PULL HERE TO OPEN

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

DUE TO TOXICITY TO FISH AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS, OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

Not for sale, sale into, distribution and/or use in Nassau, Suffolk, Kings, and Queens Counties of New York State.

LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN	GROUP 3A	INSECTICIDE

CHLORANTRANILIPROLE	GROUP 28	INSECTICIDE

Besiege® Insecticide

Escanee QR para Español

syngenta®

For control of listed insect pests infesting specified crops

Active Ingredient:	
Lambda-cyhalothrin[1,2]	4.63%
Chlorantraniliprole[3]	9.26%
Other Ingredients:	86.11%
Total:	100.00%

Besiege Insecticide contains 0.835 lb of chlorantraniliprole and 0.417 lb of lambda-cyhalothrin per gallon and is formulated as a Zeon Concentrate (capsule suspension plus soluble concentrate).

[1]CAS No. 91465-08-6
[2]Synthetic pyrethroid
[3]CAS No. 500008-45-7

EPA Reg. No. 100-1402

EPA Est. 100-NE-001

SCP 1402A-L4J 0925
4233176

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.)

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use in booklet.
See First Aid statements inside booklet or on container label.

1 gallon

Net Contents

®

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If 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 eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 inhaled	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
SYNGENTA HOTLINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), Call **1-800-888-8372**	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING/AVISO

May be fatal if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals.

Skin exposure may also result in a sensation described as a tingling, itching, burning, or prickly feeling. Onset may occur immediately to 4 hours after exposure and may last 2-30 hours, without damage. Wash exposed areas once with soap and water. Relief from the skin sensation may be obtained by applying an oil-based cream.

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 rubber ≥14 mils; polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils; or Viton™ ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

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 no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

continued...

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS *(continued)*

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 170.240(d)(4–6)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms and toxic to wildlife.

This pesticide is toxic to aquatic invertebrates, oysters, and shrimp.

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 apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Non-Target Organism Advisory

This product is highly toxic to bees and other pollinating insects exposed to direct treatment or residues in/on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. **Protect pollinating insects by following label directions intended to minimize drift and to reduce risk to these organisms.**

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to spray drift and runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of chlorantraniliprole from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours. (See manual at the following internet address:
http://www.wsi.nrcs.usda.gov/products/W2Q/pest/core4.html).

Groundwater Advisory

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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 or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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

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

RESTRICTIONS

- **Do not** treat plants grown for transplanting.
- Not for use in nurseries, plant propagation houses, or greenhouses by commercial transplant producers on plants being grown for transplanting.
- Use this product only in commercial and farm plantings.
- Not for use in residential areas.
- Not for use on ornamental plants or plants being grown for ornamental purposes.
- Besiege Insecticide is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. **Do not** apply Besiege Insecticide or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are foraging in/or adjacent to the treated area.
- **Do not** apply through any type of irrigation system (chemigation) in the state of California.
- Removable chemical extraction probes (also known as "stingers") used in suction/extraction systems must be rinsed within the pesticide container prior to removal.

The following restrictions are required to permit use of Besiege Insecticide in the state of New York:

- This product may not be applied within 100 feet of a water body (lake, pond, river, stream, wetland, or drainage ditch).
- Aerial application of this product is prohibited.
- Not for sale, sale into, distribution and/or use in Nassau, Suffolk, Kings, and Queens counties of New York State.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

For hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of corn (field, pop, and sweet) grown for seed, and for hand harvesting of sweet corn, a 48-hour REI is required.

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

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR INSECT CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

INFORMATION

Besiege Insecticide is a foliar insecticide providing control of lepidopteran insects, and listed sucking and chewing insects. After a foliar application, most of the compound stays on the leaf surface and a small amount penetrates into the leaf tissue. Initial and residual control is contingent upon thorough crop coverage.

For best performance, always follow these directions:

- Apply Besiege Insecticide when insect pest populations begin to build, but before populations reach economically damaging levels. Economic thresholds for pests controlled by Besiege Insecticide may be available from your local agricultural authorities.
- Thorough spray coverage is essential for optimal performance. Apply Besiege Insecticide in sufficient water to ensure good coverage. See specific application information in the **Crop Use Directions** section of this label. The use of higher water volumes will generally result in better coverage, especially under adverse conditions (e.g., hot, dry) or where a dense plant canopy exists.
- Besiege Insecticide is rainfast once the spray solution has dried on treated plants.
- In addition to control of key pests listed on this label, Besiege Insecticide may aid in the suppression of other listed pests. Suppression can mean either inconsistent control (good to poor), or consistent control at a level below that generally considered acceptable for commercial control.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, please note that Besiege Insecticide contains both a Group 3A/lambda-cyhalothrin and Group 28/chlorantraniliprole insecticide. Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Besiege Insecticide and other Group 3A/lambda-cyhalothrin and Group 28/chlorantraniliprole insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect population if these 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 Besiege Insecticide or other Group 3A or Group 28 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, record keeping, and which considers cultural, biological, and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist or certified pest control advisor.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Syngenta at 1-866-796-4368. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

In order to maintain susceptibility to these classes of chemistry:

- Avoid using Group 3A and/or Group 28 insecticides exclusively for season-long control of insect species with more than one generation per crop season.
- For insect species with successive or overlapping generations, apply Besiege Insecticide or other Group 3A and/or Group 28 insecticides using a "treatment window" approach. A treatment window is a period of time as defined by the stage of crop development and/or the biology of the pests of concern. Within the treatment window, depending on the length of residual activity, there may either be single or consecutive applications (soil, foliar, unless otherwise stated in the Directions for Use) of the Group 3A and/or Group 28 insecticides. Do not exceed the maximum Besiege Insecticide allowed per year.
- Following a treatment window of Group 3A and/or Group 28 insecticides, rotate to a treatment window of effective products with a different mode of action before making additional applications of Group 3A and/or Group 28 insecticides.
- A treatment window rotation, along with other IPM practices for the crop and use area, is considered an effective strategy for preventing or delaying a pest's ability to develop resistance to these classes of chemistry.
- If resistance is suspected, do not reapply Besiege Insecticide or other Group 3A or Group 28 insecticides.

SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- **Do not** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets according to the most current version of the American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 641 (ASABE S641).
- **Do not** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use $^{1}/_{2}$ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use $^{3}/_{4}$ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **Do not** apply during temperature inversions.

Airblast Applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- **Do not** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- **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 according to the most current version of the American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572).
- **Do not** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- **Do not** apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size according to the most current version of the American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572) for all applications.
- **Do not** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 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 NON-TARGET 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.

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.

Handheld Technology Applications

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

VEGETATIVE FILTER STRIPS

Construct and maintain a vegetative filter strip, according to the width specified below, of grass or other permanent vegetation between the field edge and nearby down gradient aquatic habitat (such as, but not limited to, lakes; reservoirs; rivers; streams; marshes or natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish farm ponds).

