Department of Agriculture
STATE OF HAWAII

LICENSED

PERIOD 2014-2016 LIC. NO. 8311.4

Amendment to include sweet corn
APPROVED June 20, 2013

GROUP 4A INSECTICIDE

Nisso

ASSAIL® 30 SG Insecticide

For Agricultural Use Only

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Acetamiprid, (E)- N^1 -[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N^2-cyano-N^1-methyl acetamidine. . . . . 30% by wt.
OTHER INGREDIENTS: . . . . . .70% by wt.

EPA Reg. No. 8033-36 **EPA Est. No.**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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.)

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300
MEDICAL: (303) 623-5716 Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED:	▪ Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. ▪ Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. ▪ Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. ▪ Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	▪ 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 IN EYES:	▪ 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. ▪ Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	▪ 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 treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: There is no specific antidote. All treatment should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.	

Net Contents: ___ounces **Batch No. _____**

RECEIVED
AUG 15 2013
Pesticides Branch

Nippon Soda Co., Ltd.
c/o Nisso America Inc.
88 Pine St., 14th FL.
New York, NY 10005

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

CAUTION

HAZARDS TO HUMANS and DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Keep out of reach of children and domestic animals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirts, long pants, shoes plus socks, chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material (such as nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, barrier laminate, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), or viton) and chemical resistant headgear for overhead exposure. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft 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

This product is toxic to birds and aquatic invertebrates. This product is toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment. Do not apply this product while bees are actively visiting the treatment area. 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 washwater or rinsate. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. Avoid accidental or intentional application of this product to ditches, swales, drainage ways or impervious surfaces such as driveways. Runoff of this product to surface water will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

SPRAY DRIFT

Avoid spray drift. Do not apply when weather conditions may cause drift. Do not allow this product to drift on to non-target areas. To avoid spray drift, DO NOT apply aerially when wind speed is greater than 10 mph or during periods of temperature inversions. For aerial application, select nozzles and pressure that deliver **MEDIUM** spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural 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. Use the largest droplet size consistent with good pest control. Small droplets are more prone to spray drift and can be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from t air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure.

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 below:

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY

[This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements].

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply **MEDIUM** 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 - Small droplets are more prone to spray drift and can be minimized by several factors including orienting nozzles away from the air stream. Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations. 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 3/4 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 target 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 downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator should 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 - 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).

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read entire label before using this product.

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 intervals. 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 and shoes plus socks.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE
Do not store in or around the home. Store unused product in a cool, ventilated, dry, locked area. Do not allow prolonged storage in areas where temperatures frequently exceed 115° F (46° C). NEVER TRANSFER THIS PRODUCT TO ANOTHER CONTAINER FOR STORAGE.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL
Contamination with this product will render water, food or feed unfit for human or animal consumption. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL
Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into appication 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 stor rinsate for later use or disposal Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling if available

COMPATIBILITY

ASSAIL® 30 SG Insecticide, when diluted with an equal volume of water, is physically compatible with a wide range of commonly used spray products, but the full range of compatibilities under local conditions is not known. Therefore, it is essential that before using ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide in any tank mixture the compatibility of the mixture be established. Add a small amount of this pro to an equal volume of water in a small container and then add the other pesticide or spray product and mix thoroughly. DO NOT USE MIXTURES THAT CURDLE, PRECIPITATE, OR GREASE. FOR BEST RESULTS, SPRAY MIXTURES SHOULD BE USED IMMEDIATELY AFTER MIXING WITH ADEQUATE AGITATION.

DIRECTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION

Instructions

For chemigation use only on cranberries and on potatoes after foliage has emerged and only through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems.

Apply this product only through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, side (wheel) roll, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems after potato foliage has emerged. 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. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. 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.

The overhead sprinkler chemigation 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 back flow. 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 for materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

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. Public water system 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, back flow preventer (RPZ) of the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the 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 flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. 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.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Application Instructions

Observe the requirements in the System Requirements section above. Apply ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide only through systems containing anti-siphon and check valves designed to prevent water source contamination or overflow of the mix tank and containing interlocking controls between the metering device and the water pump to insure simultaneous shut-off. Maintain a gentle continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute suspension per unit time. Application of more than recommended quantities of irrigation water per acre may result in decreased product performance. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift, when system connections or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product cannot be flushed and must be dismantled and drained. In a center pivot system, block the nozzle set nearest the well/pivot/injection unit to prevent spray being applied to this area. Use of end guns which deliver uneven distribution of water is not recommended. Where sprinkler distribution patterns do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable insect control may result. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide may be applied in conjunction with chemically neutral liquid fertilizers. Application in conjunction with highly alkaline fertilizers, such as aqueous ammonia, may cause a degradation of the pesticide, resulting in reduced performance and should be avoided.

Spray Preparation

Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Prepare a solution of ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide in a mix tank. Fill the tank with ½ or ¾ the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Slowly add the required amount of ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide and then the remaining volume of water.

Sprinkler Irrigation

Observe all System Requirements and Application Instructions above. Set sprinkler system to deliver a maximum of 0.2 inch of water per acre. Volumes of water higher than this may reduce efficacy. Start sprinkler and then uniformly inject the solution of ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. The solution of ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. Retention of ASSAIL 30 SG on foliage is necessary for optimum activity. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Where sprinkler distributed patterns do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable insect control may result.

DIRECTIONS FOR AERIAL OR GROUND SPRAY APPLICATION

APPLICATION TIMING

Begin application when insect populations reach recognized economic threshold levels. Consult the Cooperative Extension Service, Professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate threshold levels for treatment in your area.

INFORMATION

ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide is a 30% soluble granule for the control of many sucking and chewing insects on the crops listed in this label. The active ingredient in ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide is acetamiprid, a neonicotinoid insecticide that controls target insects through contact and ingestion. ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide is rapidly absorbed by the plant tissue and quickly moves via systemic translaminar activity to protect the entire leaf. However, thorough spray coverage is essential for optimal performance. ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide is rainfast once the spray solution has dried.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Mixing and Application Instructions for ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide

ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide is a soluble granule formulation that readily disperses in water to form a spray mixture, which may be applied by ground or air.

