BUPROFEZIN	GROUP	16	INSECTICIDE

COURIER® SC

INSECT GROWTH REGULATOR

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Buprofezin: 2-[(1,1-dimethylethyl)imino]tetrahydro-3-(1-methylethyl)-5-phenyl-4H-1,3,5-thiadiazin-4-one **40.0%**

OTHER INGREDIENTS: **60.0%**

TOTAL **100.0%**

Contains 3.6 lbs buprofezin per U.S. gallon

EPA Reg. No. 71711-20 **EPA Est. No.** **67545-AZ-1**(GM) **39578-TX-1**(E) **70815-GA-001**(CB)

superscript corresponds to lot number

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	• 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 on skin	• 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.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For additional information on this pesticide product, including human health concerns and medical emergencies, call 1-800-348-5832.

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.

In case of fire or spills, information may be obtained by calling 1-800-424-9300.

See inside booklet for Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 gallons

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING-AVISO

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses). Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and chemical-resistant gloves.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene ≥ 14 mils, natural rubbers ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton™ ≥ 14 mils
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- Shoes plus socks

Applicators applying this product by airblast application must apply using an enclosed cab or must wear:

- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene ≥ 14 mils, natural rubbers ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant headgear, if overhead exposure

Statements for Contaminated PPE

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

Engineering Controls

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 170.607 (d-f)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should: Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing the equipment washwaters or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the state or tribal 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), restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers.

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

For early entry into 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, wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene ≥ 14 mils, natural rubbers ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

COURIER® SC is effective against the nymphal stages of whiteflies, mealybugs, planthoppers, and leafhoppers by inhibiting chitin biosynthesis, suppressing/inhibiting molting of immatures, suppressing oviposition of adults, and reducing viability of eggs. **COURIER SC** is not an adulticide. Evidence of activity may be slower than typical contact insecticides as treated susceptible pests may remain alive on the plant for 3-7 days; however, pests have stopped feeding, and any feeding damage during this time is typically very low.

COURIER SC is a contact insecticide, so good spray coverage is necessary. Apply by ground or air in sufficient water volume. Orient nozzles to assure good coverage. Use of higher volume of water will assure better coverage, especially under adverse conditions, such as hot, dry weather and/or a dense canopy. The entire field should be treated. Apply when economic infestations occur based on local information.

COURIER SC is not for sale, sale into, distribution, and or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.

INSECTS CONTROLLED

Whiteflies: Ash whitefly; Bandedwinged whitefly; Greenhouse whitefly; Silverleaf whitefly; Sweetpotato whitefly
Mealybugs: Citrus mealybug; Comstock mealybug; Gill's mealybug; Grape mealybug; Longtailed mealybug; Mexican mealybug; Obscure mealybug; Striped mealybug; Vine mealybug
Leafhoppers and Planthoppers: Brown planthopper; Cherry leafhopper; Eastern grape leafhopper; Glassy-winged sharpshooter; Potato leafhopper; Variegated leafhopper; Western grape leafhopper; White apple leafhopper

USE RESTRICTIONS

- With the exception of watercress, do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply this product to orchards/vineyards and typical field crops by mechanically pressurized handgun.
- Do not apply this product in residential areas.
- Do not use anionic surfactants with this product.
- For aerial applications, do not apply this product within 10 feet of residential areas including schools, homes, playgrounds, recreational areas, athletic fields, residential lawns, gardens, and other areas where children may be present when using a medium droplet size.

ROTATIONAL CROPS RESTRICTIONS

Crop Group	Plantback Timing
All crops registered for use with buprofezin	0 days following application
Cereal grains	30 days following application
All other crops	60 days following application

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **COURIER SC** contains a Group 16 insecticide. Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **COURIER SC** and other Group 16 insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect population if this group of insecticides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay insecticide resistance, take the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **COURIER SC** or other Group 16 insecticides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests.
- Use tank mixtures with insecticides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Do not rely on the same mixture repeatedly for the same pest population. Consider any known cross-resistance issues (for the targeted pests) between the individual components of a mixture. In addition, consider the following recommendations provided by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC):
  - Individual insecticides selected for use in mixtures should be highly effective and be applied at the rates at which they are individually registered for use against the target species.
  - Mixtures with components having the same IRAC mode of action classification are not recommended for insect resistance management.
  - When using mixtures, consider any known cross-resistance issues between the individual components for the targeted pest(s).
  - Mixtures become less effective if resistance is already developing to one or both active ingredients, but they may still provide pest management benefits.
  - The insect resistance management benefits of an insecticide mixture are greatest if the two components have similar periods of residual insecticidal activity. Mixtures of insecticides with unequal periods of residual insecticide activity may offer an insect resistance management benefit only for the period where both insecticides are active.
- Adopt an integrated pest management program for insecticide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, crop rotation, recordkeeping, and which considers cultural, biological, and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist or certified pest control advisor.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Nichino America representatives at 1-888-740-7700.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Mandatory Spray Drift – Aerial Applications