Only apply products containing Lambda-cyhalothrin onto fields where a maintained vegetative filter strip of at **least 25** feet exists between the field edge and where a down gradient aquatic habitat exists. This minimum required width of 25 feet may be reduced or removed under the following conditions:

- For Western irrigated agriculture, a maintained vegetative filter strip of at least 10 feet wide is required. Western irrigated agriculture is defined as irrigated farmland in the following states: WA, OR, CA, ID, NV, UT, AZ, MT, WY, CO, NM, and TX (west of I-35).
    - For Western irrigated agriculture, if a sediment control basin is present, a vegetative filter strip is not required.
- In all other areas, a vegetative filter strip with a minimum width of 25 feet is required, unless the following conditions are met. The vegetative filter strip requirement may be reduced from 25 feet to 15 feet if at least one of the following applies:
    - The area of application is considered prime farmland (as defined in 7 CFR § 657.5).
    - Conservation tillage is being implemented on the area of application. Conversation tillage is defined as any system that leaves at least 30% of the soil surface covered by residue after planting. Conservation tillage practices can include mulch-till, no-till, or strip-till.
    - A functional terrace system is maintained on the area of application.

- o Water sediment control basins for the area of application are functional and maintained.
- o The area of application is less than or equal to 10 acres.

For further guidance on vegetated filter strips, refer to the following publication for information on constructing and maintaining effective buffers: Conservation Buffers to Reduce Pesticide Losses. Natural Resources Conservation Services. https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0331-0175

Ground Application

- Do not apply within 25 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

Ultra Low Volume (ULV) Aerial Application

- Do not apply within 450 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds). Applications made by mosquito control districts and other public health officials are exempt from this requirement.

Non-ULV Aerial Application

- Do not apply within 150 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

TANK MIX APPLICATION

Prepare no more spray mixture than is needed for the immediate operation. Thoroughly clean spray equipment before using this product. Maintain agitation throughout the spraying operation. Flush the spray equipment thoroughly following each use and apply the rinsate to a previously treated area. Keep product container tightly closed when not in use.

Besiege Insecticide Alone

Add 1/2 of the required amount of water to the mix tank. With the agitator running, add the desired amount of Besiege Insecticide to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Begin application of the solution after Besiege Insecticide has completely dispersed into the mix water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

Besiege Insecticide + Tank Mixtures

When tank-mixing with any other agricultural products, always add Besiege Insecticide last. Fill the tank with one half to two thirds volume of the mixing diluent. Start the agitator running before adding any tank-mix partners. Make sure all other products are fully dispersed in the mixing diluent before adding the specified rate of Besiege Insecticide to the tank. Add the remainder of the mixing diluent volume. Maintain continuous agitation of the mixing and spray equipment. Follow the precautions and limitations of the most restricted product in the tank mixture.

Add tank-mix partners in this order: products packaged in water-soluble packaging, wettable powders, wettable granules, dry flowables, liquid flowables, liquids, emulsifiable concentrates and surfactants / adjuvants. Always allow each tank-mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Maintain agitation until all the mixture has been applied.

If using Besiege Insecticide in a tank mixture, observe all directions for use, crop/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations that appear on the tank-mix product label. Do not exceed any label dosage rate, and follow the most restrictive label precautions and limitations. Do not mix Besiege Insecticide with any product that prohibits such mixing. Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are labeled.

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.

Adjuvants

The use of adjuvants is allowed on all crops and may improve the performance of Besiege Insecticide.

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, use an adjuvant that meets the standard of the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) adjuvant certification program.

Besiege Insecticide is an aqueous-based formulation. Do not use any type of non-emulsifiable oils in combination with Besiege Insecticide. If adjuvants are used, use the following types:

- Nonionic Surfactant (NIS) containing at least 75% surface agent
- Non-phytotoxic Crop Oil Concentrate (COC), including once refined Vegetable Oil Concentrate (VOC)
- Methylated Seed Oils (MSO) containing a minimum of 17% emulsifier

Adjuvants other than NIS or COC may be used providing the product meets all of the following criteria:

- Contains only EPA exempt ingredients.
- Is non-phytotoxic to the target crop.
- Is compatible in mixture. (established through a jar test)
- Is supported locally for use with Besiege Insecticide on the target crop through proven field trials and through university and extension specifications.

Do not use the following in combination with Besiege Insecticide as diluents or adjuvants:

- Non-emulsifiable oils
- Diesel Fuel
- Straight Mineral Oil

Compatibility (Jar Test)

Besiege Insecticide is compatible with most commonly used pesticides, crop oils, adjuvants, and nutritional sprays. However, since it is not possible to test all possible mixtures, pre-test to assure the physical compatibility and lack of phytotoxic effect of any proposed mixtures with Besiege Insecticide. To determine the physical compatibility of Besiege Insecticide with other products, use a jar test, as described below.

Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 qt of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, 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 for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

The crop safety of all potential tank mixes on all crops has not been tested. Confirm the safety to the target crop before applying any tank mixture not specified on this label.

CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

Restriction: **Do not** apply through any type of irrigation system (chemigation) in the state of California.

Besiege Insecticide may be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems, including the following: center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, solid set, hand move and wheel line. The irrigation system used must provide uniform water distribution. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.

Directions for Chemigation:

Preparation

A pesticide tank is recommended for the application of Besiege Insecticide in chemigation systems.

Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with state and federal laws. With the mix tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with water and the agitator running, measure the required amount of Besiege Insecticide and add it to the tank. Then add additional water to bring the total pesticide mixture up to the desired volume for the application. Continue to agitate the mixture throughout the application process. Use mechanical or hydraulic agitation; do not use air agitation.

Injection into Chemigation Systems

Inject the proper amount of Besiege Insecticide into the irrigation flow using a positive displacement injection pump or a Venturi injector. Injection should occur at a point in the main irrigation water flow to ensure thorough mixing with the irrigation water. For continuously moving systems, inject the solution containing Besiege Insecticide into the irrigation water line continually and uniformly throughout the irrigation cycle.

Apply in no more than 0.2 inches of water per acre. For overhead sprinkler systems that are stationary, add the solution containing Besiege Insecticide to the irrigation water line and apply no more than 0.2 inches of water per acre.

Uniform Water Distribution

The irrigation system used for application of Besiege Insecticide must provide for uniform distribution of Besiege Insecticide treated water. Non-uniform distribution can result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop being treated. Ensure the irrigation system is calibrated to uniformly distribute the chemigation application to the crop. Contact the equipment manufacturer, the local university extension agent, or other experts if you have questions about achieving uniform distribution of the application.

Equipment Calibration

Calibrate the irrigation system and injector before applying Besiege Insecticide. Calibrate the injection pump while the system is running using the expected irrigation rate. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact your state extension service specialist, equipment manufacturer, or other experts.

