers, cooking peppers, pimento, and sweet peppers.

(L) **GRAPES:** The REI is 5 days for cane turning, tying and girdling of table grapes. Exception: In addition to the early entry exceptions allowed by WPS, you may enter or allow workers to enter treated areas to perform all tasks other than tying, turning and girdling after 12 hours following applications, as long as at least long pants, long-sleeved shirts, shoes and socks are worn. Notify workers of the exception (including when entry is permitted for each of the tasks named in the exception).

(M) **SUCCULENTS**: Bean (*Lupinus* spp.) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); bean (*Phaseolus* spp.) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean); bean (*Vigna* spp.) (includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean); broadbean (fava); chickpea (garbanzo); guar; jackbean; lablab bean; lentil; pea (*Pisum* spp.) (includes dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snowpea, sugar snap pea); pigeon pea; soybean (immature seed); sword bean; sugar pea, Chinese pea; pois mange tout; snap pea; ming pea; podded pea; snow pea; China pea; chicharo; shi hia wandou; saya- endo; sugar snap pea; Congo pea; no-eye pea; red gram; arher; gandule; dhal; toor; gunds pea; Porto Rico pea; urher gandul; guandu; pois-d'angole; gungo pea.

(N) A miticide with a different mode of action should be used between any 2 applications of **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC**.

(O) Refer to **USE RATES AND DIRECTIONS** and **CHEMIGATION USE PRECAUTIONS** sections.

(P) **POME FRUIT**: azarole; medlar; pear, Asian; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

(Q) **POTATO**: Arracacha; arrowroot; artichoke, Chinese; artichoke, Jerusalem; canna, edible; cassava, bitter and sweet; chayote (root); chufa; dasheen (taro); ginger; leren; potato; sweet potato; tanier; turmeric; yam bean; yam, true.

(R) **STONE FRUIT**: Other crops which may be treated with **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC** with the same instructions are: Plum (*Prunus domestica*, *Prunus* spp.), Chickasaw Plum (*Prunusangustifolia*), Damson Plum (*Prunusdomestica* spp. *Instititia*), Japanese Plum (*Prunussalcina*) and Plumcot (*Prunus armeniaca X P. domestica*).

(S) **TREE NUTS**: Other crops which may be treated with **Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC** with the same use instructions (14 day PHI) are: Beech nut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Hickory nut, Macadamia nut (bush nut).

(T) **STRAWBERRY (only)**: 2 Applications may be made per crop cycle, with up to 2 crop cycles per year.

USE INSTRUCTIONS – NON-BEARING CROPS

Sharda Bifenazate 43.2% SC use on non-bearing crops, i.e. those crops which will not bear fruit within one year of application, includes all the crops listed in the bearing crops use instructions plus crops listed below. These include fruit trees and berries in both commercial plantings and nurseries, including transplant uses but excluding residential areas. The listed non-bearing crops all have a 12-hour restricted entry interval (REI). Application is by ground equipment only. Additional non-bearing crops that may be so treated are:

CROP	MITES CONTROLLED	AMOUNT SHARDA BIFENAZATE 43.2% SC	MINIMUM GALLONS SPRAY SOLUTION PER ACRE	TOTAL NUMBER OF SPRAYS PER YEAR
Berries – blueberry, highbush; elderberry; huckleberry) **Citrus** – grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangerines, etc.) **Currants; Dates, figs** **Persimmons**	Banks grass Brown almond Citrus red Clover European red* McDaniel Pacific spider Pecan leaf scorch Strawberry spider Southern spider mite Two-spotted spider Willamette	12 -16 fl. oz.	50	1

***Use maximum rate specified for crop or crop group.**

CHEMIGATION USE PRECAUTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR CRANBERRY, MINT, POTATOES, AND TIMOTHY

A. Apply this product only through sprinkler systems, 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.

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

C. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

D. **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.

E. 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 the necessary adjustments should the need arise.

F. 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.

G. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

H. 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.

I. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

J. 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.

K. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive dis- placement 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.

L. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

M. Constant agitation must be maintained in the chemical supply tank during the entire period of miticide application.

N. Inject the product with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn, to insure adequate mixing.

O. Application of more than label recommended quantities of irrigation water per acre may result in decreased product performance by removing the chemical from the zone of effectiveness.

P. **DO NOT** apply when system connections or fittings leak, when nozzles **DO NOT** provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product must be dismantled and drained.

Q. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of more dilute mixture per hour.

Pesticide should be applied continuously for the duration of the water addition.

R. Where sprinkler irrigation patterns **DO NOT** overlap sufficiently unacceptable mite control may result. Where sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively crop injury may result.

S. Check with state lead agencies for state specific chemigation requirements.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in cool dry place in original container.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Waste resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:
[Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons] [Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.]

[Greater Than 5 Gallons] [Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.]

[For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers] [Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use 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 person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% 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 puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.]

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