

PROKIL Cryolite 96

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Sodium aluminofluoride*	96.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	4.0%
	TOTAL 100.0%

*Fluorine expressed as elemental.....50%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water.

IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with plenty of clear water for at least 15 minutes.

FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE AND HAZARD COMMUNICATION ONLY, CALL 1(800) 228-5635 EXT. 283.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist or dust.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and 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

For terrestrial uses, 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 wash water or rinsate.

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 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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

NET CONTENTS _____ POUNDS

EPA Reg. No. 10163-41
EPA Est. No. 67545-AZ-1



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Yuma, AZ 85366-5569

CHEMIGATION STATEMENT

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

SPRAY DRIFT LABELING

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 the 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.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. 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 should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the [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.

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 cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting

the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 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. Every applicator should be familiar with local 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).

GENERAL USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

READ entire label. Use strictly in accordance with cautions and directions and with applicable State and Federal regulations. Uses, timing, and dosage may vary as a consequence of local weather and conditions. We recommend reference to State Agricultural Extension Service concerning specific uses.

This product is formulated for application by ground or air equipment.

NOTE: Do not use PROKIL Cryolite 96 in combination with lime or compounds containing free lime. Do not apply under conditions involving possible drift to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged, or the crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption. Applications in spray solutions above pH 7.5, spray solutions below pH 4, or in combination with calcium foliar nutrients should not be made due to possible crop injury on some crops.

Information is not available on the compatibility of PROKIL Cryolite 96 with all other pesticides. Before tank mixing with any other material, consult your local Extension Office.

Cryolite is a stomach poison. Sufficient amounts of treated plant material must be ingested by insects in order to achieve control. To minimize plant damage, make thorough coverage applications at first indication of insect pressure.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL

The required days between the last application and harvest are given in () after each crop name.

CROP RECOMMENDATIONS

CROP	PEST	LBS./ACRE	COMMENTS
BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CAULIFLOWER (7)	Cabbage Looper, Climbing Cutworm, <i>Diabrotica</i> Beetle (including Cucumber Beetle), Diamondback Moth Caterpillar, Flea Beetle, Imported Cabbageworm, Yellowstriped Armyworm	10-16	Apply up to 16 lbs. per application if insect pressure is severe. Dilute in a minimum of 40 gals. of water per acre in ground equipment and a minimum of 5 gals. of water per acre in aircraft. Allow at least 7 days between applications.
	• Do not apply more than 96 lbs. per acre per season.		

