

Agenda

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDES

Friday May 21, 2021

10:00 a.m. via WebEx Meeting

Phone: 1-240-454-0879 * Meeting # Access Code: 133 396-7562 * Password: #

Introductions - Michael Woods

Consideration of the Minutes from the December 22, 2020 Meeting

Consideration of the Minutes from the Special Meeting on Atrazine February 18,2021

Incident Reports

- *Agriculture*
- *Natural Resources*
- *Environmental Protection Agency*
- *Public Health*
- *Transportation*
- *University of Illinois*
- *Natural History Survey*

Section 24(c) (Special Local Need) Requests

- *1 - REFLEX Herbicide for use on Pumpkin, Summer & Winter Squash*

Section 18 (Emergency Exemption) Requests

- *NONE*

Community Water Supply Compliance - IEPA

Section 2(ee)

11 total

Pesticide Misuse Complaint Status

- *2019 Season*
- *2020 Season*
- *2021 Season*

IDPH Structural Pest Control Program Update

Old Business

Groundwater Monitoring Wells
Covid 19
Online Training & Testing
2020 Pesticide Misuse Status

New Business

Dicamba

Adjournment

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON PESTICIDES MEETING

May 21, 2021 Meeting Minutes

10:00 a.m. via WebEx Meeting

Phone: 1-240-454-0879 * **Meeting # Access Code:** 133 396 7562 * **Password:** #

In Attendance--

Members:

- Brad Beaver (IDOA)
- Erin Holmes, Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT)
- Olafimihan Ajayi, Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH)
- Maria Turner, U of I – PSEP
- Joseph Spencer, Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS)
- Mark Liska, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA)
- Paul Deizman, Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)

Others Present:

- Lauren Lurkins, Illinois Farm Bureau
- Liz Hobart – GROWMARK
- Jane Wolschlag – GROWMARK
- KJ Johnson – Illinois Fertilizer & Chemical Assoc.
- Michael Woods - IDOA
- Suzanne Moss – IDOA
- Kari Noyes, Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA)

The meeting was called to order at 10:03 a.m.

The agenda for the meeting is included as Attachment 1.

The minutes from the December 22, 2020 and Special Meeting on February 18th, 2021 were distributed electronically prior to this meeting. On a motion from Brad Beaver, 1st from Joe Spencer and a 2nd from Ola Ajayi, the full minutes of the meetings were approved.

INCIDENT REPORTS:

- IDA - see attachment – IDOA Incident Reports – 4 to report
- IDNR - Nothing to report
- IEPA - Nothing to report.
- IDPH - Nothing to report.
- IDOT - Spill of Gramaxone in Saline CO – less than 25gal. No issues
- Univ.of IL/PSEP - Nothing to report
- INHS - Nothing to report

SECTION 24(c) REQUESTS:

- 1 for Reflex herbicide for use on Pumpkin, Summer & Winter Squash – see attachment

SECTION 18 REQUESTS: (Emergency Exceptions)

Received for surface disinfectants from companies trying to bypass the USEPA Section 3 review process. During Covid-19 lockdown many section 18 received for surface disinfectants. There is no longer a run on these products so the US EPA is no longer accepting Section 18 requests for any surface disinfectant. Delta Airlines is still trying to obtain Section 18 status for their product – Biaxam – a fogging surface disinfectant used on planes. 3 states have approved this to date so other states are asking for the US EPA to approve the product at the federal level. This takes the liability, testing and issues off of the states and onto the USEPA.

COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY COMPLIANCE (IEPA): None to report.

SECTION 2(ee) RECOMMENDATIONS: (see attachments)

- XYWAY LFR
- XYWAY LFR on Corn/Sweet Corn/Popcorn
- XYWAY 3D
- Ortho
- Ortho Home Defense
- Acceleron I-609
- Zio
- Valor XLT
- Centuro
- Howler
- Prevathon

PESTICIDE MISUSE COMPLAINT STATUS:

As of May 14, 2021, 100% of the 2019 cases have been completed – we are still pending outcome of 14 hearings.

As of May 14, 2021 – the 2020 season has 346 cases – 146 Dicamba related – 309 AG related.

As of May 21, 2021 – the 2021 season has 28 cases presented to date. 100+ calls regarding spraying in high winds but we are only accepting cases where there is damage to property or person. KJ (IFCA) asked for AG vs Lawncare for 2021 season and if there were “hot spots”. To date: 20 AG and 8 Lawncare – all over the state – no one particular county or area hit higher than others at the time of this meeting. Lauren (IFB) stated she has been receiving many calls as well. Communication is key – more people are working from home and are more aware of what is happening near their property.

IDPH STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL PROGRAM UPDATE:

Ola advised the IDPH Structural Pest Control Renewal site is now back up and running! It was down from October of 2020 but was live again as of April 2021.