1. Plan ahead. Prepare only enough spray mixture as can be applied on the day of mixing.
2. Fill tank ¼ - ½ full with the required amount of total spray volume of water.
3. Begin agitation and add product.
4. Continue to fill tank.
5. Allow mixing in tank for 2 minutes after filling or until thoroughly mixed before applying.
6. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing and application to assure uniform suspension. If mixture sits without agitation for extended periods, agitate the mixture for at least 10 minutes before use.
7. Equip spray system with a 50-mesh inline filter, which will protect nozzles that are typically used. Nozzles may also be equipped with 50-mesh nozzle filters or 25 to 50 mesh (equivalent) slotted nozzle filters.
8. ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide is unstable in water pH below 4 and above 9. If necessary, buffer water to obtain optimum pH range.

Special Instructions for Tank Mixing ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide

When tank mixing ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide with other products, introduce the products into the tank in the following order: (1) water soluble packets (2) wettable powders (3) water dispersable granules (such as ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide) (4) flowable liquids (5) emulsifiable concentrates and (6) adjuvants and/or oils (do not use stickers). Always allow each product to fully disperse before adding the next product.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

ROW CROPS

Apply a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by air or 15 gallons per acre by ground unless otherwise directed under crop specific directions. For best results, it is important to obtain thorough and uniform spray coverage of the plant. For aerial application, select nozzles and pressure that deliver **MEDIUM** spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572.

The use of spray adjuvants, such as high quality non-ionic or silicone surfactants or methylated seed oils is recommended to enhance coverage and plant uptake and may improve pest control on certain crops. Please see specific crop use directions. The addition of an adjuvant is recommended for all applications made to vegetables (except legumes) and to cotton when controlling whiteflies. The use of stickers is not recommended. Some adjuvants can cause adverse affects on certain crops, such as spotting or burn to fruit or foliage. Select an adjuvant that will be safe for the target crop. Follow adjuvant use directions. Consult your local Extension Service, Crop Advisor or Nippon Soda Co., Ltd. representative for additional information. Use higher dosage rates for heavy infestations or dense foliage. The specific length of residual control depends on environmental factors, plant growth, dosage rate, and degree of insect infestation. For foliar banded applications, determine the amount of chemical to use per acre by dividing the band width by the row width and multiplying by the appropriate broadcast rate.

To clean the sprayer after use, drain and flush with water. Use rinsate on crop according to label instructions or dispose of in an approved manner (See STORAGE AND DISPOSAL).

ORCHARD AND VINE CROPS (excluding grapes)

To achieve optimum pest control, it is important to obtain thorough and uniform spray coverage. Choose a finished spray volume appropriate for the size of tree or vine and amount of foliage which will provide thorough coverage throughout the canopy. For certain pests, also follow recommendations listed under crop specific directions. For aerial application, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572. Aerial applications may not provide as thorough coverage as ground applications.

The use of spray adjuvants, such as high quality non-ionic surfactants, methylated seed or horticultural oils, is recommended to enhance coverage and plant uptake and may improve pest control. The addition of an adjuvant is recommended for all applications to pome fruit when controlling codling moth, oriental fruit moth, and San Jose scale. The use of stickers is not recommended. Some adjuvants can cause adverse effects, such as spotting or burn to fruit or foliage. Select an adjuvant that will be safe for the target crop. Follow adjuvant use directions. Do not use adjuvants on grapes. Consult your local Extension Service, Crop Advisor or Nippon Soda representative for additional information.

Use higher dosage rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations or dense foliage. The specific length of residual control depends on environmental factors, plant growth, dosage rate, and degree of insect infestation.

To clean the sprayer after use, drain and flush with water. Use rinsate on crop according to label instructions or dispose of in an approved manner (See STORAGE AND DISPOSAL).

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM) USE OF THIS PRODUCT

ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide has ovicidal, larvicidal, or adulticidal activity against many pests which can be effectively utilized in IPM programs. Control of important pests coupled with retention of beneficial insects and spiders can offer significant benefits to those producers utilizing integrated pest management programs.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Acetamiprid is the active ingredient in ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide. It is a member of a class of chemicals known as neonicotinoids and within the mode of action Group 4A. Rotating ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide with insecticides of a different mode of action (other than Group 4A insecticides) may delay or prevent development of resistance and cross-resistance to ASSAIL and other Group 4A insecticides. Avoid making more than two (2) consecutive applications of ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide before rotating to an alternative mode of action insecticide. Foliar applications of ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide should be avoided on crops treated with a Group 4A seed treatment or soil-applied insecticide until a foliar application of a non-Group 4A insecticide (insecticide with a different mode of action) has been applied between these applications. The use of ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide should conform to the resistance management guidelines established in your area. Consult your agricultural advisor, PCA, university or extension personnel for recommended pest and resistance management practices for your area. Use recommended IPM practices in your pest management system. Use of rates below the minimum rate listed for each particular insect pest may enhance the development of resistance and should be avoided.

RATE CONVERSION CHART FOR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING CROP USE DIRECTIONS

OUNCES of ASSAIL 30 SG INSECTICIDE PER ACRE	TREATED ACRES PER 32 oz PACKAGE of ASSAIL 30 SG INSECTICIDE	POUNDS of A.I. PER ACRE
1.5	21.3	0.028
2.0	16.0	0.038
2.5	12.8	0.047
3.0	10.7	0.056
4.0	8.0	0.075
5.0	6.4	0.094
5.3	6.0	0.100
5.5	5.8	0.103
7.0	4.6	0.130
8.0	4.0	0.150
13.3	2.4	0.250

COTTON

SPRAY VOLUME FOR COTTON
Apply ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide in a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by aircraft or by ground equipment. Under extreme pest populations or dense foliage, use a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre by ground.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		USE DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30 SG INSECTICIDE	
COTTON **FOR USE IN California Florida Georgia North Carolina South Carolina and Virginia ONLY**	Aphids	0.028 – 0.047	1.5 – 2.5	Aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If you are unsure of the aphid species present and its susceptibility, use the higher rates within the listed rate range. Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.
	Whitefly Sweet Potato Silver Leaf	0.075 - 0.1	4.0 – 5.3	Begin applications when whitefly adults appear prior to development of nymphs. Do not wait until heavy populations have become established. For whitefly control, ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide should be applied in a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by aircraft and 15 gallons per acre by ground equipment. Make applications on a minimum 7 day interval as long as pest pressure continues. Use the high rates within the listed rate range under heavy pressure. Whiteflies have shown a tendency to develop resistance. For resistance management purposes, alternating applications of different chemical classes reduces the potential for resistance development. After cutout, foliar absorption of Assail may be affected, reducing aphid and whitefly control. After cutout, it is recommended to increase the use of penetrating adjuvants (including oils) to enhance contact and absorption, and/or consider tank mixes with knockdown insecticides such as Bifenture™, Acephate, Penncap-M®, etc.
	Plantbugs (Lygus spp.)	0.047 – 0.1	2.5 – 5.3	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Some species of plantbugs may be less susceptible and may only be suppressed by applications of this product. Two applications at 7 to 10 day intervals may be required to achieve control. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.
	Fleahopper	0.028 - 0.047	1.5 – 2.5	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.
	Thrips	0.047 – 0.075	2.5 – 4.0	Begin applications when thrips damage is first observed or anticipated. Thorough coverage is important. Use of an adjuvant may improve coverage and control. Use the high rates within the listed rate range under heavy pest pressure.
FOR USE AS AN OVICIDE ON COTTON	Budworm Bollworm	0.028 - 0.047	1.5 – 2.5	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control. Optimal ovicidal activity when applied within 24 hours of egg lay.
	Whitefly	0.075 - 0.1	4.0 – 5.3	Applications made for ovicidal control will not provide sustained control of migrating adults.