Monitoring of Chemigation Applications

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of a responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. Wear the personal protection equipment as defined in the PPE section of this label for applicators and other handlers when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system when Besiege Insecticide is in the irrigation water.

Operation

Start the water pump and sprinkler, and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector. Start the injector and calibrate the injection system according to the directions above. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner. When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed before stopping the system.

- End guns must be turned off during the application if they irrigate non-target areas or if they do not provide uniform application and coverage.
- It is recommended that nozzles in the immediate area of wells, control panels, chemical supply tanks, and system safety devices be plugged to prevent contamination of these areas.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment or non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- Do not apply when system connections or fittings leak or when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution.
- Do not allow irrigation water to collect or run-off during chemigation.
- 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.

Cleaning the System

Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with state and federal laws. Consult your owner's manual or your local equipment dealer for cleanout procedure for your injection system.

REQUIRED SYSTEM SAFETY DEVICES FOR ALL CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS

A. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.

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

C. 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.

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

E. 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.

F. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump or a Venturi injector) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with the product and is capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

G. Do not apply Besiege Insecticide through an irrigation system connected to a public water system. 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.

H. Any alternatives to the above required safety devices must conform to the list of EPA-approved alternative devices.

I. 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 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.

Pollinator Best Management Practices

Following best management practices can help reduce risk to terrestrial pollinators. Examples of best management practices include applying pesticides in the evening and at night when pollinators are not foraging and checking to confirm hive locations before spraying. For additional resources on pollinator best management practices, visit https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection/find-best-management-practices-protect-pollinators.

Managed pollinator protection plans are developed by states/tribes to promote communication between growers, landowners, farmers, beekeepers, pesticide users, and other pest management professionals to reduce exposure of bees to pesticides. If available, visit state plans for additional information on how to protect pollinators.

How to Report Bee Kills

It is recommended that users contact both the state lead agency and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to report bee kills due to pesticide application. Bee kills can be reported to EPA at beekill@epa.gov. To contact your state lead agency, see the current listing of state pesticide regulatory agencies at the National Pesticide Information Center's website: http://npic.orst.edu/reg/state_agencies.html.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Alfalfa and Alfalfa Grown for Seed	Alfalfa Caterpillar Army Cutworm Cutworm species Green Cloverworm Leafhopper species Looper species Threecornered Alfalfa Hopper Velvetbean Caterpillar Webworm species	5.0 – 8.0
	Alfalfa Seed Chalcid (Adult) Alfalfa Weevil Armyworm Bean Leaf Beetle (Adult) Blister Beetle species Blue Alfalfa Aphid Clover Leaf Weevil species Clover Root Borer (Adult) Clover Root Curculio species (Adult) Clover Stem Borer (Adult) Corn Earworm Cowpea Aphid Cowpea Curculio (Adult) Cowpea Weevil (Adult) Cucumber Beetle species (Adult) Egyptian Alfalfa Weevil Fall Armyworm[1] Grape Colaspis (Adult) Grasshopper species Green June Beetle (Adult) Green Peach Aphid[3] Japanese Beetle (Adult) Meadow Spittlebug Mexican Bean Beetle Pea Aphid Pea Weevil (Adult) Plant Bug species including Lygus species[3] Spotted Alfalfa Aphid Stink Bug species Sweet Clover Weevil (Adult) Thrips species[4] Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Whitefringed Beetle species (Adult) Yellowstriped Armyworm	6.0 –10.0

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Alfalfa and Alfalfa Grown for Seed *(continued)*	Beet Armyworm [1,3] Blotch Leafminer[3] Spider Mites[2]	9.0 – 10.0

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 10.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.03 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 31.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.12 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Cutting:** Do not apply more than 10.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide per acre per cutting. No more than 1 application per cutting.
- **Application Timing:** Apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 1 day for forage and 7 days for hay
- **Water Volume:** Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in a minimum of 2 GPA by air or 10 GPA by ground. Use higher listed rates for increased residual control.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per crop.

Bee Precaution for Alfalfa Grown for Seed

- Avoid application when bees are actively foraging by applying during the early morning or during the evening hours. Be aware that morning dew may prolong drying of residues, and cool evenings can lead to potential temperature inversions that result in increased spray drift. It may be advisable to remove bee shelters during and for 2-3 days following application. Avoid direct application to bee shelters.

[1] Use higher listed rates within the listed rate range for large larvae.
[2] Suppression only
[3] Refer to Resistance Management section.
[4] Does not include Western Flower Thrips

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
***Brassica* Head and Stem Crop Subgroup 5A** Broccoli Broccoli, Chinese (gai lon) Brussels sprouts Cabbage Cabbage, Chinese (napa) Cabbage, Chinese mustard (gai choy) Cauliflower Cavalo broccolo Kohlrabi	Alfalfa Looper Cabbage Looper Cabbage Webworm Cutworms Imported Cabbageworm Southern Cabbageworm	5.0 – 8.0

continued...

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
***Brassica* Head and Stem Crop Subgroup 5A** Broccoli Broccoli, Chinese (gai lon) Brussels sprouts Cabbage Cabbage, Chinese (napa) Cabbage, Chinese mustard (gai choy) Cauliflower Cavalo broccolo Kohlrabi	Aphids[1,3] Armyworm Beet Armyworm Corn Earworm Diamondback Moth Fall Armyworm Flea Beetles Grasshoppers Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhoppers Meadow Spittlebug Plant Bugs[3] Stink Bugs Thrips[1,2] Vegetable Weevil (Adult) Whiteflies[1,3] Yellowstriped Armyworm	6.0 – 9.0

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 9.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.03 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 31.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.24 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Application Timing:** Apply before pests reach damaging levels. Scout fields and treat again if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 3 days
- **Minimum Interval between Applications:** 5 days
- **Water Volume:** Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough coverage of foliage. Do not use less than 10 GPA for ground applications or 5 GPA for aerial applications.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per crop.
- Do not apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on Brassicas (Head and Stem) in Crop Subgroup 5A.

[1]Suppression only
[2]Does not include Western Flower Thrips
[3]Refer to Resistance Management section.

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Canola	Armyworm species Cabbage Seedpod Weevil Cutworm species Diamondback Moth Flea Beetle Grasshoppers Looper species Lygus Bug	5.0 – 10.0
	Cabbage Aphid	10.0

Use restrictions on the following page…

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 10.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.03 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 28.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.09 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Application Timing:** Apply before pests reach damaging levels. Scout fields and treat again if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 21 days
- **Minimum Interval Between Applications:** 5 days
- **Water Volume:** Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in a minimum of 2 GPA by air or 10 GPA by ground.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per crop.
- If adjuvants are used, use only a Non-ionic Surfactant (NIS).