IL EPA PROGRAM UPDATE – nothing to report

OLD BUSINESS:

- **Groundwater Monitoring Wells:** All samples are back in line where they should be. All BELOW action levels. IDOA will continue to move forward with the program and focused sampling in the area.
- **Online Training & Testing:**
- In 2021 PSEP offered only online training, while IDOA had a hybrid of online and in person testing within Covid Guidelines. As of this meeting, PSEP saw over 5000 training modules taken fully online. Other states had zero training so KUDOS to Maria and her PSEP team for all of their hard work.
- As of this meeting over 10,000 exams have been completed online. Spotty internet and old equipment were a challenge for all involved. 1400+ Private Applicator Exams completed and passing rates are same as in person

testing.

- Moving forward, IDOA and PSEP will work together for a hybrid of Online & In Person training and testing with the in person events being much smaller in scale.
- **COVID-19** – IDOA is still not open to the public. We are offering in person testing 1 day a week on the fairgrounds (building 30) and DeKalb has recently opened their building for in person exams again. Currently, IDOA is running at 60% capacity in the office daily – EP specifically is at 80%.

NEW BUSINESS:

DICAMBA

- US EPA has determined a 24(c) SLN cannot be used for restrictions based on language in the 24(c) SLN rule. Furthermore, US EPA is NOT accepting any 24(c) SLN for ANY Dicamba products country wide. This includes any change in extending the cutoff date past June 30, 2021.
- IDOA was able to obtain a rule making decision to keep the 5 restrictions from last year.
 - Do not apply if the air temp in the field exceeds 85 degrees
 - Do NOT apply after June 20th
 - DO NOT apply when wind blowing toward adjacent residential areas
 - Must consult Fieldwatch sensitive crop registry before application
 - Do not apply when wind is blowing toward adjacent Illinois Nature Preserves Commission site.
- Brad asked KJ (IFCA) if he has heard anything about shortage on Liberty Beans across the country. Glufosinate is made in China so it is hard to get currently due to Covid Restrictions. KJ added 85-90% of farmers have what they need. He has also heard quite a few farms are going to fungicide at the end of June and August so there may be a shortage there.
- Lauren (IFB) said THANK YOU! For all of the work done as far as the Dicamba Rule Making for 2021, online testing & training. IDOA stepped up to get testing to those who could not test online.
- Ola (IDPH) asked if any other sources of information available besides EPA site for schools and daycares calling for information on disinfectant sprays. None that anyone knew of.

Brad Beaver called a motion to adjourn the meeting.

Ola Ajayi 1st

Maria Turner 2nd

Meeting adjourned at 11:26am

INCIDENT REPORT

(JANUARY 2021 – MAY 2021)

MAY 21, 2021

March 31, 2021 - TruGreen – Schaumburg, IL (Cook Co.): The incident involved the spill approximately 30 gals of liquid fertilizer and preemergent herbicide. The spill was the result of an equipment malfunction. Release was contained and majority of spilled product was retrieved. Some product was not able to be retrieved and the area of contaminated soil was excavated and properly disposed.

April 6, 2021 - South Central FS – Pana, IL (Christian Co.): The incident involved the spill of approximately 2200 gallons of a mixture of 28% nitrogen, atrazine and Bicep II Magnum Herbicide. The spill was the result of a semi-trailer rollover. Tank did not rupture but product did release into a drainage ditch. Product was being contained until Bodine Environmental could complete a cleanup. The incident occurred at 330 North 2500 East, Pana, IL.

April 17, 2021 - Brandt- Williamsville, IL (Sangamon Co.): The incident involved the spill of approximately 1200 gallons of Lexar EZ, and Aatrex 4L. The spill was the result of a traffic accident as the result of the loss of a tire. Release was contained and Brandt Ag Services recovered the spilled product and removed affected soil. The incident occurred approximately ¼ mile south of Williamsville, IL.

May 18, 2021 - Top Ag Cooperative – Pierron, IL (Bond Co.): The incident involved the spill of an unknown amount of herbicide rinseate mixture consisting of atrazine, presix, degree extra and roundup. The spill was the result of employee error. Release was contained and in process of cleanup. The incident occurred at the Top Ag facility located near Okawville, IL.



Bureau of Environmental Programs

State Fairgrounds - P.O. Box 19281 - Springfield, IL 62794-9281- 217/785-2427 (voice/TDD) - Fax 217/524-4882
Pesticide Misuse Hotline -1-800-641-3934 (voice/TDD)

April 28, 2021

U.S. EPA Office of Pesticide Programs
Document Processing Desk (SLN)
Room S4900, One Potomac Yard
2777 Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202

Sent via Federal Express

The Illinois Department of Agriculture has approved a Section 24(c) Special Local Need (SLN) request from Syngenta Crop Protection for the use of Reflex Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 100-993; active ingredient fomesafen) on pumpkin, summer and winter squash.

Registration number:	IL210001
Effective date:	April 28, 2021
Expiration date:	April 28, 2026

State regulations limit the time period for a special local need registration to five years.

A tolerance for this use has been established at 40 CFR 180.433.

