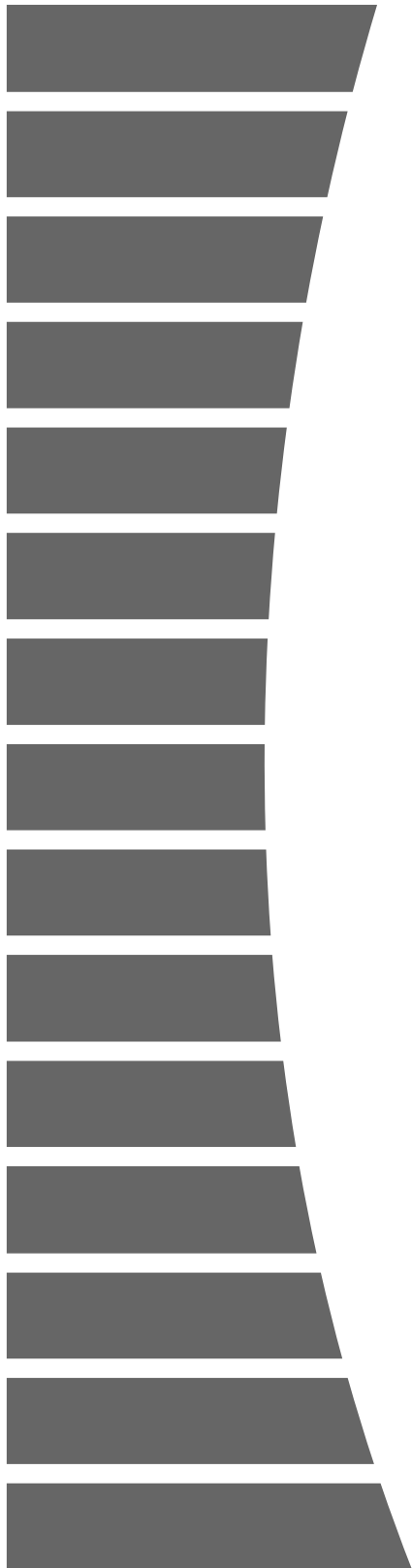


Rimon® 0.83EC



Insecticide

For use on White Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes

Net
Contents:
2x2.5
gallons

Active Ingredient: (% by weight)
Novaluron: 1-[3-chloro-4-(1,1,2-trifluoro-2-trifluoro-methoxyethoxy) phenyl]-3-(2,6-difluorobenzoyl)urea* 9.3%
Inert Ingredients: 90.7%
Total: 100.0%

*Contains 0.83 lbs. novaluron per gallon.

*U.S. Patent No. 5,142,064; 4,980,376; 5,089,525

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING • AVISO

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

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR ON CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

CROMPTON EMERGENCY PHONE 800-292-5898
SAFETY DATA AND INFORMATION 203-573-3303
TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY (CHEMTREC) 800-424-9300

EPA REG. NO. 66222-35-400

EPA EST. NO. 5905-IA-1

EPA EST. NO. 4841-LA-1

002/022405

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Middlebury, CT 06749

Crompton
Crop Protection

www.cromptoncorp.com

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category C on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants; chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or Viton; shoes plus socks; protective eyewear. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. A level, well maintained vegetative (grass) buffer strip between treated areas and areas containing surface water such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- * Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- * Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or Viton
- * Shoes plus socks
- * Protective eyewear

GENERAL INFORMATION

Rimon 0.83EC insecticide must be ingested and/or contacted by insects to be fully effective. Proper application techniques help ensure thorough spray coverage and correct dosage necessary to obtain optimum control. Higher water volumes and increased spray pressure generally provide better coverage. Apply at the recommended rates when insect popula-

tions reach locally determined economic thresholds. Consult the cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate threshold levels for treatment in your area. Follow-up treatments of Rimon should be applied as needed, to keep pest population within threshold limits.

The primary mode of action is by disrupting cuticle formation and deposition occurring when insects molt, resulting in their death. Due to this mode of action, Rimon has no direct effect on adults.

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

NOTE: The compatibility of Rimon with concurrent releases of insects for biocontrol of plant pests has not been established. When used as directed, Rimon affects developing immature stages of insects by disrupting the molting process. Consequently, fully developed adult stages of pest and beneficial species are not directly affected.

Spray Drift

For ground boom applications, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy and when wind speed is 10 mph or less at the application site as measured by an anemometer. Use medium or coarser spray according to ASAE 572 definition for standard nozzles or VMD for spinning atomizer nozzles.

For aerial applications, the following measures must be adhered to:

- a. The distance of the outer-most nozzles on the boom mast must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- b. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
- c. Use high flow nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- d. Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- e. Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

- f. 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.
- g. 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 least drift.
- h. For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- i. Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- j. When applications are made with a cross wind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)
- k. Drift potential is lowest with wind speeds between 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided at wind speed below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.
- l. 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.
- m. 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 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 winds.
- n. Pesticides 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 the wind is blowing away from the sensitive area).
- o. Ultra Low Volume (ULV) application is not permitted.