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Cereal Grains Barley Buckwheat Oats Rye Triticale Wheat Wheat Hay	Army Cutworm Cutworm species	5.0 – 8.0
	Armyworm Bird Cherry-Oat Aphid[1] Cereal Leaf Beetle English Grain Aphid[1] Fall Armyworm Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Hessian Fly[4] Orange Blossom Wheat Midge Russian Wheat Aphid[1] Stink Bug species Yellowstriped Armyworm	6.0 – 10.0
	Grass Sawfly	8.0 – 10.0
	Chinch Bug Corn Leaf Aphid[2] Greenbug[1,3] Mite species[2]	10.0

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 10.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.03 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 18.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.06 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Application Timing:** Apply before pests reach damaging levels. Scout fields and treat again if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 30 days
- **Minimum Interval Between Applications:** 7 days
- **Water Volume:** Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in a minimum of 2 GPA by air or 10 GPA by ground.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per crop.
- For chinch bug control, repeat applications at 7-day intervals if needed. Besiege Insecticide may only suppress heavy infestations and/or migrations.
- Greenbug is known to have many biotypes. Besiege Insecticide may provide suppression only. In this situation, a second application using an alternative chemistry may be needed.

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- **Do not** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated wheat forage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 7 days after treatment. **Do not** feed treated straw to meat or dairy animals within 30 days after the last treatment.

[1]Best control is obtained before insects begin to roll leaves. Once crop has started to boot, Besiege Insecticide may provide suppression only. Higher listed rates and increased coverage will be necessary.
[2]Suppression only
[3]Refer to Resistance Management section.
[4]Make applications when adults emerge.

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Cereal Grains Sorghum (Grain)	Cutworm species Sorghum Midge	5.0 – 6.0
	Armyworm Beet Armyworm[3] Corn Earworm European Corn Borer[2] Fall Armyworm[1] Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Lesser Cornstalk Borer[2] Southwestern Corn Borer[2] Sorghum webworm Stink Bug species Webworm species Yellowstriped Armyworm[1]	6.0 – 10.0
	Chinch Bug Mexican Rice Borer[2] Rice Stalk Borer[2] Sugarcane Borer[2]	10.0

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 10.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.03 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 18.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.06 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
  - **Once the crop has reached the soft-dough stage**, do not apply more than 6.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.02 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products per acre per year.
- **Application Timing:** Apply before pests reach damaging levels. Scout fields and treat again if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 30 days
- **Minimum Interval Between Applications:** 7 days
- **Water Volume:** Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in a minimum of 2 GPA by air or 10 GPA by ground.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per crop.
- For sorghum midge control, begin applications when 25% of the sorghum heads have emerged and are in tip bloom. Repeat applications at 7-day intervals if needed, not to exceed a total of 18.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.06 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year. If a tighter interval is needed to manage non-uniform bloom throughout the field, make a second application of Karate® Insecticide with Zeon Technology™ or Warrior II with Zeon Technology®.

- For chinch bug control, begin applications when bugs migrate from small grains or grass weeds to small sorghum. Direct spray to the base of sorghum plants. Repeat applications at 7-day intervals if needed, not to exceed a total of 18.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.06 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year. Besiege Insecticide may only suppress heavy infestations and/or subsequent migrations.

[1]Use higher listed rates within the rate range for large larvae.
[2]For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk
[3]Refer to Resistance Management section.

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Corn **Field Corn** **Popcorn** **Seed Corn**	Corn Earworm[1] Cutworm species Green Cloverworm Meadow Spittlebug Western Bean Cutworm[1]	5.0 – 10.0
	Armyworm[2] Bean Leaf Beetle Bird Cherry-Oat Aphid[3] Cereal Leaf Beetle Corn Leaf Aphid[3] Corn Rootworm Beetle (Adult): Mexican Northern Southern Western English Grain Aphid[3] European Corn Borer[1] Fall Armyworm[2] Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Hop Vine Borer[1] Japanese Beetle (Adult) Lesser Cornstalk Borer Sap Beetle (Adult) Seedcorn Beetle Southwestern Corn Borer[1] Stalk Borer[1] Stink Bug species Tobacco Budworm[1,4] Webworm species Yellowstriped Armyworm[2]	6.0 – 10.0
	Beet Armyworm[4] Chinch Bug Greenbug[3,4] Mexican Rice Borer[1] Rice Stalk Borer[1] Southern Corn Leaf Beetle[3] Sugarcane Borer[1]	10.0

Use restrictions on the following page...

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 10.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.03 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 31.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.12 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Do not** apply more than 18.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide per acre after silk initiation.
- **Do not** apply more than 10.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide per acre after corn has reached the milk stage (yellow kernels with milky fluid).
- **Application Timing:** Apply as required by scouting, or locally prescribed corn growth stages, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds or other locally recommended methods. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- For chinch bug control, begin applications when bugs migrate from small grains or grass weeds to small corn. Direct spray to the base of corn plants. Repeat applications at 7-day intervals if needed, not to exceed a total of 31.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.12 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year. Besiege Insecticide may only suppress heavy infestations and/or subsequent migrations.
- For control of adult corn rootworm beetles (*Diabrotica* species) as part of an aerial-applied corn rootworm control program, use a minimum of 9.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide per acre.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 21 days
- **Minimum Interval Between Applications:** 7 days
- **Water Volume:** Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of target location. Do not use less than 10 GPA for ground applications or 2 GPA for aerial applications.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per crop.
- **Do not** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn forage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 1 day after last treatment. **Do not** feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 21 days after last treatment.
- For hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of field corn and popcorn grown for seed, a 48-hour REI is required.

[1]For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk or ear
[2]Use higher listed rates within the listed rate range for large larvae.
[3]Suppression only
[4]Refer to Resistance Management section.

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Corn **Sweet Corn**	Aphid species[2,3] Armyworm[1] Aster Leafhopper Beet Armyworm[1,3] Chinch Bug Common Cornstalk Borer Corn Earworm Corn Rootworm Beetle (Adult): Mexican Northern Southern Western Cutworm species	6.0 – 10.0

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Corn **Sweet Corn** ***(continued)***	European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm[1] Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Japanese Beetle (Adult) Sap Beetle (Adult) Southern Armyworm[1] Southwestern Corn Borer Spider Mite species[2] Stink Bug species Tarnished Plant Bug Webworm species Western Bean Cutworm Yellowstriped Armyworm[1]	6.0 – 10.0
	Corn Silkfly (Adult)[2]	10.0

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 10.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.03 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 31.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.48 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Application Timing:** Apply as required by scouting, or locally prescribed corn growth stages, usually at intervals of 4 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds or other locally recommended methods and should be targeted for control before insects enter the stalk or ear. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- For control of adult corn rootworm beetles (*Diabrotica* species) as part of an aerial-applied corn rootworm control program, use a minimum of 8.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide per acre.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 1 day
- **Minimum Interval Between Applications:** 1 day
- **Water Volume:** Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage and ears (if present). Do not use less than 10 GPA for ground applications or 5 GPA for aerial applications.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per crop.
- **Do not** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn forage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 1 day after last treatment. **Do not** feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 21 days after last treatment.
- For hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of sweet corn grown for seed, a 48-hour REI is required.
- For hand harvesting of sweet corn, a 48-hour REI is required.