RESTRICTIONS: Cotton – For Use in CA, FL, GA, NC, SC, and VA Only

- For any of the pests listed above, use the high rate within the listed rate range under heavy pest pressure.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 28 days before harvest (PHI = 28 days).
- Do not exceed a total of 0.4 lbs. active ingredient (21.3 ozs product) per acre per growing season.
- There are no rotational crop plantback restrictions for this product.

LEAFY VEGETABLES (within Crop Group 4)

SPRAY VOLUME FOR LEAFY VEGETABLES (within Crop Group 4): Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by air or 20 gallons per acre by ground.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		USE DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30 SG INSECTICIDE	
LEAFY VEGETABLES (within Crop Group 4) Amaranth, Arrugula, Cardoon, Celery, Chinese celery, Celtuce, Chervil, Chrysanthemum (edible leaved, garland), Corn Salad, Cress (garden, upland), Dandelion, Dock, Endive, Florence Fennel, Lettuce (head, leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden, winter), Radicchio, Rhubarb, Spinach (leaf, vine, New Zealand), Swiss Chard	Aphids	0.038 – 0.075	2.0 – 4.0	Aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If you are unsure of the aphid species present or if there are difficult to control species such as lettuce aphid, red aphid, foxglove aphid, etc., use the maximum rate within the listed rate range. Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.
	Whitefly Sweet Potato Silver Leaf Greenhouse (For Field Use Only)	0.056 - 0.075	3.0 – 4.0	Begin applications when whitefly adults appear prior to development of nymphs. Do not wait until heavy populations have become established. Use of an adjuvant is recommended to improve coverage and control. Make applications on a minimum 7 day interval as long as pest pressure continues. Use the high rates within the listed rate range under heavy pressure. Whiteflies have shown a tendency to develop resistance. For resistance management purposes, alternating applications of different chemical classes reduces the potential for resistance development.

RESTRICTIONS: Leafy Vegetables (within Crop Group 4)

- For any of the pests listed above, use the high rate within the listed rate range under heavy pest pressure.
- Do not make more than 5 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).
- Do not exceed a total of 0.375 lbs. acetamiprid active ingredient (20.0 ozs of ASSAIL 30 SG product) per acre per growing season including any pre-transplant applications of acetamiprid (maximum pre-transplant application rate of acetamiprid is 0.15 lb ai/A)
- There are no rotational crop plantback restrictions for this product.

HEAD and STEM COLE CROPS (Crop SubGroup 5A)

SPRAY VOLUME FOR HEAD and STEM COLE CROPS (within Crop Subgroup 5A): Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by air or 20 gallons per acre by ground.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		USE DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30 SG INSECTICIDE	
HEAD and STEM COLE CROPS (within Crop Subgrouproup 5A) Broccoli, Chinese broccoli (gai lon), Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage(napa), Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy), Cavalo broccolo Cauliflower, Kohlrabi,	Aphids	0.038 – 0.075	2.0 – 4.0	Aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If you are unsure of the aphid species present and its susceptibility, use the higher rates within the listed rate range. Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.
	Whitefly Sweet Potato Silver Leaf Greenhouse (for field use only)	0.047 - 0.075	2.5 – 4.0	Begin applications when whitefly adults appear prior to development of nymphs. Do not wait until heavy populations have become established. Use of an adjuvant is recommended to improve coverage and control. Make applications on a minimum 7 day interval as long as pest pressure continues. Use the high rates within the listed rate range under heavy pressure. Whiteflies have shown a tendency to develop resistance. For resistance management purposes, alternating applications of different chemical classes reduces the potential for resistance development.
	Thrips	0.075	4.0	Begin applications as soon as thrips are seen in the crop and continue applications as needed. Thrips will seek sheltered parts of the plant so using nozzles that produce a fine spray with sufficient water for thorough coverage is essential for good control. Applications during the "cupping" stage of cabbage may be especially helpful in preventing injury. For resistance management purposes, alternating applications of different chemical classes reduces the potential for resistance development.
	Diamondback Moth (suppression)	0.075	4.0	Begin applications as soon as moths begin laying eggs and continue as needed. Use in a program as a resistance management tool.
	Swede Midge	0.075	4.0	Apply as a preventative spray to control the first generation if swede midge has been found in your area. Preventative applications will decrease the chance of quick population increases later in the season.

RESTRICTIONS: Head and Stem Cole Crops (within Crop Subgroup 5A)

- For any of the pests listed above, use the high rate within the listed rate range under heavy pest pressure.
- Do not make more than 5 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).
- Do not exceed a total of 0.375 lbs. acetamiprid active ingredient (20.0 ozs of ASSAIL 30 SG product) per acre per growing season including any pre-transplant applications of acetamiprid (maximum pre-transplant application rate of acetamiprid is 0.15 lb ai/A)
- There are no rotational crop plantback restrictions for this product.