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan for airplanes or 90% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Mandatory Spray Drift – Ground Applications

Airblast Applications

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer rows.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications
- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NONTARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Importance of Droplet Size
An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom
Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft
Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Boom Height - Ground Boom
For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Release Height - Aircraft
Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

Shielded Sprayers
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

Temperature And Humidity
When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions
Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

Wind
Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Spray Drift - Boomless Ground Applications
Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Spray Drift - Handheld Technology Applications
Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Applications should be made immediately after the spray solution is prepared. Thorough spray coverage is essential for effective control. Applications may be made with high or low volume spray equipment that provides thorough coverage of the plant. Apply with properly calibrated spray equipment. For best results, apply when pest populations are beginning to build, before reaching economic thresholds. Consult your local agricultural advisor or state cooperative extension service for recommendations.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

Keep agitation running during filling and spraying operations. If spraying must be stopped before emptying the sprayer, resume agitation before spraying the remainder of the load. Mix only as much spray solution as can be sprayed within four hours. Storage and use of the previous day's spray mix may result in reduced effectiveness of this product.

COURIER SC Alone: Fill spray tank with ¾ of the amount of water needed for the intended application and then turn on agitation. Pour recommended amount of product on the surface of water in the spray tank. Add the balance of the water to the spray tank with agitation running.

COURIER SC Tank Mixtures: It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Begin with clean equipment. Fill spray tank with ¾ of the amount of water needed for the intended application and turn on agitation. If using a buffering agent, add after filling the tank with ¾ amount of water.

Add the recommended amount of tankmix products in the following order while maintaining agitation:

1) products in water-soluble packets
2) wettable powders
3) water-dispersible granulars and/or soluble powders
4) flowable liquids
5) emulsifiable concentrates
6) adjuvants and/or oils
7) remaining amount of water to achieve the desired level

Note: It is recommended that the compatibility of **COURIER SC** in any tankmix combination be tested before use. To determine the physical compatibility with other products, use a jar test, as described below:

Using a quart (qt) jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt. of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then flowable liquids, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure to adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

DIRECTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION APPLICATION (Watercress Only)

Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems. This method of application is restricted for use on watercress only. 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. 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.

For applications made to watercress, production fields must be drained of water at least 24 hours prior to application and water must not be reapplied to the field for a minimum of 24 hours following the application.

COURIER SC may be applied through overhead sprinkler systems. In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture containing **COURIER SC**, determine the following:

1. Calculate the number of acres irrigated by the system.
2. Calculate the amount of product required and premix.
3. Determine the irrigation rate and determine the number of minutes for the system to cover the intended treatment area.
4. Calculate the total gallons of **COURIER SC** mixture needed to cover the desired acreage. Divide the total gallons of **COURIER SC** mixture needed by the number of minutes to cover the treatment area. This value equals the gallons per minute output that the injector or eductor must deliver. Convert the gallons per minute to milliliters or ounces per minute if needed. Calibrate the injector system with the system in operation at the desired irrigation rate. It is suggested that the injection pump/system be calibrated before operation, and the system should be monitored during operation. Gallons per minute in a determined area = total gallons of **COURIER SC** mixture/minutes of injection.
5. Add the required amount of **COURIER SC** to the solution tank with sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements.
6. Make certain the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the **COURIER SC** solution. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure.
7. Maintain constant solution tank agitation during the entire injection period.
8. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the **COURIER SC** solution has cleared the last sprinkler head. (Also see instructions below for **Sprinkler Chemigation** and **Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems.**)

Sprinkler Chemigation

- 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 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 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.

Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

- 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 backflow preventer (RPZ) or 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 pump.
- 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 RATE CHART FOR COURIER SC

Beans
Edible Podded Bean Legume Vegetables, Including: asparagus bean; catjang bean; Chinese longbean; cowpea; French bean; garden bean; goa bean; green bean; guar bean; jackbean; kidney bean; lablab bean; moth bean; mung bean; navy bean; rice bean; scarlet runner bean; snap bean; sword bean; urd bean; vegetable soybean (edamame); velvet bean; wax bean; winged pea; yardlong bean
Succulent Forms of the Following Beans: *Cicer arietinum* (chickpea, garbanzo bean); *Lupinus* spp. (including sweet lupine, white sweet lupine, white lupine, and grain lupine); *Phaseolus* spp. (including kidney bean, lima bean, mung bean, navy bean, pinto bean, snap bean, and wax bean); *Vicia faba* (broad bean, fava bean); *Vigna* spp. (including asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, and cowpea)

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Leafhoppers Planthoppers Whiteflies	9.0 to 13.6 fl oz (0.25 to 0.38 lb ai)	• For ground application, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. • For aerial application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not make more than 2 applications per crop cycle. • Allow at least 14 days between applications. • Do not apply more than 27.2 fl oz (0.76 lb ai) per acre per crop cycle. • Do not feed foliage to livestock or allow livestock to graze in treated areas. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 14 days **RECOMMENDATIONS** • Treatment should be applied when nymphal population level reaches economic threshold. • Good coverage is essential. Use of a higher volume of water will assure better coverage, especially under adverse conditions, such as hot, dry weather and/or a dense canopy. Use the higher application rate and spray volume when treating a rapidly increasing insect population.