This request qualifies as a special local need due to the nature of the use. Illinois is a major producer of pumpkins and squash. Improved broadleaf weed control has been seen in the past on pumpkin fields and this request is for expanded use with squash. Representatives from the University of Illinois have worked with herbicide registrations for specialty crops and either support or have no concerns regarding this request. A 24c label for these uses has also been granted in Michigan.

The Department is not aware of any impact on endangered species.

Enclosed is a copy of Form 8570-25, *Application for/Notification of State Registration of a Pesticide to Meet a Special Local Need*. Also, enclosed is a copy of the information supplied by Syngenta Crop Protection, including a copy of the SLN label, letters and e-mails of support, human health risk assessment for fomesafen, section 3 label for Reflex, Federal Register notification of tolerances, and the Safety Data Sheet for Reflex Herbicide.

Feel free to contact me with any questions at 217-785-2427.


Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Suzanne Moss".

Suzanne Moss, Manager
Support Services

Enclosures

cc: Pat Dinnen, Syngenta
USEPA Region 5

	United States Environmental Protection Agency Office of Pesticide Programs, Registration Division (7505C) Washington, DC 20460		For State Use Only Registration No. Assigned Date Registration Issued
	Application for/Notification of State Registration of a Pesticide To Meet a Special Local Need (Pursuant to section 24(c) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as Amended)		
	1. Name and Address of Applicant for Registration Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC P. O. Box 18300 Greensboro, NC 27419-8300		2. Product is (Check one) EPA-Registered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		New (not EPA-registered) <input type="checkbox"/> Attach EPA Form 8570-4, Confidential Statement of Formula for new products.	EPA Company Number 100
		3. Active Ingredient(s) in Product Fomesafen	
4. Product Name Reflex Herbicide		5. If this is a food/feed use, a tolerance or other residue clearance is required. Cite appropriate regulations in 40 CFR Part 180, 185, and/or 186. 40 CFR 180.433	
6. Type of Registration (Give details in Item 13 or on a separate page, properly identified and attached to this form): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. To permit use of a new product. <input type="checkbox"/> b. To amend EPA registrations for one or more of the following purposes: <input type="checkbox"/> (1) To permit use on additional crops or animals. <input type="checkbox"/> (2) To permit use at additional sites. <input type="checkbox"/> (3) To permit use against additional pests. <input type="checkbox"/> (4) To permit use of additional application techniques or equipment. <input type="checkbox"/> (5) To permit use at different application rates. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (6) Other (specify below)		7. Nature of Special Local Need (check one) <input type="checkbox"/> There is no pesticide product registered by EPA for such use. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There is no EPA-registered pesticide product which, under the conditions of use within the State, would be as safe and/or as efficacious for such use within the terms and conditions of EPA registration. <input type="checkbox"/> An appropriate EPA-registered pesticide product is not available.	
10. Has FIFRA section 24(c) registration for this use of the product ever, by another State, been (check appropriate box(es), if known): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sought <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Issued <input type="checkbox"/> Denied <input type="checkbox"/> Revoked If any of the above are checked, list States in Item 13 below. <input type="checkbox"/> No FIFRA section 24(c) Action		8. If this registration is an amendment to an EPA-registered product, is it for a "new use" as defined in 40 CFR 152.3? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (discuss in Item 13 below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Certification I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate, and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.		9. Has an EPA Registration or Experimental Use Permit for this chemical even been (check applicable box(es), if known): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sought <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Issued <input type="checkbox"/> Denied <input type="checkbox"/> Cancelled <input type="checkbox"/> Suspended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Registration <input type="checkbox"/> Experimental Use Permit <input type="checkbox"/> No Previous Permit Action	
Signature of Applicant or Authorized Representative <i>Pat Alirren</i>		11. Endangered Species Act: (Give details in Item 13 or on a separate page, properly identified and attached to this form.) Identify the counties where this pesticide will be used. If Statewide, indicate "all." ALL Provide a list of Federally protected endangered/threatened species which occur in the areas of proposed use.	
Title Regulatory Manager		12. Indicate use status of Special Local Need, i.e., planned dates of use: From: April 28, 2021 To: April 28, 2026	
Telephone Number 336-632-2494		Date April 27, 2021	
Determination by State Agency This registration is for a Special Local Need and is being issued in accordance with section 24(c) of FIFRA, as amended. To the best of our knowledge, the information above is correct, except as noted in "Comments" below or in attachments			
Name, Title, and Address of State Agency Official Suzanne Moss, Manager Support Services Illinois Department of Agriculture P.O. Box 19281 Springfield, IL 62794 Phone - 217-785-4754		Comments (by State Agency Only)	Received by EPA
		Date <i>4/28/21</i>	

Weed Control in Pumpkin & Squash - HTRC 2010

Project Code: 108-10-02

Location: East Lansing, MI

Personnel: Bernard H. Zandstra, Rodney Tocco

Crop: Pumpkin & Squash Variety: See notes.