[1]Use higher listed rates within the listed rate range for large larvae.
[2]Suppression only
[3]Refer to Resistance Management section.

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Cotton	Cutworm species Tobacco Thrips Soybean Thrips	5.0 – 6.0
	Bandedwing Whitefly[2,3] Beet Armyworm[1] Boll Weevil Brown Stink Bug Cotton Aphid[2] Cotton Bollworm Cotton Fleahopper Cotton Leafperforator Cotton Leafworm European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm Green Stink Bug Lygus Bug species[3] Pink Bollworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar Southern Green Stink Bug Sweetpotato Whitefly[2,3] Tobacco Budworm	6.5 – 12.5
	Cabbage Looper Soybean Looper	10.0 – 12.5

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 12.5 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.04 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 31.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.2 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Do not** make more than a total of 10 synthetic pyrethroid applications (of one product or combinations of products) to a cotton crop in one year.
- **Application Timing:** Apply before pests reach damaging levels. Scout fields and treat again if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- When applied according to label directions for control of cotton bollworm and tobacco budworm, Besiege Insecticide also provides ovicidal control of unhatched *Heliothine* eggs.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 21 days
- **Minimum Interval Between Applications:** 5 days
- **Water Volume:** Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough coverage of foliage. Do not use less than 10 GPA for ground applications. Do not use less than 2 GPA for aerial applications.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per crop.
- **Do not** graze livestock in treated areas.

[1]For control of first and second instar only
[2]Suppression only
[3]Refer to Resistance Management section.

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Cucurbit Vegetables Crop Group 9 Chayote Chinese waxgourd Citron melon Cucumber Gherkin Gourd, edible (hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra) *Momordica* species (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 (crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini) and winter (butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, spaghetti squash) Watermelon (includes hybrids and/or varieties of *Citrullus lanatus*)	Armyworms Blister Beetle Cabbage Looper Corn Earworm Crickets Cucumber Beetles (adult) Cutworms Flea Beetles Grasshoppers June Beetles Leaffooted Bug Leafhoppers Leafminers Lygus Bugs species[1] Melonworm Pickleworm Plant Bugs Rindworm species complex Saltmarsh Caterpillar Squash Beetle Squash Bugs Squash Vine Borers Stink Bugs Thrips[1,2] Tobacco Budworm Webworms	6.0 – 9.0
	Aphids[1,3] Whiteflies[1,3]	9.0

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 9.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.03 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 31.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.18 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Application Timing:** Apply before pests reach damaging levels. Scout fields and treat again if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 1 day
- **Minimum Interval between Applications:** 5 days
- **Water Volume:** Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough coverage of foliage. Do not use less than 10 GPA for ground applications or 5 GPA for aerial applications.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per crop.
- Do not apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on Cucurbit Vegetables in Crop Group 9.

[1]Suppression only
[2]Does not include Western Flower Thrips
[3]Refer to Resistance Management section.

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Fruiting Vegetables Crop Group 8 Eggplant Groundcherry Pepino Peppers (bell, chili, cooking, pimento, and sweet) Tomatillo Tomato	Cabbage Looper Cutworms Hornworms	5.0 – 8.0
	Aphids[1,3] Armyworm Beet Armyworm Colorado Potato Beetle[3] Corn Earworm Cotton Leafworm Cucumber Beetle (Adult) Diamondback Moth European Corn Borer[4] Fall Armyworm Flea Beetles Grasshoppers Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhoppers Leafminers Meadow Spittlebug Melonworm Pepper Weevil (Adult) Plant Bugs Southern Armyworm Stalk Borer[4] Stink Bugs Thrips[1,2] Tobacco Budworm Tomato Fruitworm Tomato Pinworm Tomato Psyllid[1,3] Vegetable Weevil (Adult) Whiteflies[1,3] Yellowstriped Armyworm	6.0 – 9.0

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 9.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.03 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 31.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.36 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Application Timing:** Apply before pests reach damaging levels. Scout fields and treat again if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 5 days
- **Minimum Interval between Applications:** 5 days
- **Water Volume:** Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough coverage of foliage. Do not use less than 10 GPA for ground applications or 5 GPA for aerial applications.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per crop.
- Do not apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on Fruiting Vegetables in Crop Group 8.

[1]Suppression only
[2]Does not include Western Flower Thrips
[3]Refer to Resistance Management section.
[4]For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk or fruit

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Grass, Forage, Fodder and Hay Pasture and Rangeland Grass, Grass Grown for Hay or Silage and Grass Grown for Seed	Army Cutworm Cutworm species Essex Skipper Range Caterpillar Striped Grass Looper	5.0 – 8.0
	Beet Armyworm Billbug species[3] Bird Cherry-Oat Aphid[1] Black Grass Bug Black Turfgrass Beetle (adult) Blue Stem Midge Cereal Leaf Beetle Chinch Bug Crane Fly species Cricket species English Grain Aphid[1] Fall Armyworm Flea Beetle species Grass Mealybug Grass Sawfly (adult) Grasshopper species Green June Beetle (adult) Greenbug[1,2] Japanese Beetle (adult) Katydid species Leafhopper species Mite species[3] Russian Wheat Aphid[1] Southern Armyworm Spittlebug species Stink Bug species Sugarcane Aphid Thrips species Tick species True Armyworm Webworm species Yellowstriped Armyworm	6.0 – 10.0

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 10.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.03 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 27.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.09 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Cutting:** Do not apply more than 9.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide per acre per cutting for pastures, rangeland and grasses grown for seed. A minimum re-treatment interval (RTI) of 30 days is required for pastures and rangeland receiving 0.03 lb ai per acre which have not been cut between applications.

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- **Application Timing:** Apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations and longer residual.
- For chinch bug control, Besiege Insecticide may only suppress heavy infestations and/or migrations. In this situation, a second application using an alternative chemistry may be needed.
- Greenbug is known to have many biotypes. Besiege Insecticide may provide suppression only. In this situation, a second application using an alternative chemistry may be needed.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** Pasture and rangeland grass may be used for grazing or cut for forage 0 days after application.
- **Do not** cut grass to be dried and harvested for hay until 7 days after the last application.
- **Grass grown for seed:** Straw, hay and mature seed (seed screenings) may be used as feed 7 days after the last application. Regrowth of grass grown for seed may be used for grazing, cut for forage or cut to be dried and harvested for hay.
- **Minimum Interval Between Applications:** 7 days
- **Water Volume:** Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage. Use higher application volumes and rates within the listed rate range when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large and/or weather conditions are adverse. Do not use less than 10 GPA for ground applications or 2 GPA for aerial applications.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per crop.