Berry, Low-Growing (Subgroup 13-07G)
bearberry; bilberry; blueberry, lowbush; cloudberry; cranberry; lingonberry; muntries; partridgeberry; strawberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Leafhoppers Planthoppers Whiteflies	9.0 to 13.6 fl oz (0.25 to 0.38 lb ai)	• For ground application, use a minimum of 80 gallons of water per acre. • For aerial application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not make more than 2 applications per crop cycle. • Allow at least 10 days between applications. • Do not apply more than 27.2 fl oz (0.76 lb ai) per acre per crop cycle. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 3 days **RECOMMENDATIONS** • Treatment should be applied when nymphal population level reaches economic threshold. • Good coverage is essential. Use of a higher volume of water will assure better coverage, especially under adverse conditions, such as hot, dry weather and/or a dense canopy. Use the higher application rate and spray volume when treating a rapidly increasing insect population.

(continued)

APPLICATION RATE CHART FOR COURIER SC *(continued)*

Brassica Leafy Greens (Subgroup 4-16B)
arugula; broccoli, Chinese; broccoli raab; cabbage, Abyssinian; cabbage, Chinese, bok choy; cabbage, seakale; collards; cress, garden; cress, upland; hanover salad; kale; maca, leaves; mizuna; mustard greens; radish, leaves; rape greens; rocket, wild; shepherd's-purse; turnip greens; watercress; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Leafhoppers Planthoppers Whiteflies	9.0 to 13.6 fl oz (0.25 to 0.38 lb ai)	• For ground application, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. • For aerial application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • **Watercress (Not for Use in California):** Water inflow and outflow must be turned off 24 hours before an application and must remain off until 24 hours after an application. • Do not make more than 4 applications per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per crop cycle. • Allow at least 7 days between applications. • Do not apply more than 27.2 fl oz (0.76 lb ai) per acre per crop cycle. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 1 day **RECOMMENDATIONS** • Treatment should be applied when nymphal population level reaches economic threshold. • Good coverage is essential. Use of a higher volume of water will assure better coverage, especially under adverse conditions, such as hot, dry weather and/or a dense canopy. Use the higher application rate and spray volume when treating a rapidly increasing insect population.

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APPLICATION RATE CHART FOR COURIER SC *(continued)*

Brassica Head and Stem Vegetable Group (Group 5-16) and Kohlrabi
broccoli; Brussels sprouts; cabbage; cabbage, Chinese, Napa; cauliflower; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Leafhoppers Planthoppers Whiteflies	9.0 to 13.6 fl oz (0.25 to 0.38 lb ai)	• For ground application, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. • For aerial application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not make more than 4 applications per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per crop cycle. • Allow at least 7 days between applications. • Do not apply more than 27.2 fl oz (0.76 lb ai) per acre per crop cycle. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 1 day **RECOMMENDATIONS** • Treatment should be applied when nymphal population level reaches economic threshold. • Good coverage is essential. Use of a higher volume of water will assure better coverage, especially under adverse conditions, such as hot, dry weather and/or a dense canopy. Use the higher application rate and spray volume when treating a rapidly increasing insect population.

Cottonseed (Subgroup 20C)
cottonseed; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Whiteflies	9.0 to 12.5 fl oz (0.25 to 0.35 lb ai)	• For ground application, use 10 to 50 gallons of water per acre. • For aerial application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not make more than 2 applications per crop cycle. • Allow at least 28 days between applications. • Do not apply more than 24.9 fl oz (0.70 lb ai) per acre per crop cycle. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 14 days **RECOMMENDATIONS** • Treatment should be applied when nymphal population level reaches economic threshold. • Good coverage is essential. Use of a higher volume of water will assure better coverage, especially under adverse conditions, such as hot, dry weather and/or a dense canopy. Use the higher application rate and spray volume when treating a rapidly increasing insect population.