Planting Method: Seeded Planting Date:

Spacing: 8 inches Row Spacing: 5 ft; 1 row of each type/plot

Tillage Type: Conventional Study Design: RCB Replications: 3

Plot Size: 16 ft wide x 50 ft long

Soil Type: Capac loam

OM: 1.8%

pH: 5.0

Sand: 49.4% Silt: 27.8%

Clay: 22.8%

CEC: 10.9

Herbicide Application Information

Timing	Date	Time	Air/Soil	T	Soil Surf	Wind	RH	Sky	Dew
PRE	6/14/10	11:30 AM	73/70	F	Moist	1-3 W	80	100% Cloudy	Y
PO1	7/12/10	10:00 AM	73/75	F	Damp	2 SW	66	80% Cloudy	N
				F				% Cloudy	N
				F				% Cloudy	N

Crop and Weed Information at Application

		Height or Diameter	Growth Stage	Density
7/12	Squash & Pumpkin	6-18"	6-8 leaves	Good
7/12	BYGR = barnyardgrass	4-6"	4-6 leaves	Moderate
7/12	COLQ = common lambsquarters	6-8"	10-12 leaves	Moderate
7/12	COPU = common purslane	3-12"		Many
7/12	CORW = common ragweed	4-6"	6-8 leaves	Many
7/12	EBNS = eastern black nightshade	2-4"	4-6 leaves	Many
7/12	RRPW = redroot pigweed	4-10"	8-12 leaves	Many

Notes and Comments

1. Varieties: Left: 'Burgess' Buttercup; Middle: Howden; Right: 'Ultra' Butternut.

2.

Weed Control in Pumpkin & Squash - HTRC 2010

Weed Control in Pumpkin & Squash - HTRC 2010					
Trial ID: 108-10-02	Protocol ID: 108-10-02				
Location: East Lansing, MI	Study Director: Rodney Tocco				
	Investigator: Dr. Bernard Zandstra				

Pest Code							GRFT	COLQ			
Crop Name							Buttercup	Howden	Butternut		
Rating Date							1/Jul/10	1/Jul/10	1/Jul/10	1/Jul/10	1/Jul/10
Rating Data Type							RATING	RATING	RATING	RATING	RATING
Rating Unit							1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Form Conc	Form Type	Rate	Rate Unit	Growth Stage					
1	ethalfuralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE					
2	ethalfuralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE					
	halosulfuron	75	WG	0.023	LB A/A	PRE					
3	ethalfuralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	1.0	3.0	3.3	10.0	10.0
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE					
	sulfentrazone	4	F	0.14	LB A/A	PRE					
4	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE	2.3	2.7	2.3	10.0	10.0
	s-metolachlor	7.62	EC	1.26	LB A/A	PRE					
5	ethalfuralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE					
	halosulfuron	75	WG	0.023	LB A/A	PO1					
	sethoxydim	1.53	EC	0.19	LB A/A	PO1					
6	ethalfuralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	1.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE					
	halosulfuron	75	WG	0.023	LB A/A	POSDIR					
	sethoxydim	1.53	EC	0.19	LB A/A	POSDIR					
7	s-metolachlor	7.62	EC	0.95	LB A/A	PRE	2.7	3.0	3.7	10.0	10.0
	fomesafen	2	EC	0.188	LB A/A	PRE					
8	fomesafen	2	EC	0.25	LB A/A	PRE	1.0	1.3	2.3	10.0	10.0
9	fomesafen	2	EC	0.375	LB A/A	PRE	1.0	2.3	3.3	10.0	10.0
10	fomesafen	2	EC	0.5	LB A/A	PRE	1.0	3.7	5.3	9.7	10.0
11	fomesafen	2	EC	0.75	LB A/A	PRE	2.0	5.7	7.0	10.0	10.0
12	fomesafen	2	EC	1	LB A/A	PRE	3.7	8.0	9.3	10.0	10.0
13	fomesafen	2	EC	0.375	LB A/A	POSDIR	1.3	1.0	1.3	4.0	4.7
14	fomesafen	2	EC	0.75	LB A/A	POSDIR	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.7	6.3
15	Untreated					PRE	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.3	6.0
	Cultivation					PO1,2					
LSD (P=.05)							1.12	1.98	2.17	3.44	3.27
Standard Deviation							0.67	1.19	1.30	2.06	1.95
CV							45.62	48.54	44.26	22.9	21.4