LEAFY COLE CROPS (Crop Subgroup 5B) and TURNIP GREENS

SPRAY VOLUME FOR LEAFY COLE CROPS (within Crop Subgroup 5B) and TURNIP GREENS: Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by air or 30 gallons per acre by ground.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		USE DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30 SG INSECTICIDE	
LEAFY COLE CROPS (within Crop Subgroup 5B) and TURNIP GREENS Broccoli raab (rapini), Collards, Chinese Cabbage (bok choy), Kale, Mizuna, Mustard greens, Mustard spinach, Rape greens, Turnip greens	Aphids	0.038 – 0.1	2.0 – 5.3	Aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If you are unsure of the aphid species present and its susceptibility, use the higher rates within the listed rate range. Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.
	Whitefly Sweet Potato Silver Leaf Greenhouse (For field use only)	0.047 - 0.1	2.5 – 5.3	Begin applications when whitefly adults appear prior to development of nymphs. Do not wait until heavy populations have become established. Use of an adjuvant is recommended to improve coverage and control. Make applications on a minimum 7 day interval as long as pest pressure continues. Use the high rates within the listed rate range under heavy pressure. Whiteflies have shown a tendency to develop resistance. For resistance management purposes, alternating applications of different chemical classes reduces the potential for resistance development.
	Diamondback Moth (suppression)	0.075 – 0.1	4.0 – 5.3	Begin applications as soon as moths begin laying eggs and continue as needed. Use in a program as a resistance management tool.
	Thrips	0.075 – 0.1	4.0 - 5.3	Begin applications as soon as thrips are seen in the crop and continue applications as needed. Thrips will seek sheltered parts of the plant so using nozzles that produce a fine spray with sufficient water for thorough coverage is essential for good control. Applications during the "cupping" stage of cabbage may be especially helpful in preventing injury. For resistance management purposes, alternating applications of different chemical classes reduces the potential for resistance development.
	Harlequin Bug	0.075 – 0.1	1.7 – 2.3	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.
	Swede Midge	0.075 – 0.1	4.0 - 5.3	Apply as a preventative spray to control the first generation if swede midge has been found in your area. Preventative applications will decrease the chance of quick population increases later in the season.

RESTRICTIONS: Leafy Cole Crops (within Crop Sugroup 5B) and Turnip Greens

- For any of the pests listed above, use the high rate within the listed rate range under heavy pest pressure.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 3 days before harvest (PHI = 3 days).

- Do not exceed a total of 0.375 lbs. acetamprid active ingredient (20.0 ozs of ASSAIL 30 SG product) per acre per growing season including any pre-transplant applications of acetamiprid (maximum pre-transplant application rate of acetamiprid is 0.15 lb ai/A).
- There are no rotational crop plantback restrictions for this product.
- Do not harvest turnip root for food/feed purposes

FRUITING VEGETABLES (within Crop Group 8-10)

SPRAY VOLUME FOR FRUITING VEGETABLES (within Crop Group 8-10): Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by air or 20 gallons per acre by ground.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		USE DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30 SG INSECTICIDE	
FRUITING VEGETABLES (within Crop Group 8-10) Eggplant (including african, pea, scarlet), Cocona, Garden huckleberry, Goji berry, Groundcherry, Martynia, Naranjilla, Okra, Pepino, Pepper (bell, nonbell), Roselle, Sunberry, Tomato(including bush, currant, tree), Tomatillo & Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Aphids	0.038 – 0.075	2.0 – 4.0	Aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If you are unsure of the aphid species or if there are difficult to control species present, use the maximum rate within the listed rate range. Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.
	Colorado Potato Beetle	0.028 - 0.047	1.5 – 2.5	
	Whitefly Sweet Potato Silver Leaf Greenhouse (for field use only)	0.047 - 0.075	2.5 – 4.0	Begin applications when whitefly adults appear prior to development of nymphs. Do not wait until heavy populations have become established. Use of an adjuvant is recommended to improve coverage and control. Make applications on a minimum 7 day interval as long as pest pressure continues. Use the high rates within the listed rate range under heavy pressure. Whiteflies have shown a tendency to develop resistance. For resistance management purposes, alternating applications of different chemical classes reduces the potential for resistance development.
	Pepper Weevil	0.047 - 0.075	2.5 - 4.0	Begin applications when pepper weevil adults first appear and flower buds and/or fruit are present. Apply on a 7 to 14 day interval. Use a 7-day interval under heavy insect pressure.
	Thrips	0.075	4.0	Begin applications as soon as thrips are seen in the crop and continue applications as needed. Thorough coverage of the plant is important to obtain optimum control. For resistance management purposes, alternating applications of different chemical classes reduces the potential for resistance development.

RESTRICTIONS: Fruiting Vegetables (within Crop Group 8-10)

- For any of the pests listed above, use the high rate within the listed rate range under heavy pest pressure.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).
- Do not exceed a total of 0.3 lbs. acetamiprid active ingredient (16.0 ozs of ASSAIL 30 SG product) per acre per growing season including any pre-transplant applications of acetamiprid (maximum pre-transplant application rate of acetamiprid is 0.15 lb ai/A).
- There are no rotational crop plantback restrictions for this product.

CITRUS (within Crop Group 10-10)

SPRAY VOLUME FOR CITRUS (within Crop Group 10-10): For mature trees, apply in a minimum finished spray volume of 100 gallons per acre by ground or a minimum of 20 gallons per acre by air. Ground applications are recommended for optimal control.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		USE DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30 SG INSECTICIDE	
CITRUS (within Crop Group 10-10) Calamondin, Citron, Citrus Hybrids, Grapefruit, Japanese summer grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime (including Australian desert, Australian finger, Australian round, Brown River finger, Mount White, Russell River, sweet, Tahiti, New Guinea Wild), Mandarin (Mediterranean, Satsuma), Orange(sweet, sour, tachibana, trifoliate) Pummelo, Tangelo, Tangor, Uniq fruit & Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Aphids	0.047 – 0.103	2.5 – 5.5	Aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If you are unsure of the aphid species present and its susceptibility, use the higher rates within the listed rate range.
	Citrus Thrips Citrus Leafminer Citrus Mealybug Caribbean Black Scale Glassywinged sharpshooter	0.075 - 0.13	4.0 – 7.0	Use the higher rates within the listed rate range under heavy insect pressure. Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.
	Citricola Scale Red Scale	0.15 - 0.25	8.0 – 13.3	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Treat for citricola scale when crawlers are present in the spring and fall. Use of an approved horticultural oil will enhance control. Adjust gallonage to tree size to insure coverage of scale on wood and foliage. Optimum gallonage for Red Scale control is 750 - 1500 GPA.
	Katydid	0.11 – 0.19	6.0 – 10.0	Apply at petal fall or when katydids are first observed. Repeat in 2 to 3 weeks. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.
	Asian Citrus Psyllid	0.13 – 0.25	6.9 – 13.3	Begin applications as pest populations begin to appear. Thorough coverage is necessary for optimum control. The addition of a spray adjuvant, such as silicone-based surfactants or horticultural oil may enhance coverage and improve pest control. Scout groves regularly and retreat if needed. Use higher rates within the listed rate range under heavy insect pressure.

RESTRICTIONS: Citrus (within Crop Group 10-10)

- For any of the pests listed above, use the high rate within the listed rate range under heavy pest pressure.
- Do not make more than 5 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).
- Do not exceed a total of 0.55 lbs. active ingredient (29.3 ozs product) per acre per growing season.