(continued)

APPLICATION RATE CHART FOR COURIER SC *(continued)*

Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9)
chayote (fruit); Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon); citron melon; cucumber; gherkin; gourd, edible (includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra); *Momordica* spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bittermelon, Chinese cucumber); muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of *Cucumis melo*, includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, and snake melon); pumpkin; squash, summer; squash, winter (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, spaghetti squash); watermelon

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Leafhoppers Planthoppers Whiteflies	9.0 to 13.6 fl oz (0.25 to 0.38 lb ai)	• For ground application, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. • For aerial application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not make more than 4 applications per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per crop cycle. • Allow at least 7 days between applications. • Do not apply more than 27.2 fl oz (0.76 lb ai) per acre per crop cycle. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 1 day **RECOMMENDATIONS** • Treatment should be applied when nymphal population level reaches economic threshold. • Good coverage is essential. Use of a higher volume of water will assure better coverage, especially under adverse conditions, such as hot, dry weather and/or a dense canopy. Use the higher application rate and spray volume when treating a rapidly increasing insect population.

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APPLICATION RATE CHART FOR COURIER SC *(continued)*

Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8-10)
African eggplant; bush tomato; cocona; currant tomato; eggplant; garden huckleberry; goji berry; groundcherry; martynia; naranjilla; okra; pea eggplant; pepino; pepper (bell); pepper (nonbell); roselle; scarlet eggplant; sunberry; tomatillo; tomato; tree tomato; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Mealybugs	13.6 fl oz (0.38 lb ai)	• For ground application, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. • For aerial application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not make more than 2 applications per crop cycle. • Allow at least 5 days between applications. • Do not apply more than 27.2 fl oz (0.76 lb ai) per acre per crop cycle. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 1 day **RECOMMENDATIONS** • Treatment should be applied when nymphal population level reaches economic threshold. • Good coverage is essential. Use of a higher volume of water will assure better coverage, especially under adverse conditions, such as hot, dry weather and/or a dense canopy. Use the higher application rate and spray volume when treating a rapidly increasing insect population.
Leafhoppers Planthoppers Whiteflies	9.0 to 13.6 fl oz (0.25 to 0.38 lb ai)	

Leaf Petiole Vegetable (Subgroup 22B); Celtuce; Florence Fennel
cardoon; celery; celery, Chinese; fuki; rhubarb; udo; zuiki; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Leafhoppers Planthoppers Whiteflies	9.0 to 13.6 fl oz (0.25 to 0.38 lb ai)	• For ground application, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. • For aerial application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not make more than 4 applications per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per crop cycle. • Allow at least 7 days between applications. • Do not apply more than 27.2 fl oz (0.76 lb ai) per acre per crop cycle. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 7 days **RECOMMENDATIONS** • Treatment should be applied when nymphal population level reaches economic threshold. • Good coverage is essential. Use of a higher volume of water will assure better coverage, especially under adverse conditions, such as hot, dry weather and/or a dense canopy. Use the higher application rate and spray volume when treating a rapidly increasing insect population.

(continued)

APPLICATION RATE CHART FOR COURIER SC *(continued)*

Leafy Greens (Subgroup 4-16A)
amaranth, Chinese; amaranth, leafy; aster, Indian; blackjack; cat's whiskers; cham-chwi; cham-na-mul; chervil, fresh leaves; chipilin; chrysanthemum, garland; cilantro, fresh leaves; corn salad; cosmos; dandelion, leaves; dang-gwi, leaves; dillweed; dock; dol-nam-mul; ebolo; endive; escarole; fameflower; feather cockscomb; Good King Henry; huauzontle; jute, leaves; lettuce, bitter; lettuce, head; lettuce, leaf; orach; parsley, fresh leaves; plantain, buckhorn; primrose, English; purslane, garden; purslane, winter; radicchio; spinach; spinach, Malabar; spinach, New Zealand; spinach, tanier; Swiss chard; violet, Chinese, leaves; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Leafhoppers Planthoppers Whiteflies	9.0 to 13.6 fl oz (0.25 to 0.38 lb ai)	• For ground application, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. • For aerial application, use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not make more than 4 applications per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per crop cycle. • Allow at least 7 days between applications. • Do not apply more than 27.2 fl oz (0.76 lb ai) per acre per crop cycle. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 7 days **RECOMMENDATIONS** • Treatment should be applied when nymphal population level reaches economic threshold. • Good coverage is essential. Use of a higher volume of water will assure better coverage, especially under adverse conditions, such as hot, dry weather and/or a dense canopy. Use the higher application rate and spray volume when treating a rapidly increasing insect population.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container, unopened, in a cool, dry place.

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

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

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following conditions, warranty, disclaimer of warranties, and limitations of liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be accurate and must be followed carefully. However, because of extreme weather and soil conditions, use methods, and other factors beyond the control of Nichino America, Inc. (NAI), it is impossible for NAI to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. As a result, crop injury or ineffectiveness is always possible. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the user or buyer.

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485-3-072021
03/23/2022

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