Weed Control in Pumpkin & Squash - HTRC 2010

Dept. of Horticulture, MSU

Pest Code							CORW	LATH	RRPW	YENS	Buttercup
Crop Name							1/Jul/10	1/Jul/10	1/Jul/10	1/Jul/10	23/Jul/10
Rating Date							RATING	RATING	RATING	RATING	RATING
Rating Data Type							1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10
Rating Unit											
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Form Conc	Form Type	Rate	Rate Unit	Growth Stage					
1	ethalfluralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	9.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	1.3
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE					
2	ethalfluralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.0
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE					
	halosulfuron	75	WG	0.023	LB A/A	PRE					
3	ethalfluralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.0
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE					
	sulfentrazone	4	F	0.14	LB A/A	PRE					
4	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.7
	s-metolachlor	7.62	EC	1.26	LB A/A	PRE					
5	ethalfluralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.0	1.7
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE					
	halosulfuron	75	WG	0.023	LB A/A	PO1					
	sethoxydim	1.53	EC	0.19	LB A/A	PO1					
6	ethalfluralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.7	2.3
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE					
	halosulfuron	75	WG	0.023	LB A/A	POSDIR					
	sethoxydim	1.53	EC	0.19	LB A/A	POSDIR					
7	s-metolachlor	7.62	EC	0.95	LB A/A	PRE	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.7
	fomesafen	2	EC	0.188	LB A/A	PRE					
8	fomesafen	2	EC	0.25	LB A/A	PRE	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	1.0
9	fomesafen	2	EC	0.375	LB A/A	PRE	9.7	10.0	10.0	9.3	1.0
10	fomesafen	2	EC	0.5	LB A/A	PRE	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.7	1.0
11	fomesafen	2	EC	0.75	LB A/A	PRE	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	1.3
12	fomesafen	2	EC	1	LB A/A	PRE	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.3
13	fomesafen	2	EC	0.375	LB A/A	POSDIR	6.0	6.0	6.3	4.0	1.7
14	fomesafen	2	EC	0.75	LB A/A	POSDIR	5.7	6.3	5.7	4.0	2.3
15	Untreated Cultivation					PRE PO1,2	5.7	6.0	6.3	4.0	2.7
LSD (P=.05)							2.89	3.16	3.10	3.63	1.49
Standard Deviation							1.73	1.89	1.86	2.17	0.89
CV							19.11	20.49	20.18	25.3	47.63

Weed Control in Pumpkin & Squash - HTRC 2010

Dept. of Horticulture, MSU

Pest Code	Crop Name	Howden 23/Jul/10 RATING 1-10	Butternut 23/Jul/10 RATING 1-10	Buttercup 21/Sep/10 Harvest # fruit	Buttercup 21/Sep/10 Harvest KG/PLOT					
Rating Date	Rating Data Type	Rating Unit								
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Form Conc	Form Type	Rate	Rate Unit	Growth Stage				
1	ethalfuralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	1.0	1.3	48.7	55.93
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE				
2	ethalfuralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	1.3	1.7	57.3	64.06
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE				
	halosulfuron	75	WG	0.023	LB A/A	PRE				
3	ethalfuralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	2.0	2.0	45.7	50.40
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE				
	sulfentrazone	4	F	0.14	LB A/A	PRE				
4	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE	2.3	2.3	42.7	43.81
	s-metolachlor	7.62	EC	1.26	LB A/A	PRE				
5	ethalfuralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	1.7	1.7	44.0	46.61
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE				
	halosulfuron	75	WG	0.023	LB A/A	PO1				
	sethoxydim	1.53	EC	0.19	LB A/A	PO1				
6	ethalfuralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	1.7	1.7	48.3	50.17
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE				
	halosulfuron	75	WG	0.023	LB A/A	POSDIR				
	sethoxydim	1.53	EC	0.19	LB A/A	POSDIR				
7	s-metolachlor	7.62	EC	0.95	LB A/A	PRE	2.7	4.0	42.0	46.85
	fomesafen	2	EC	0.188	LB A/A	PRE				
8	fomesafen	2	EC	0.25	LB A/A	PRE	1.3	1.0	51.0	56.53
9	fomesafen	2	EC	0.375	LB A/A	PRE	1.0	1.3	51.7	58.37
10	fomesafen	2	EC	0.5	LB A/A	PRE	1.7	1.7	46.7	60.84
11	fomesafen	2	EC	0.75	LB A/A	PRE	4.0	5.3	49.7	57.07
12	fomesafen	2	EC	1	LB A/A	PRE	6.0	8.3	45.3	50.03
13	fomesafen	2	EC	0.375	LB A/A	POSDIR	1.7	2.0	35.7	41.40
14	fomesafen	2	EC	0.75	LB A/A	POSDIR	2.3	2.0	38.3	39.39
15	Untreated Cultivation					PRE PO1,2	2.0	2.3	18.3	17.43
LSD (P=.05)							1.69	1.43	11.86	18.402
Standard Deviation							1.01	0.86	7.09	11.005
CV							46.53	33.18	15.99	22.34