[1]Best control is obtained before insects begin to roll leaves.
[2]Refer to Resistance Management section.
[3]Suppression only

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Legume Vegetables (Succulent and Dried) Crop Group 6 (for Soybeans, refer to the Soybean section) **Edible Podded (Only)** *Canavalia ensiformis* -jackbean *Canavalia gladiata* -sword bean *Glycine max* -soybean (immature seed) **Edible Podded, Succulent Shelled or Dried Shelled** *Cajanus cajan* – Pigeon pea *Phaseolus* species – includes: field, kidney, lima, navy, pinto, runner, snap, tepary and wax beans *Pisum* species – includes: dwarf, edible-pod, English, field, garden, green, snow and sugar snap peas *Vigna* species – includes: adzuki, asparagus, moth, mung, rice, urd and yardlong beans, black-eye pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, and Southern pea	Cutworm species Green Cloverworm Imported Cabbageworm Mexican Bean Beetle Saltmarsh Caterpillar Velvetleaf Caterpillar	5.0 – 8.0
	Alfalfa Caterpillar Aphid species[4] Armyworm[2] Bean Leaf Beetle Bean Leafskeletonizer Blister Beetle species Corn Earworm Corn Rootworm Beetle species (Adult) Cucumber Beetle species (Adult) Curculio and Weevil species[1] (foliage and pod feeding adults and larvae) European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm[2] Flea Beetle species (Adult) Flea Hopper species Grasshopper species Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhopper species Leaftier species Looper Species Meadow Spittlebug Painted Lady Butterfly (Larva) Plant Bug species including Lygus species[4] Stalk Borer[1] Stink Bug species Threecornered Alfalfa Hopper Thrips species[4,5] Tobacco Budworm[4] Webworm species Western Bean Cutworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm[2] Yellowstriped Armyworm[2]	6.0 – 10.0

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Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Legume Vegetables (Succulent and Dried) Crop Group 6 (for Soybeans, refer to the Soybean section) *(continued)* **Succulent Shelled or Dried Shelled** *Vicia faba*. – broad bean (favabean) **Dried Shelled (Only)** *Cicer arietimum* – chickpea (garbonzo bean) *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* – guar *Lablab pupureus* – Lablab bean (hyacinth bean) *Lupinus* species – includes: grain, sweet, white and sweet white lupine bean *Lens esculata* – Lentils	Beet Armyworm[3,4] Leafminer species[3,4] Lesser Cornstalk Borer[3] Soybean Looper[3,4] Spider Mite species[3] Whitefly species[3,4]	10.0

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 10.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.03 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 31.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.12 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Application Timing:** Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):**
  7 Days for edible podded and succulent shelled legume vegetables
  21 Days for dried shelled legume vegetables
- **Minimum Interval Between Applications:** 5 days
- **Water Volume:** Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Do not use less than 10 GPA for ground applications or 5 GPA for aerial applications.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per crop.
- For succulent and dried shelled peas and beans, **do not** graze livestock in treated areas or harvest vines for forage or hay.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on Legume Vegetables (Succulent and Dried) in Crop Group 6.

[1]For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk or pods
[2]Use higher listed rates within the listed rate range for large larvae.
[3]For suppression only
[4]Refer to Resistance Management section.
[5]Does not include Western Flower Thrips

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Lettuce: Head and Leaf	Alfalfa Looper Beet Armyworm Cabbage Looper Corn Earworm Green Cloverworm Imported Cabbageworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar	5.0 – 8.0
	Aphids[1,2] Armyworm Cabbage Armyworm Cotton Leafworm Cutworms Diamondback Moth European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm Flea Beetles Grasshoppers Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhoppers Leafminers Meadow Spittlebug Plant Bugs[2] Southern Armyworm Stink Bugs Tobacco Budworm Vegetable Weevil (Adult) Whiteflies[1,2]	6.0 – 9.0

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 9.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.03 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 31.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.3 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Application Timing:** Apply before pests reach damaging levels. Scout fields and treat again if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 1 day
- **Minimum Interval between Applications:** 5 days
- **Water Volume:** Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough coverage of foliage. Do not use less than 10 GPA for ground applications or 5 GPA for aerial applications.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per crop.
- Do not apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on Lettuce (head and leaf).

[1]Suppression only

[2]Refer to Resistance Management section.

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Peanuts	Cutworm species Green Cloverworm Potato Leafhopper Rednecked Peanut Worm Threecornered Alfalfa Hopper Velvetbean Caterpillar	5.0 – 8.0
	Bean Leaf Beetle Corn Earworm Fall Armyworm[1] Grasshopper species Southern Corn Rootworm (Adult) Stink Bug species Tobacco Thrips Vegetable Weevil Whitefringed Beetle (Adult)	6.0 – 10.0
	Aphid species[2] Beet Armyworm[3] Lesser Cornstalk Borer[2] Soybean Looper[3] Spider Mite species[2]	10.0

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 10.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.03 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 31.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.12 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Application Timing:** Apply before pests reach damaging levels. Scout fields and treat again if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days
- **Minimum Interval Between Applications:** 7 days
- **Water Volume:** Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in a minimum of 2 GPA by air or 10 GPA by ground.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per crop.

[1]Use higher listed rates within the rate range for large larvae.
[2]Suppression only
[3]Refer to Resistance Management section.

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Pome Fruits Crop Group 11 Apples Crabapples Loquat Mayhaw Quince Pear Oriental pear (*Pyrus pyrifolia*)	Apple Aphid Apple Maggot (Adult) Cherry Fruit Flies (Adult) Codling Moth Green Fruitworm Japanese Beetle Leafhoppers Leafrollers Lesser Appleworm Obliquebanded Leafroller Omnivorous Leafroller Orange Tortrix Oriental Fruit Moth Pear Psylla[1] Pear Sawfly Periodical Cicada Plant Bugs Plum Curculio Rosy Apple Aphid San Jose Scale (fruit infestations only) Spirea Aphid[1] Spotted tentiform leafminer Stink Bugs Tent Caterpillars Tentiform Leaf Miners Tree Borers Tufted Apple Budmoth Webworms	6.0 – 12.0

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 12.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.04 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 31.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.2 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Application Timing:** Apply before pests reach damaging levels. Scout fields and treat again if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 21 days
- **Minimum Interval Between Applications:** 10 days
- **Water Volume:** Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough coverage of foliage. For best results, apply 100-150 gallons water per acre. Do not use less than 30 GPA for ground applications. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 GPA. Do not use less than 10 GPA for aerial applications.
- Make no more than 4 applications per season.
- Do not apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards.
- Do not apply as a soil, drench, or ground-directed application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards.