POME FRUIT (within Crop Group 11-10)

SPRAY VOLUME FOR POME FRUIT (within Crop Group 11-10): Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of at least 50 gallons per acre by ground or a minimum of 10 gallons per acre by air. Ground applications are recommended for optimal control.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		PEST-SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS	USE DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30 SG INSECTICIDE		
POME FRUIT (within Crop Group 11-10): Apple, Azarole, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Hook, Medlar, Pear (including Asian), Quince (including Chinese, Japanese), Tejocote & Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Aphids	0.047 – 0.075	2.5 – 4.0	Aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If you are unsure of the aphid species present and its susceptibility, use the higher rates within the listed rate range. Woolly apple aphid may require use of higher rates within the listed rate range and repeat applications.	Begin applications before insect populations reach damaging levels. Degree day models are good indicators that can be used to determine application timing and interval for leafminer, codling moth, and certain other insect pests. Thorough spray coverage is important to obtain optimum and extended control. Residual control of labeled pests varies by rate. Use the higher rate within the listed rate range for optimal and extended control. The use of spray adjuvants, such as horticultural oil or high quality non-ionic surfactants, enhances coverage and may improve pest control. Complete sprays (every row) are recommended. Use of horticultural oil with ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide may aid in managing mites, particularly when conditions for mite buildup are favorable. Also consider the mite population history and the use of other products in the orchard that may predispose a mite population increase.
	Tentiform Leafminer	0.047	2.5	Application(s) for leafminer control must be made before larvae reach the tissue feeding stage.	
	Leafhoppers	0.047 - 0.075	2.5 – 4.0		
	Codling Moth	0.075 - 0.15	4.0 – 8.0	The use of horticultural oil in combination with ASSAIL 30 SG Insectide has been shown to enhance control of codling moth.	
	Oriental Fruit Moth Lesser Appleworm	0.094 – 0.15	5.0 – 8.0		
	Mealybug Psylla Mullein Plant Bug (Campylomma)	0.075 – 0.15	4.0 – 8.0	Summer applications may not effectively control Psylla. Application to prevent fruit damage from Mullein Plant Bug should be made at pink bud through bloom, prior to petal fall. Do not apply this product when bees are actively visiting the area to be treated.	
	European Apple Sawfly Japanese Beetle	0.094 – 0.15	5.0 – 8.0	For Japanese Beetle: adult beetles will stop feeding after application and mortality will occur within a few days.	

	Apple Maggot Plum Curculio San Jose Scale (suppression)	0.15	8.0	For Apple Maggot, use of baited spheres is a good indicator that can be used to determine spray timing. For optimum control of Plum Curculio, an early petal fall application is necessary followed by one or two cover sprays during the egg-laying period. For best results against San Jose Scale time applications for the crawler stage. The addition of horticultural oil is recommended for improved performance against San Jose Scale	Consult your local Extension Service, Crop Advisor or Nippon Soda Co., Ltd. representative for additional information.
	Dogwood Borer	0.15	8.0	Apply spray to tree trunks. Time first application, after moth emergence, to coincide with egg laying period. Make second application 14 to 21 days later.	

RESTRICTIONS: Pome Fruit (within Crop Group 11-10)

- For any of the pests listed above, use the high rate within the listed rate range under heavy pest pressure.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than once every 12 days.
- Do not apply less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).
- Do not exceed a total of 0.60 lbs. active ingredient (32.0 ozs product) per acre per growing season.

GRAPES and other Climbing Vine Small Fruits (except Fuzzy Kiwifruit) (within Crop Sub-Group 13-07F)

SPRAY VOLUME FOR GRAPES and OTHER CLIMBING VINE SMALL FRUITS (EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT) (within Crop Sub-Group 13-07F): Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by air or 20 gallons per acre by ground. Ground applications are recommended for optimal control.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		USE DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30 SG INSECTICIDE	
GRAPES and other climbing vine small fruits (except fuzzy kiwifruit) (within Crop Sub-Group 13-07F): Amur river grape; gooseberry, hardy kiwifruit, Maypop, schisandra berry, and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.	Leafhoppers Including grape leafhopper and variegated leafhopper Grape cane girdler Grape berry moth Glassywinged sharpshooter Aphids Mealybug (Grape, Obscure, Vine) Western Grapeleaf Skeletonizer Thrips **EAST of Rocky Mountains Only** Phylloxera (aerial form only) Banded Grape Bug Rose Chafer Japanese Beetle	0.047 – 0.1	2.5 – 5.3	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control. For Mealybug control, apply ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide as crawlers / nymphs become active. For Western grapeleaf skeletonizer, apply ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide as larvae are observed feeding on leaves. Apply sufficient water to provide thorough coverage of all surfaces. For Japanese Beetle: Adult beetles will stop feeding after application and mortality will occur within a few days.

RESTRICTIONS: Grapes and other climbing vine small fruits (except fuzzy kiwifruit) (within Crop Sub-Group 13-07F)

- Do not make more than 2 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than once every 14 days.
- Do not apply less than 3 days before harvest (PHI = 3 days).
- Do not exceed a total of 0.2 lb. active ingredient (10.6 ozs product) per acre per growing season.
- Do not use adjuvants.

TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES (within Crop Sub-Group 1C)

(Potato, Sweet Potato)

SPRAY VOLUME FOR TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES (within Crop Sub-Group 1C): Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by air or 20 gallons per acre by ground.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		USE DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30 SG INSECTICIDE	
TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES (within Crop Sub-Group 1C): Potato, Sweet Potato, Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem), Edible Canna, Cassava (Bitter and Sweet), Chayote (Root), Chufa, Dasheen, Ginger, Leren, Tanier, Tumeric, Yam Bean, True Yam	Aphids*	0.047 – 0.075	2.5 – 4.0	Aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If you are unsure of the aphid species present and its susceptibility, use the higher rates within the listed rate range. Use higher rates within the listed rate range under conditions of heavy pest pressure or dense foliage. Begin applications when pest treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control. *For application via overhead sprinkler chemigation to emerged potato foliage, use a 4.0 ounce / Acre rate to control aphids and leafhoppers and a 2.5 – 4.0 ounce/Acre rate to control Colorado Potato Beetles. See the Directions for Chemigation section of the label for application details.
	Leafhoppers* Colorado Potato Beetle* Cucumber Beetle	0.028 - 0.075	1.5. – 4.0	
	Flea Beetle	0.028 – 0.047	1.5 – 2.5	
FOR USE AS AN OVICIDE	European Corn Borer	0.047 – 0.075	2.5 – 4.0	

RESTRICTIONS: Tuberous and Corm Vegetables (within Crop Sub-Group 1C)

- Do not make a foliar ASSAIL 70 WP Insecticide application following a seed treatment application of acetamiprid in the same crop.
- For any of the pests listed above, use the high rate within the listed rate range under heavy pest pressure.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).
- Do not exceed a total of 0.3 lb. active ingredient (16 ozs product) per acre per growing season.
- There are no rotational crop plantback restrictions for this product.