Weed Control in Pumpkin & Squash - HTRC 2010

Dept. of Horticulture, MSU

Pest Code							Howden	Howden	Howden
Crop Name							21/Sep/10	21/Sep/10	21/Sep/10
Rating Date							Harv. Orange	Harv. Orange	Harv. Green
Rating Data Type							# fruit	KG/PLOT	# fruit
Rating Unit									
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Form Conc	Form Type	Rate	Rate Unit	Growth Stage			
1	ethalfuralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	28.3	144.83	2.0
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE			
2	ethalfuralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	21.7	109.58	3.3
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE			
	halosulfuron	75	WG	0.023	LB A/A	PRE			
3	ethalfuralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	18.7	100.89	5.8
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE			
	sulfentrazone	4	F	0.14	LB A/A	PRE			
4	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE	24.0	110.35	4.8
	s-metolachlor	7.62	EC	1.26	LB A/A	PRE			
5	ethalfuralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	21.7	104.15	3.0
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE			
	halosulfuron	75	WG	0.023	LB A/A	PO1			
	sethoxydim	1.53	EC	0.19	LB A/A	PO1			
6	ethalfuralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	19.3	87.20	2.3
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE			
	halosulfuron	75	WG	0.023	LB A/A	POSDIR			
	sethoxydim	1.53	EC	0.19	LB A/A	POSDIR			
7	s-metolachlor	7.62	EC	0.95	LB A/A	PRE	19.7	103.19	2.7
	fomesafen	2	EC	0.188	LB A/A	PRE			
8	fomesafen	2	EC	0.25	LB A/A	PRE	23.0	119.01	3.7
9	fomesafen	2	EC	0.375	LB A/A	PRE	19.3	115.30	1.3
10	fomesafen	2	EC	0.5	LB A/A	PRE	15.3	102.71	3.3
11	fomesafen	2	EC	0.75	LB A/A	PRE	10.0	73.24	2.3
12	fomesafen	2	EC	1	LB A/A	PRE	7.0	41.00	3.0
13	fomesafen	2	EC	0.375	LB A/A	POSDIR	21.0	97.25	3.7
14	fomesafen	2	EC	0.75	LB A/A	POSDIR	15.0	68.07	7.3
15	Untreated Cultivation					PRE PO1,2	14.0	56.79	4.3
LSD (P=.05)							7.70	38.004	3.30
Standard Deviation							4.61	22.727	1.96
CV							24.85	23.78	55.73

Weed Control in Pumpkin & Squash - HTRC 2010

Dept. of Horticulture, MSU

Pest Code	Crop Name	Rating Date	Rating Data Type	Rating Unit	Howden 21/Sep/10 Harv. Green KG/PLOT	Butternut 21/Sep/10 Harvest # fruit	Butternut 21/Sep/10 Harvest KG/PLOT		
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Form Conc	Form Type	Rate	Rate Unit	Growth Stage			
1	ethalfluralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	4.87	65.7	118.65
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE			
2	ethalfluralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	8.64	61.7	131.65
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE			
	halosulfuron	75	WG	0.023	LB A/A	PRE			
3	ethalfluralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	16.02	48.7	91.75
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE			
	sulfentrazone	4	F	0.14	LB A/A	PRE			
4	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE	16.74	49.7	99.71
	s-metolachlor	7.62	EC	1.26	LB A/A	PRE			
5	ethalfluralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	7.43	58.3	98.01
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE			
	halosulfuron	75	WG	0.023	LB A/A	PO1			
	sethoxydim	1.53	EC	0.19	LB A/A	PO1			
6	ethalfluralin	3	EC	1.13	LB A/A	PRE	5.61	47.3	90.22
	clomazone	3	ME	0.25	LB A/A	PRE			
	halosulfuron	75	WG	0.023	LB A/A	POSDIR			
	sethoxydim	1.53	EC	0.19	LB A/A	POSDIR			
7	s-metolachlor	7.62	EC	0.95	LB A/A	PRE	9.43	40.7	74.59
	fomesafen	2	EC	0.188	LB A/A	PRE			
8	fomesafen	2	EC	0.25	LB A/A	PRE	12.42	54.3	120.80
9	fomesafen	2	EC	0.375	LB A/A	PRE	5.83	48.0	93.55
10	fomesafen	2	EC	0.5	LB A/A	PRE	11.17	33.7	70.71
11	fomesafen	2	EC	0.75	LB A/A	PRE	13.76	24.3	41.09
12	fomesafen	2	EC	1	LB A/A	PRE	21.01	11.7	23.65
13	fomesafen	2	EC	0.375	LB A/A	POSDIR	12.81	49.3	88.99
14	fomesafen	2	EC	0.75	LB A/A	POSDIR	23.13	44.7	111.41
15	Untreated Cultivation					PRE PO1,2	13.71	29.3	50.27
LSD (P=.05)							13.095	15.82	39.294
Standard Deviation							7.785	9.46	23.499
CV							63.96	21.26	27.01



FIFRA 2(ee) Recommendation
EPA Reg. No.: 279-9658
FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY IN REGISTERED STATES (EXCEPT TEXAS)
THIS RECOMMENDATION, WHICH CONTAINS ADDITIONAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE, IS MADE AS PERMITTED UNDER FIFRA SECTION 2(ee) AND HAS NOT BEEN SUBMITTED TO OR APPROVED BY THE US EPA.

This recommendation is valid until December 31, 2025 or until withdrawn, canceled or suspended. Use of this product according to this bulletin has not been reviewed or endorsed by the Office of the Indiana State Chemist.

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING. ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA REGISTERED LABEL MUST BE FOLLOWED.
THESE USE DIRECTIONS MUST BE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE USER AT THE TIME OF PESTICIDE APPLICATION.