[1]Suppression only

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Soybeans	Bean Leaf Beetle Cabbage Looper Corn Earworm Corn Rootworm Beetle (Adult): Mexican, Northern, Southern, Western Cutworm species Green Cloverworm Mexican Bean Beetle Painted Lady (Thistle) Caterpillar Potato Leafhopper Saltmarsh Caterpillar Soybean Aphids[4] Threecornered Alfalfa Hopper Thrips species[5] Velvetbean Caterpillar Woollybear Caterpillar	5.0 – 8.0
	Armyworm[1] Blister Beetle species European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm[1] Grasshopper species Japanese Beetle (Adult) Plant Bug species Silverspotted Skipper Stink Bug species Tobacco Budworm[3] Webworm species Yellowstriped Armyworm[1]	8.0 – 10.0
	Beet Armyworm[3] Lesser Cornstalk Borer[2] Soybean Looper[3] Spider Mite species[2]	10.0

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 10.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.03 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 20.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.06 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Application Timing:** Apply before pests reach damaging levels. Scout fields and treat again if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- For control of adult corn rootworm beetles (*Diabrotica* species) as part of an aerial-applied corn rootworm control program, use a minimum of 7.0 fl oz of product per acre.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 30 days
- **Minimum Interval Between Applications:** 5 days

- **Water Volume:** Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in a minimum of 2 GPA by air or 10 GPA by ground.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per crop.
- **Do not** graze or harvest treated soybean forage, straw, or hay for livestock feed.
- Do not apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on Soybeans.

[1]Use higher listed rates within the rate range for large larvae.
[2]Suppression only
[3]Refer to Resistance Management section.
[4]Use lower rates for early-season applications and/or lighter populations.
[5]Does not include Western Flower Thrips

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Stone Fruits Crop Group 12 Apricot Cherry, sweet & tart Nectarine Peach Plum Plum, Chickasaw Plum, Damson Plum, Japanese Plumcot Prune (fresh)	American Plum Borer Apple Maggot (Adult) Black Cherry Aphid Cherry Fruit Flies (Adult) Codling Moth Green Fruitworm Japanese Beetle June Beetle Leafhoppers Leafrollers Oriental Fruit Moth Peach Twig Borer Peachtree Borers Pear Sawfly Periodical Cicada Plant Bugs Plum Curculio Rose Chafer Stink Bugs Tent Caterpillars Thrips	6.0 – 12.0

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 12.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.04 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 31.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.2 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Application Timing:** Apply before pests reach damaging levels. Scout fields and treat again if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days
- **Minimum Interval Between Applications:** 7 days
- **Water Volume:** Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough coverage of foliage. For best results, apply 100-150 gallons water per acre. Do not use less than 30 GPA for ground applications. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 GPA. Do not use less than 10 GPA for aerial applications.
- Make no more than 3 applications per season.

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- Do not apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards.
- Do not apply as a soil, drench, or ground-directed application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards.

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Sunflower	Cutworm species Sunflower Beetle	5.0 – 8.0
	Banded Sunflower Moth Fall Armyworm[1] Grasshopper species Head-Clipper Weevil (Adult) Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhopper species Meadow Spittlebug Painted Lady (Thistle) Caterpillar Seed Weevil (Adult) Spotted Cabbage Looper Stem Weevil (Adult) Stink Bug species Sunflower Maggot (Adult) Sunflower Moth Woollybear Caterpillar	6. 0 – 10.0
	Beet Armyworm [2,3] Spider Mite species [2]	10.0

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 10.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.03 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 31.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.12 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year. Do not apply more than 28.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.09 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products after bloom initiation.
- **Application Timing:** Apply before pests reach damaging levels. Scout fields and treat again if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 45 days
- **Minimum Interval Between Applications:** 5 days
- **Water Volume:** Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in a minimum of 2 GPA by air or 10 GPA by ground. Do not apply as an ultra-low volume (ULV) spray.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per crop.
- If adjuvants are used, use only a Non-ionic Surfactant (NIS).

[1]Use higher listed rates within the rate range for large larvae.
[2]Suppression only
[3]Refer to Resistance Management section.

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Sugarcane	Lesser cornstalk borer[1] Mexican Rice Borer[1] Pygmy Mole Cricket Rice Stalk Borer[1] Sugarcane Aphid[3] Sugarcane Beetle (Adult)[2] Sugarcane Borer[1] West Indian Cranefly Yellow Sugarcane Aphid[3]	8.0 – 10.0

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 10.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.03 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 31.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.16 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Application Timing:** Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 21 days
- **Minimum interval between applications:** 7 days
- **Water Volume:** Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. Do not use less than 10 GPA for ground applications or 2 GPA for aerial applications.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per crop.

[1]For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk
[2]Suppression only of beetles active above ground
[3]Refer to Resistance Management section.

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Tobacco	Armyworm species[1] Blister Beetle species Cabbage Looper Corn Earworm Cucumber Beetle species (Adult) Cutworm species Grasshopper species Japanese Beetle (Adult) Katydid species Plant Bug species[3] Potato Tuberworm Salt Marsh Caterpillar Stinkbug species Tobacco Aphid species[2,3] Tobacco Budworm[3] Tobacco Flea Beetle (Adult) Tobacco Hornworm Tobacco Thrips species[2] Tomato Hornworm Tree Cricket species Vegetable Weevil (Adult) Webworm species	5.0 – 10.0

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 10.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.03 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 28.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.09 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Application Timing:** Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 40 days
- **Minimum interval between applications:** 7 days
- **Water Volume:** Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage. Do not use less than 10 GPA for ground applications or 5 GPA for aerial applications.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per crop.
- Do not apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on Tobacco.

[1]For control of first and second instars only
[2]Suppression only
[3]Refer to Resistance Management section.

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Tree Nuts Crop Group 14 Almond Beech Nut Brazil Nut Butternut Cashew Chestnut Chinquapin Filbert (Hazelnut) Hickory Nut Macadamia Nut (Bush Nut) Walnut, Black Walnut, English (Persian)	Ants Chinch Bug Codling Moth Filbertworm Leaffooted Bug Leafroller species Obliquebanded Leafroller Oriental Fruit Moth Navel Orangeworm Peach Twig Borer Plant Bug species Stink Bug species Walnut Aphid Walnut Husk Fly species (Adult)	6.0 – 12.5
Pecans	Hickory Shuckworm Pecan Aphid species Pecan Casebearer species Pecan Phylloxera species Pecan Spittlebug Pecan Weevil Stink Bug species	6.0 - 12.5
Pistachio	Ants Chinch Bug Codling Moth Filbertworm Leaffooted Bug Leafroller species Obliquebanded Leafroller Oriental Fruit Moth Navel Orangeworm Peach Twig Borer Plant Bug species Stink Bug species Walnut Aphid Walnut Husk Fly species (Adult)	6.0 - 12.5

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 12.5 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.04 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 31.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.16 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products (0.12 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products post-bloom) or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Application Timing:** Apply before pests reach damaging levels. Scout fields and treat again if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days
- **Minimum Interval Between Applications:** 7 days

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- **Water Volume:** Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough coverage of foliage. Do not use less than 30 GPA for ground applications. For best results, apply 100-150 GPA. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 GPA. Do not use less than 10 GPA for aerial applications.
- Make no more than 4 applications per season.
- Do not apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards.
- Do not apply as a soil, drench, or ground-directed application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards.