TOBACCO

SPRAY VOLUME FOR TOBACCO: Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by air or 20 gallons per acre by ground.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		USE DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30 SG INSECTICIDE	
TOBACCO	Flea Beetles Hornworms	0.047 – 0.075	2.5 – 4.0	Aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If you are unsure of the aphid species present and its susceptibility, use the higher rates within the listed rate range. Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Use the higher rates within the listed rate range under conditions of heavy pest pressure. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.
	Aphids	0.028 – 0.075	1.5 – 4.0	
FOR USE AS AN OVICIDE	Budworm	0.047 – 0.075	2.5 – 4.0	

RESTRICTIONS: Tobacco

- Do not make more than 4 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).
- Do not exceed a total of 0.3 lb. active ingredient (16 ozs product) per acre per growing season.

STONE FRUIT (within Crop Group 12)

SPRAY VOLUME FOR STONE FRUIT (within Crop Group 12): Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of at least 10 gallons per acre by air or 50 gallons per acre by ground.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		PEST- SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS	USE DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30SG INSECTICIDE		
STONE FRUIT (within Crop Group 12): Apricot, Cherry (sweet, tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum (chickasaw, damson, Japanese), Plumcot, Prune (fresh)	Aphids Leafhoppers	0.047 – 0.10	2.5 - 5.3	Aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If you are unsure of the aphid species present and its susceptibility, use the higher rates within the listed rate range.	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control. Complete sprays (every row) are recommended. Residual control of labeled pests varies by rate. Use higher rates for optimal and extended control. The use of spray adjuvants, such as silicone based surfactants or horticultural oils, may enhance coverage and improve pest control. Use of pheromone traps in conjunction with degree days are good indicators that can be used to determine spray timings. Consult your local Extension Service, Crop Advisor or Nippon Soda Co., Ltd. representative for additional information.
	Glassywinged sharpshooter	0.075 - 0.15	4.0 – 8.0		
	Oriental Fruit Moth Peach Twig Borer Plum Curculio Cat-facing insects (such as tarnished plant bug and stinkbug)	0.10 – 0.15	5.3 – 8.0	For control of Oriental Fruit Moth and Peach Twig Borer, make a delayed dormant application with oil prior to bud break, and at moth flights using appropriate degree day models. For optimum control of Plum Curculio, an early petal fall application is necessary followed by one or two cover sprays during the egg-laying period. Follow local recommendations for subsequent generations. The addition of horticultural oil is recommended for improved performance.	
	Cherry Fruit Fly Black Cherry Fruit Fly Western Cherry Fruit Fly	0.10 - 0.15	5.3 – 8.0	Begin applications for cherry fruit fly, black cherry fruit fly, and western cherry fruit fly at adult emergence and continue on a 10 day spray interval through egg hatch. Proper application timing is critical for optimum control of fruit flies.	

	San Jose Scale Japanese Beetle Rose Chafer	0.10 – 0.15	5.3 – 8.0	For San Jose Scale, apply with a horticultural oil as a dormant/delayed dormant application and time in-season applications for the crawler stage. The addition of horticultural oil for crawler stage applications may improve performance against San Jose Scale. Consult local recommendations regarding the use of oil. For Japanese Beetle: adult beetles will stop feeding after application and mortality will occur within a few days.	

RESTRICTIONS: Stone Fruit (within Crop Group 12)

- For any of the pests listed above, use the high rate within the listed rate range under heavy pest pressure.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than once every 10 days.
- Do not apply less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).
- Do not exceed a total of 0.6 lb. active ingredient (32.0 ozs product) per acre per growing season.

CUCURBITS (within Crop Group 9)

SPRAY VOLUME FOR CUCURBITS (within Crop Group 9): Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by air or 20 gallons per acre by ground.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		USE DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30SG INSECTICIDE	
CUCURBITS (within Crop Group 9): Chayote (fruit), Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon), Citron melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Gourd (edible), *Mormordica* spp., Muskmelon (hybrid and/or cultivars of *Cucumis melo* including 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)), Pumpkin, Squash (summer and winter), Watermelon	Cucumber Beetle Spotted Striped Western Striped Melonworm Pickleworm	0.047 – 0.10	2.5 – 5.3	For Cucumber Beetles: adult beetles will stop feeding after application and mortality will occur within a few days. For Melonworm: Begin applications at first sign of foliar feeding and/or when larvae are present in the field. For Pickleworm: Begin applications at first bloom and continue as needed. The use of spray adjuvants, such as silicone based surfactants or crop oils, may enhance coverage and improve pest control.
	Squash Bug Squash Vine Borer	0.10	5.3	Applications for Squash Bug are most effective against newly laid eggs and nymphs.
	Aphids Leafhoppers	0.047 - 0.075	2.5 – 4.0	Aphid and Leafhopper species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If you are unsure of the species present and its susceptibility, use the higher rates within the listed rate range.
	Whitefly Sweet Potato Silver Leaf	0.047 – 0.10	2.5 – 5.3	Begin applications when whitefly adults appear, prior to development of nymphs. Do not wait until heavy populations have become established. Make applications on a minimum 5 - 7 day interval as long as pest pressure continues. Use the high rates within the listed rate range under heavy pest pressure. Whiteflies have shown a tendency to develop insecticide resistance. For resistance management purposes, alternating applications of different chemical classes reduces the potential for resistance development.

RESTRICTIONS: Cucurbits (within Crop Group 9)

- For any of the pests listed above, use the high rate within the listed rate range under heavy pest pressure.
- Do not make more than 5 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than once every 5 days.
- Do not apply less than 0 days before harvest (PHI = 0 days).
- Do not exceed a total of 0.5 lb. acetamiprid active ingredient (26.5 ozs of ASSAIL 30 SG product) per acre per growing season including any pre-transplant applications of acetamiprid (maximum pre-transplant application rate of acetamiprid is 0.15 lb ai/A).