For Suppression of Anthracnose Stalk Rot, Fusarium Stalk and Crown Rot and Physoderma Brown Spot in Corn (Field, Corn Grown for Seed, Popcorn)

Directions for Use
Apply 0.87 fl. oz./1000 row-ft. Xyway™ LFR fungicide (15.2 fl. oz./A on 30" rows) at-planting for suppression of anthracnose stalk rot, stalk and crown rot diseases caused by susceptible <i>Fusarium</i> spp., and <i>Physoderma</i> brown spot.

CROP	PEST	RATE OF APPLICATION		
		Fluid oz/A (30" row spacing)	Fluid oz/1000 row-feet	Lbs. A.I./acre
CORN (Field, Corn Grown for Seed, Popcorn)	Anthracnose Stalk Rot (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>) Fusarium Stalk and Crown Rot (<i>Fusarium graminearum</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> spp.) Physoderma Brown Spot (<i>Physoderma maydis</i>)	15.2	0.87	0.228

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 0.228 lb. active ingredient per acre (15.2 fl oz of product/A) per year including at-plant plus foliar applications of other flutriafol-containing products.
- Do not apply this product as a foliar application.

R-4521 012621 11-04-20



FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut St.
Philadelphia, PA 19104
215-299-6000



FIFRA 2(ee) Recommendation

EPA Reg. No. 279-9638

**FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY
IN REGISTERED STATES
(EXCEPT TEXAS)**

THIS RECOMMENDATION, WHICH CONTAINS ADDITIONAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE, IS MADE AS PERMITTED UNDER FIFRA SECTION 2(ee) AND HAS NOT BEEN SUBMITTED TO OR APPROVED BY THE US EPA.

This recommendation is valid until December 31, 2025 or until withdrawn, canceled or suspended.

Use of this product according to this bulletin has not been reviewed or endorsed by the Office of the Indiana State Chemist.

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING. ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA REGISTERED LABEL MUST BE FOLLOWED.

THESE USE DIRECTIONS MUST BE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE USER AT THE TIME OF PESTICIDE APPLICATION.

For Suppression of Anthracnose Stalk Rot, Fusarium Stalk and Crown Rot and Physoderma Brown Spot in Corn (Field, Corn Grown for Seed, Popcorn)

Directions for Use

Apply 0.68 fl. oz./1000 row-ft. Xyway™ 3D fungicide (11.8 fl. oz./A on 30" rows) at-planting, in-furrow with the 3rive 3D application system for suppression of anthracnose stalk rot, stalk and crown rot diseases caused by susceptible *Fusarium* spp., and *Physoderma* brown spot.

CROP	PEST	RATE OF APPLICATION		
		Fluid oz/acre (30" row spacing)*	Fluid oz/1000 Linear ft.	Lbs ai/A
CORN (Field, Corn Grown for Seed, Popcorn)	Anthracnose Stalk Rot (<i>Colletotrichum graminicola</i>)			
	Fusarium Stalk and Crown Rot (<i>Fusarium graminearum</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> spp.)	11.8	0.68	0.228
	Physoderma Brown Spot (<i>Physoderma maydis</i>)			

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 0.228 lb. ai/A (11.8 fl oz of product/A) per year including at-plant plus foliar applications of other flutriafol-containing products.
- Do not apply this product as a foliar application.

R-4519 012621 10-3-19



FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut St.
Philadelphia, PA 19104
215-299-6000



FIFRA 2(ee) Recommendation

EPA Reg. No.: 279-9658

**FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY
IN REGISTERED STATES
(EXCEPT TEXAS)**

**THIS RECOMMENDATION, WHICH CONTAINS
ADDITIONAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE, IS MADE AS
PERMITTED UNDER FIFRA SECTION 2(ee) AND
HAS NOT BEEN SUBMITTED TO OR APPROVED
BY THE US EPA.**

This recommendation is valid until December 31, 2025 or until withdrawn, canceled or suspended.

Use of this product according to this bulletin has not been reviewed or endorsed by the Office of the Indiana State Chemist.

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING. ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA REGISTERED LABEL MUST BE FOLLOWED.

THESE USE DIRECTIONS MUST BE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE USER AT THE TIME OF PESTICIDE APPLICATION.

For "2x2" Placement of Xyway™ LFR at-plant in Corn (Field, Corn Grown for Seed, Popcorn, Sweet Corn)

Directions for Use

- Xyway LFR fungicide may be applied at planting time to the soil in-furrow with the seed or placed sub-surface off the row. (i.e. 2x2 inch, 2x2x2 dual-placement, or similar placements) within 3-inches of the seed.
- For control of late-season infestations, heavy disease pressure situations or foliar diseases not listed, a supplemental foliar application may be needed.
- When Xyway LFR placement is away from the seed row in a 2x2, a 2x2x2 or similar dual placement, apply full use rate (15.2 fl. oz of product/A) for best results.
- Refer to row space conversion chart on the EPA registered Xyway LFR fungicide label for application rates on row spacings other than 30".