CROP	PEST	LBS./ ACRE	COMMENTS
CANTALOUPE, WATERMELON, WINTER SQUASH (14)	Cabbage Looper, <i>Diabrotica</i> Beetle (including Cucumber Beetle), Flea Beetle, Melonworm, Pickleworm, Colorado Potato Beetle	10-16	Apply up to 16 lbs. per application if insect pressure is severe. Dilute in a minimum of 25 gals. of water per acre in ground equipment and a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre in aircraft. Allow at least 7 days between applications.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 80 pounds per acre per season. 		
GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, ORANGES (15)	Citrus Cutworm, Fruittree Leafroller, Garden Tortrix, Halcocera, Katydid, Orangedog, Variegated Cutworm, Fuller Rose Beetle, Orange Tortrix	25-30	Dilute in a minimum of 100 gals. of water per acre in ground equipment. Allow 30 days between applications.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 90 lbs. per acre per season. 		
GRAPES (Grown For Raisins, Wine and/or Table-Fresh Market) (30)	Grape Leafroller, Orange Tortrix, Grapeleaf Skeletonizer	5 - 8	Apply as needed, but allow 14 days between applications and apply no more than 20 lbs. per acre per crop year. Dilute in a minimum of 20 gals. of water in ground equipment and a minimum of 5 gals. of water in aircraft. Ground application is preferred.
	Omnivorous Leafroller, Yellowstriped Armyworm	6 - 10	
	Grape Berry Moth	10	
	Flea Beetle, Climbing Cutworm	4 - 10	
(Multiple Low Rate Applications) (30)	Grape Leafroller, Grapeleaf Skeletonizer, Omnivorous Leafroller	3 - 5	Make 2 or 3 applications. Dilute in a minimum of 20 gals. of water in ground equipment and a minimum of 5 gals. of water in aircraft. Ground application is preferred.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note: For multiple early season applications, a total of 8 - 10 lbs. per acre must be applied prior to fruit formation to achieve control. There is no restriction for the retreatment interval for early season applications made prior to fruit formation. After fruit formation, allow 14 days between the last early season application and the following retreatment and any subsequent applications. Apply no more than 20 lbs. per acre for preharvest use per crop year. 		
(Post Harvest Application) (30)	Grape Leaf Skeletonizer, Tomato Hornworm, Grape Leafroller, Orange Tortrix	5 - 8	Apply after fruit or raisins have been removed from the vineyard. Apply post harvest but prior to fall leafdrop and while insects are actively feeding.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note: Apply as needed, but no more than 28 lbs. per acre for the combination of preharvest and post harvest use per crop year. Limitations and Precautions: Growers must inform the processors that Prokil Cryolite 96 has been used on the crop and that raisins must be washed. Application to grapes made at temperatures exceeding 85 degrees may cause marginal leaf burn. For use on table grapes: Physical residues may be visible at harvest when application is made on maturing fruit, especially on the darker varieties. Local discretion should be used. 		
KIWIFRUIT (30) (CALIFORNIA ONLY)	Omnivorous Leafroller	10	Apply with ground equipment only using 200 gals. of spray per acre. Apply up to 4 applications per season with a 15 - 30 day interval between applications.
ORNAMENTALS, SHADE TREES	Codling Moth Larvae, Flea Weevil, Fuller Rose Beetle, Gypsy Moth Caterpillar, Katydid, Plum Curculio	25-30	
PEPPERS (14)	Armyworm, Blister Beetle, Cabbage Looper, Flea Beetle, Hornworm, Colorado Potato Beetle	10-12	Dilute in a minimum of 55 gals. of water in ground equipment and a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre in aircraft. Allow at least 7 days between applications.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 24 lbs. per acre per season. 		
POTATOES (0) (Except California)	Colorado Potato Beetle	10-12	Apply by air in a minimum of 4 gals. of water per acre or by ground in 25-100 gals. of water per acre at a minimum of 7-day intervals. May be applied up to the day of harvest. Application to exposed tubers may result in excess residues.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 96 lbs. per acre per season. 		
SUMMER SQUASH (7)	Cabbage Looper, <i>Diabrotica</i> Beetle (including Cucumber Beetle), Flea Beetle, Melonworm, Pickleworm, Colorado Potato Beetle	10-16	Apply up to 16 lbs. per application if insect pressure is severe. Dilute in a minimum of 40 gals. of water per acre in ground equipment and a minimum of 5 gals. of water per acre in aircraft. Allow at least 7 days between applications.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 64 lbs. per acre per season. 		
TOMATOES (EXCEPT CHERRY TOMATOES) (14)	Armyworm, Blister Beetle, Cabbage Looper, Flea Beetle, Hornworm, Colorado Potato Beetle	10-16	Apply up to 16 lbs. per application if insect pressure is severe. Dilute in a minimum of 30 gals. of water in ground equipment and a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre in aircraft. Allow at least 7 days between applications.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 64 lbs. per acre per season. 		

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK OR FIRE), CALL CHEMTREC® (800) 424-9300.

For other product information, contact Gowan Company or see Material Safety Data Sheet.

NOTICE ON CONDITIONS OF SALE

Our recommendations for use of this product are based upon tests believed to be reliable. The use of this product being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no guarantee, expressed or implied, is made as to the effects of such or the results to be obtained if not used in accordance with directions or established safe practice. The buyer must assume all responsibility, including injury or damage, resulting from its misuse as such, or in combination with other materials.

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