TREE NUTS (within Crop Group 14) (including Pistachio)

SPRAY VOLUME FOR TREE NUTS (within Crop Group 14) (including Pistachio): Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre by air or 50 gallons per acre by ground.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		PEST- SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS	USE DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30SG INSECTICIDE		
TREE NUTS (within Crop Group 14) (including pistachio): Almond, Beech nut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (hazelnut), Hickory nut, Macadamia (bush nut), Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut (black and English (Persian))	-Aphids -Leafhoppers	0.047 – 0.18	2.5 – 9.6	Aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If you are unsure of the aphid species present and its susceptibility, use the higher rate. Use the higher rates within the listed rate range for Black Pecan Aphid. On large mature trees use of the higher rate within the listed rate range may be necessary for adequate control at the top of the trees. Use of an appropriate adjuvant will improve coverage and control.	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control. Complete sprays (every row) are recommended. Use of pheromone traps in conjunction with degree days are good indicators that can be use to determine spray timings. Consult your local Extension Service, Crop Advisor or Nippon Soda Co., Ltd. representative for additional information.
	Glassywinged sharpshooter -Pecan Nut Casebearer	0.075 - 0.15	4.0 – 8.0		
	-Codling Moth -Oriental Fruit Moth -Peach Twig Borer -San Jose Scale -Hickory Shuckworm -Pecan Weevil-Red Humped Caterpillar -Filbertworm	0.10 - 0.18	5.3 – 9.6	Residual control varies by rate. Use the higher rate within the listed rate range for extended control and on tall, mature trees with dense foliage. For control of Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM) and Peach Twig Borer (PTB), make a delayed dormant application with oil prior to bud break. For Codling Moth, OFM, Filbertworm, and PTB, make in-season applications at moth flights using appropriate degree day models. The addition of horticultural oil is recommended for improved performance. Consult local recommendations regarding the use of oil. For best results against San Jose Scale, apply as a dormant/delayed dormant application with oil, and time in-season applications for the crawler stage. For best results against Pecan Weevil use the highest rate within the listed rate range.	

	-Walnut Husk Fly	0.12 – 0.15	6.4 – 8.0	Apply once gravid (egg producing) adult females are observed. Add a recommended rate of husk fly bait. If needed repeat application in 3 to 4 weeks.	
	-Gill's Mealybug	0.15	8.0	Apply as crawlers emerge, typicallly in early to mid-June. Apply with sufficient water to provide thorough coverage of all surfaces. Inclusion of a horticultural oil or penetrating adjuvant (no stickers) may enhance control.	

RESTRICTIONS: Tree Nuts (within Crop Group 14) (including pistachio)

- For any of the pests listed above, use the high rate within the listed rate range under heavy pest pressure.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than once every 14 days.
- Do not apply less than 14 days before harvest (PHI = 14 days).
- Do not exceed a total of 0.72 lb. active ingredient (38.4 ozs product) per acre per growing season.

EDIBLE PODDED LEGUME VEGETABLES (within Crop Sub-Group 6A) and SUCCULENT SHELLED PEAS AND BEANS (within Crop Sub-Group 6B)

SPRAY VOLUME FOR EDIBLE PODDED LEGUME VEGETABLES (within Crop Sub-Group 6A) AND SUCCULENT SHELLED PEAS AND BEANS (within Crop Sub-Group 6B): Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by air or 20 gallons per acre by ground.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		USE DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30 SG INSECTICIDE	
EDIBLE PODDED LEGUME VEGETABLES (within Crop Sub-Group 6A) and SUCCULENT SHELLED PEAS AND BEANS (within Crop Sub-Group 6B): Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.) (includes runner bean, snap bean, wax bean, lima bean(green)); Bean (*Vigna* spp.) (includes asparagus bean, Chinese longbean, moth bean, yardlong bean, blackeyed pea, cowpea, southern pea); Jackbean; Broad Bean (succulent); Pea (*Pisum* spp.) (includes dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea, English pea, garden pea, green pea); Soybean (immature seed); Sword Bean; and Pigeon Pea.	Aphids Leafhoppers Cucumber Beetles Bean Leaf Beetle Mexican Bean Beetle	0.047 – 0.1	2.5 – 5.3	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control. Aphid and Thrips species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If you are unsure of the aphid or thrips species present and its susceptibility, use the higher rates within the listed rate range.
	Whitefly	0.075 – 0.1	4.0 – 5.3	
	Thrips	0.085 – 0.1	4.5 – 5.3	

RESTRICTIONS: Edible podded legume vegetables (within Crop Sub-Group 6A) and succulent shelled peas and beans (within Crop Sub-Group 6B)

- Do not make more than 3 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).
- Do not exceed a total of 0.3 lb. active ingredient (16 ozs product) per acre per growing season.

STRAWBERRIES AND OTHER LOW GROWING BERRIES (within Crop Sub-Group 13-07G)

SPRAY VOLUME FOR STRAWBERRIES AND OTHER LOW GROWING BERRIES (within Crop Sub-Group 13-07G): Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of 10 gallons per acre by air or 20 gallons per acre by ground.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		USE DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30 SG INSECTICIDE	
STRAWBERRIES AND OTHER LOW GROWING BERRIES (within Crop Sub-Group 13-07G): Bearberry; Bilberry; Lowbush Blueberry; Cloudberry; Cranberry; Lingonberry; Muntries; Partridgeberry; and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.	Blueberry Maggot Spanworm Cherry Fruitworm Cranberry Fruitworm Flea Beetle Japanese Beetle Oblique Banded Leaf Roller Plantbugs (*Lygus* spp.) Sap Beetles Thrips Whiteflies Fireworm (suppression) Gypsy Moth Sparganothis Fruitworm Cranberry Tipworm	0.075 – 0.13	4.0 – 6.9	Aphid and thrips species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If you are unsure of the species present and its susceptibility, use the higher rates within the listed rate range. Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Use the higher rates under conditions of heavy pest pressure. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.
	Aphids Leafhoppers Spittlebug	0.035 – 0.075	1.9 – 4.0	

RESTRICTIONS: STRAWBERRIES AND OTHER LOW GROWING BERRIES (within Crop Sub-Group 13-07G)

- Do not exceed a total of 13.8 oz. of ASSAIL 30 SG Insecticide (0.26 lb ai) / A during each growing season.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per growing season.
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 1 day before harvest (PHI = 1 day).