Mixing Instructions: Prepare solution concentrations in a clean, empty spray tank. Use clean spray filters. Add water to 1/2 level of tank. Add the appropriate amount of Rimon to the tank and agitate to insure proper mixture. Continue filling tank with water until desired dilution is achieved. Shake or re-agitate material in the sprayer before use if application is interrupted. Make up only the amount of application volume as required. Dispose of any unused spray material at the end of each day according to the instructions found in the STORAGE AND DISPOSAL section of this label.

Spray Coverage: All parts of the crop must receive uniform spray coverage or else desired result may not occur. Consult your local agricultural specialist for specific information on the best rates, timings, and spray volumes for your region.

Rimon is an insecticide for control of certain foliar insect pests on potatoes. Rimon may be applied alone, as a tank mix, or in rotation with other insecticides.

Ground Application

Apply recommended dosage by conventional ground sprayer equipment capable of delivering sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage of the target crop. Spray equipment boom and nozzles should be oriented in a manner to minimize boom height to optimize coverage uniformity, maximize deposition and reduce spray drift. Drop nozzles may be required to obtain uniform coverage against certain pests that develop down in the canopy. Use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre in potatoes. Higher gallonages will provide better coverage and performance. Use hollow cone, disc-core hollow cone or twin jet fan nozzles suitable for insecticide spraying.

Aerial Application

For aerial application apply a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre, using a nozzle configuration that will provide a median droplet size of 200-300 microns. Higher gallonage will provide better coverage and performance. Observe the minimum safe application height - not greater than 12 feet above crop canopy. Boom length must be less than 75% of wingspan, and swath markers, flagging or GPS system should be used during application. Applications should be made when wind speed is between 2 and 10 mph. Do not make applications when wind speed exceeds 10 mph. Under low humidity and high temperatures, spray volume should be adjusted upward to compensate for evaporation of spray droplets.

APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS - CHEMIGATION

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

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

In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture, determine the following: 1) Calculate the number of acres irrigated by the system; 2) Set the irrigation rate and determine the number of minutes for the system to cover the intended treatment area; 3) Calculate the total gallons of the mixture needed to cover the desired acreage.

Divide the total gallons of mixture needed by the number of minutes to cover the treated area. This value equals the gallons per minute that the injector must deliver. Convert the gallons per minute to ounces per minute. Calibrate the injector pump with the system in operation at the desired irrigation rate. It is suggested that the injector pump be calibrated at least twice before operation, and the system be monitored during operation.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

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

- * Public water systems means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- * Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer

(RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from a point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

- * The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shutdown.
- * The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- * Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- * Upon completion of insecticide application, remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the supply tank and entire injector system. Flush thoroughly with clean water.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

For continuously moving systems, the mixture containing Rimon 0.83EC must be injected continuously and uniformly into the irrigation water line as the sprinkler is moving. If continuously moving irrigation equipment is used, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of water. For sprinkler systems that do not move during operation, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of irrigation immediately before the end of the irrigation cycle. Continuous agitation of the pesticide supply tank for the duration of the application period is recommended.

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

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

General Precautions and Restrictions

Do not apply within 150 feet by air equipment of bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, marshes or estuaries. All applications must include a 25 foot vegetative buffer strip within the buffer zone to decrease runoff.

INSECTS CONTROLLED BY RIMON IN POTATOES/SWEET POTATOES:

Target Pests	Application Rates Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Application Timing
Colorado potato beetle European corn borer, Armyworms, Loopers, other foliage feeding caterpillars Potato tuber moth Whiteflies	9 - 12	Application should be made when the majority of the population is at egg hatch to second instar. Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when larvae are large, or foliage canopy is tall or dense. Reapplication on a 7 to 14 day interval will be required to protect new growth. For the most effective control, fields should be scouted. Do not apply more than twice to a single generation of Colorado potato beetle and do not apply to successive generations. Do not apply more than two applications per crop per season. Do not apply more than two applications against whitefiles per season. Do not apply more than 24 oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. For application through irrigation systems refer to the section entitled " APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS - CHEMIGATION. "

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT: Rimon is effective in controlling insect pests and minimizing the development of resistance when used in rotation with other insecticides in an IPM program. To reduce selection pressure for resistant pests:

- * Rimon should be used in rotation with classes of insecticides with different modes of action.
- * For management of pests with short life cycles such as whiteflies, do not use Rimon more than once within each generation cycle.
- * Always apply Rimon at the recommended rates and according to label directions. Do not use less than recommended label rates alone or in tank mixtures.

- * Use Rimon as part of an insect management program that includes cultural and biological control where possible.
- * Scout pest populations and begin Rimon applications before the pest becomes established. Focus treatments on early immature stages for best results. For optimum control, spray applications should thoroughly wet the undersides of leaves when whiteflies are present.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a clean, dry location. Keep above freezing.

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

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

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup and disposal of wastes.

IMPORTANT NOTICE - Seller warrants that this product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions and instructions specified on the label under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product, contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

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