Crop	Pests	Rate (fl oz/A)
Tuberous and Corm Vegetables Crop Subgroup 1C Arracacha Arrowroot Artichoke, Chinese Artichoke, Jerusalem Canna (edible) Cassava (bitter and sweet) Chayote (root) Chufa Dasheen Ginger Leren Potato Sweet Potato Tanier Turmeric Yam, bean Yam, true	Cutworms Leafhoppers Saltmarsh Caterpillar Sweet Potato Hornworm Woolybear Caterpillars	5.0 – 8.0
	Aphids[3] Armyworms Blister Beetles Colorado Potato Beetle[3] Corn Earworm Crickets Cucumber Beetles (adult) European corn borer Flea Beetles (adult) Grasshoppers Loopers Lygus Bugs[3] Plant Bugs Potato Psyllid Potato Tuberworm Stink Bugs Sweet Potato Leaf Beetle (adult) Sweet Potato Vine Borer Thrips[1,2,3] Tortoise Beetles Webworms Weevils (adult)	6.0 – 9.0
	Leafminers[1,3] Whiteflies[1,3]	9.0

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Application:** Do not exceed a total of 9.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.03 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin containing products or 0.098 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per application.
- **Maximum Besiege Insecticide Allowed per Year:** Do not exceed a total of 27.0 fl oz of Besiege Insecticide or 0.12 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin-containing products or 0.2 lb ai of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per year.
- **Application Timing:** Apply before pests reach damaging levels. Scout fields and treat again if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply higher rates within the listed rate range for heavy infestations.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days
- **Minimum interval between applications:** 7 days

- **Water Volume:** Use sufficient water volume to ensure thorough coverage of foliage. Do not use less than 10 GPA for ground applications or 5 GPA for aerial applications.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per crop.
- Do not apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on Tuberous and Corm Vegetables in Crop Subgroup 1C.

[1]Suppression only
[2]Does not include Western Flower Thrips
[3]Refer to Resistance Management section.

ROTATIONAL RESTRICTIONS

Any cover crop planted for erosion control or soil improvement may be planted as soon as practical following the last application. For all other rotational crops intended for food or feed, the plant-back intervals listed below must be observed.

Immediate Plant-Back Interval:

Crops on this label and the following crops or crop groups may be planted immediately following harvest: Artichoke, globe; Asparagus; Banana/Plantain; Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 5); Bulb Vegetables (Crop Group 3-07); Bushberry (Crop subgroup 13—07B); Cacao; Caneberry (Crop subgroup 13-07A); Cereal Grains (Crop Group 15); Forage, Fodder and Straw of Cereal Grains (Crop Group 16); Citrus Fruit (Crop Group 10-10); Coffee; Corn (field, pop, seed and sweet); Cotton; Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9); Figs; Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8-10); Grass Forage, Fodder and Hay Group (Crop Group 17); Herb (Crop subgroup 19A); Grape; Hops; Large Shrub/Tree Berry (Crop subgroup 13-07C); Low Growing Berry (Crop subgroup 13-07G); Nongrass Animal Feeds (Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay) (Crop Group 18); Okra, Oilseed (Crop Group 20); Olives, Peanut; Persimmons; Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11-10); Pineapple; Pistachio; Pomegranates; Prickly Pear Cactus; Rice; Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 1); Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables (Human Food or Animal Feed) (Crop Group 2); Small Fruit Vine Climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit (Crop subgroup 13-07F); Soybean, Spice (Crop subgroup 19B); Spearmint and Peppermint; Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12-12);Sugarcane; Tea; Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14); Tobacco; and Tropical Fruits (acerola, atemoya, avocado, biriba, black sapote, canistel, cherimoya, custard apple, ilama, feijoa, guava, jaboticaba, longan, lychee, mamey sapote, mango, papaya, passionfruit, pulasan, rambutan, sapodilla, soursop, Spanish lime, star apple, starfruit, sugar apple, wax, jambu and White sapote (Casimiroa) and/or hybrids of these).

12-month Plant-Back Interval:

All other crops cannot be planted until 12 months after the last application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area. **DO NOT ALLOW PRODUCT TO FREEZE.**

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency, or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, call 1-800-888-8372, day or night.

continued...

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

Container Handling *(less than or equal to 5 gallons)*

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 application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 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 puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Container Handling *(greater than 5 gallons)*

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 application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other side and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Container Handling *(greater than 5 gallons)*

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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For non-emergency (e.g., current product information), call
Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-866-796-4368.

Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP 1402A-L4J 0925
4233176

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

DUE TO TOXICITY TO FISH AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS, OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

Not for sale, sale into, distribution and/or use in Nassau, Suffolk, Kings, and Queens Counties of New York State.

LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN	GROUP	3A	INSECTICIDE
CHLORANTRANILIPROLE	GROUP	28	INSECTICIDE

Besiege®

Insecticide

For control of listed insect pests infesting specified crops

Active Ingredient:

Lambda-cyhalothrin[1,2]	4.63%
Chlorantraniliprole[3]	9.26%
Other Ingredients:	86.11%
Total:	100.00%

Besiege Insecticide contains 0.835 lb of chlorantraniliprole and 0.417 lb of lambda-cyhalothrin per gallon and is formulated as a Zeon Concentrate (capsule suspension plus soluble concentrate).

[1]CAS No. 91465-08-6 [3]CAS No. 500008-45-7

[2]Synthetic pyrethroid

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use in booklet. See First Aid statements inside booklet or on container label.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1402 EPA Est. 100-NE-001

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Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

SCP 1402A-L4J 0925 **4233176**

1 gallon

Net Contents

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.)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING/AVISO

May be fatal if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals. Skin exposure may also result in a sensation described as a tingling, itching, burning, or prickly feeling. Onset may occur immediately to 4 hours after exposure and may last 2-30 hours, without damage. Wash exposed areas once with soap and water. Relief from the skin sensation may be obtained by applying an oil-based cream.

FIRST AID: If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **If 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 eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **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 inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. **SYNGENTA HOTLINE NUMBER:** For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), Call **1-800-888-8372**.

Environmental Hazards: This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms and toxic to wildlife. This pesticide is toxic to aquatic invertebrates, oysters, and shrimp. 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 apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. **Non-Target Organism Advisory:** This product is highly toxic to bees and other pollinating insects exposed to direct treatment or residues in/on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. **Protect pollinating insects by following label directions intended to minimize drift and to reduce risk to these organisms.**

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area. **DO NOT ALLOW PRODUCT TO FREEZE.**

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency, or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, call 1-800-888-8372, day or night.

Container Handling *(less than or equal to 5 gallons):* **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 application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 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 puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refer to Surface Water Advisory and Groundwater Advisory in booklet.

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