BLUEBERRIES AND OTHER BUSH AND CANE BERRIES (within Crop Sub-Groups 13-07A and B)

SPRAY VOLUME FOR BLUEBERRIES AND OTHER BUSH AND CANE BERRIES: Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by air or 20 gallons per acre by ground.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		USE DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30 SG INSECTICIDE	
BLUEBERRIES AND OTHER BUSH BERRIES (within Crop Sub-Group 13-07B): Aronia berry; blueberry, highbush and lowbush; buffalo currant; Chilean guava; currant, red and black; elderberry; European barberry; gooseberry; cranberry, highbush; edible honeysuckle; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry; lingonberry; natie currant; salal; sea buckthorn; and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these. **CANE BERRIES (within Crop Sub-Group 13-07A)**: Blackberry, Loganberry, Raspberry (black and red), wild raspberry, and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.	Aphids Leafhoppers	0.047 – 0.1	2.5 – 5.3	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control. Aphid and Thrips species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If you are unsure of the aphid or thrips species present and its susceptibility, use the higher rates within the listed rate range.
	Whitefly	0.075 – 0.1	4.0 – 5.3	
	Japanese Beetle Blueberry Maggot Sap Beetles Tarnished Plant Bug Strawberry Rootworm Cranberry Fruitworm Cherry Fruitworm Flea Beetle Spanworm Thrips Blueberry Gall Midge Western Raspberry Fruit Worm (adult)	0.085 – 0.1	4.5 – 5.3	

RESTRICTIONS: Blueberries and other Bush and Cane Berries (within Crop Sub-Groups 13-07A and B)

- Do not make more than 5 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 1 day before harvest (PHI = 1 day).
- Do not exceed a total of 0.5 lb. active ingredient (26.7 ozs product) per acre per growing season.

ONIONS AND OTHER BULB VEGETABLES (within Crop Group 3-07)

SPRAY VOLUME FOR ONIONS AND OTHER BULB VEGETABLES: Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by air or 20 gallons per acre by ground.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		USE DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30 SG INSECTICIDE	
ONIONS AND OTHER BULB VEGETABLES (within Crop Group 3-07): Chives, fresh leaves; Chinese chives, fresh leaves; daylily bulbs, Elegans hosta, Fritillaria leaves and bulbs; bulb garlic; great headed bulb garlic, serpent bulb garlic; kurrat; lady's leek; leek; wild leek; lily bulb; Beltsville bunching onion; bulb onion; Chinese bulb onion; fresh onion; green onion; macrostem onion; pearl onion; potato bulb onion; treetops onion; Welsh onion tops; shallot bulb and fresh leaves; and cultivars, varities, and/or hybrids of these.	Thrips	0.094 – 0.15	5.0 – 8.0	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control. Thrips species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If you are unsure of the thrips species present and its susceptibility, use the higher rates within the listed rate range. The use of spray adjuvants, such as silicone-based surfactants or horticultural oils, may also enhance coverage and improve pest control.

RESTRICTIONS: Onions and Other Bulb Vegetables (within Crop Group 3-07)

- Do not make more than 4 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).
- Do not exceed a total of 0.6 lb. acetamiprid active ingredient (32 ozs of ASSAIL 30 SG product) per acre per growing season including any pre-transplant applications of acetamiprid (maximum pre-transplant application rate of acetamiprid is 0.15 lb ai/A).

CLOVER (for use in ID, OR, and WA only)

SPRAY VOLUME FOR CLOVER: Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by air or 20 gallons per acre by ground.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		USE DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30 SG INSECTICIDE	
CLOVER	Aphids including clover and pea aphid	0.047-0.075	2.5 – 4.0	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.

RESTRICTIONS: CLOVER (for use in ID, OR, and WA only)

- Do not make more than one (1) application per season at the maximum rate within the listed rate range.
- Do not apply less than 56 days before harvest (PHI = 56 days).
- Do not exceed a total of 0.075 lb. active ingredient (4.0 ozs product) per acre.

ASPARAGUS

SPRAY VOLUME FOR ASPARAGUS: Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by air or 20 gallons per acre by ground.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		USE DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30 SG INSECTICIDE	
ASPARAGUS	Asparagus thrips	0.1	5.3	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.
	Japanese beetle Tarnished plant bug			Apply to foliage after the cutting season. Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control
	Asparagus miner (suppression)			Apply to adults before egg laying. Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control
	Leaf hopper	0.047 – 0.075	2.5 – 4.0	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control
	Asparagus aphids	0.047 – 0.1	2.5 - 5.3	Apply to new plantings and when plants are young. Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control
	Asparagus beetle Spotted asparagus beetle	0.047 – 0.1	2.5 - 5.3	Begin sampling early in the season and throughout the growing season. Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.

RESTRICTIONS: Asparagus

- Do not make more than two (2) applications per growing season.
- Do not apply more than once every 10 days.
- Do not apply less than 1 day before harvest (PHI = 1 days).
- Do not exceed a total of 0.2 lb. active ingredient (10.7 ozs product) per acre per growing season.

SWEET CORN

SPRAY VOLUME FOR SWEET CORN: Apply in a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by air or 20 gallons per acre by ground.

Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached.
Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.

SITE	PEST	DOSAGE PER ACRE		SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
		POUNDS ACTIVE	OUNCES ASSAIL 30 SG INSECTICIDE	
Sweet Corn	Corn flea beetle	0.075 – 0.1	4.0 -5.3	Apply up to 2 applications on a 14 day interval. Begin scouting from emergence to corn up to 12 inches tall. Do not apply at this rate less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).
	Northern, Western, and Southern Rootworm Beetles (adults)	0.075-0.1	2.9 - 5.3	Apply up to 2 applications on a 14 day spray interval during corn silking. Do not apply at this rate less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).
	Aphids, Corn leaf aphid Vegetable aphid	0.04 – 0.054	2.1 – 2.9	Apply up to 4 applications on a 7 day spray interval (if applied in a rotation or tank mixture with another insecticide). Do not apply at this rate less than 1 day before harvest (PHI = 1 day).
	Japanese beetle	0.1	5.3	Begin scounting when beetles are first observed. Corn silking is when plants are most vulnerable to feeding. Do not make more than 2 applications on a 14 day spray interval. Do not apply at this rate less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).
	Corn (Dusky) Sap Beetle	0.075 – 0.1	4.0 - 5.3	Apply up to 2 applications on a 14 day spray interval during corn tasseling and silking. Do not apply at this rate less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).
	Stink bugs (suppression) , Corn silk fly (suppression)	0.1	5.3	Apply up to 2 applications on a 14 day spray interval. Do not apply at this rate less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).

RESTRICTIONS: SWEET CORN

- Do not exceed a total of 0.21 lb. active ingredient (11.2 oz product) per acre per growing season.
- Do not exceed 2 crop seasons per year.

Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials, resistant strains or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Nippon Soda Co., Ltd. or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Nippon Soda Co., Ltd. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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