Restrictions:

- **Do not apply more than 0.228 lb. active ingredient per acre (15.2 fl oz of product/A) per year including at-plant plus foliar applications of other flutriafol-containing products.**
- **Do not apply this product as a foliar application.**

R-4520 012621 11-04-20



FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut St.
Philadelphia, PA 19104
215-299-6000

ORTHO[®]



KILLS **SPOTTED LANTERNFLY**



NYPH



ADULT

See back for FIFRA section 2(ee) recommendation.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: For Spotted Lanternfly
Depending on location of infestation, apply this product in accordance with label directions for: ROSES, FLOWERS, SHRUBS, & SMALL [NON-FRUIT BEARING] TREES, HOME VEGETABLE GARDENS, MELONS & FRUIT and NUT TREES

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

Follow all other label directions, restrictions and precautions on the product label.

EPA Reg. No. 239-2718 Ortho[®] Home Defense[®] Insect Killer for Lawn & Landscape Ready-to-Spray, Concentrate. Ortho[®] Bug B-gon[®] Lawn & Landscape Insect Killer Concentrate, Ready-to-Spray. Ortho[®] BugClear[®] Insect Killer for Lawns & Landscapes Concentrate, Ready-to-Spray

SKU# 017381005, 017481005, 017481015, 017721005, 017711005, 044870505, 044870510, 044860505

Expires 3/1/2022

This recommendation is made as permitted under FIFRA section 2(ee) and has not been submitted to or approved by the EPA.

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NYMPH



ADULT



KILLS **SPOTTED LANTERNFLY**

See 2(ee) recommendation on applicable products.
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EPA Reg No. 239-2718(32oz)
Ortho Home Defense Insect Killer for Lawn & Landscape Ready-To-Spray

ORTHO®

HOME DEFENSE®

**INSECT KILLER FOR
LAWN & LANDSCAPE
READY-TO-SPRAY** INSECTICIDA PARA CÉSPEDES
Y PAISAJES LISTO PARA ROCIAR

**3
MONTH
PROTECTION****

**3 MESES DE
PROTECCIÓN

**KILLS BUGS* OUTSIDE BEFORE
THEY COME INSIDE** MATA LOS INSECTOS* EN EXTERIORES
ANTES DE ELLOS ENTRAN

*Refer to booklet for complete list of bugs

**TREATS
UP TO 5,300 SQ FT** TRATA HASTA 5,300
PIES CUADRADOS

**Applies to ants, fleas, American dog ticks,
and spiders (excluding black widow)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION See back panel for additional
precautionary statements.

MANTENER FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS

PRECAUCIÓN Consulte el panel posterior para
conocer los avisos de precaución adicionales.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	.....	By Wt.
Bifenthrin ¹	.....	0.300%
Zeta-Cypermethrin ²	.....	0.075%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	.....	99.625%
Total	.....	100.000%

¹ Cis isomers 97% min,
trans isomers 3% max

² Cis/trans ratio: Max. 75% (±) cis and
min. 25% (±) trans



STARTS CREATING A BUG BARRIER IN MINUTES

NET CONTENTS / CONTENIDO NETO 32 fl oz (946 ml)

FPO

LB8475

PRIMEROS AUXILIOS	
EN CASO DE INGERIR EL PRODUCTO:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Llame a un centro de control de envenenamientos o al médico para obtener recomendaciones de tratamiento. • Si la persona puede tragar, haga que beba poco a poco un vaso de agua. • No induzca el vómito, a menos que así se lo indique el médico o el centro de control de envenenamientos. • No administre nada por la boca a una persona que haya perdido el conocimiento.
SI ENTRA EN LOS OJOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mantenga el ojo abierto y enjuáguelo con agua despacio y con cuidado por 15 a 20 minutos. • Si tuviera lentes de contacto, quítelos después de lavarse con agua los primeros 5 minutos y continúe lavando el ojo. • Llame a un centro de control de envenenamientos o al médico para obtener recomendaciones de tratamiento.
NÚMERO PARA EMERGENCIAS: Tenga a la mano el envase o la etiqueta del producto cuando llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o al médico, o al acudir a recibir tratamiento. También puede llamar al 1-800-225-2883 para recibir ayuda de emergencia.	
NOTA PARA EL MÉDICO: Para obtener información de emergencia, llame al 1-800-225-2883.	

AVISOS DE PRECAUCIÓN

RIESGOS PARA LOS SERES HUMANOS Y LOS ANIMALES DOMÉSTICOS

PRECAUCIÓN: El producto es nocivo si se ingiere. Causa irritación moderada de los ojos. Evite el contacto con los ojos o la ropa. Use: camisa de manga larga y pantalones largos, medias o calcetines, zapatos y guantes. Lávese bien con agua y con jabón después de manipular el producto y antes de comer, beber, masticar chicle, consumir tabaco o utilizar el inodoro. En algunas personas, el contacto prolongado o frecuente con la piel puede provocar reacciones alérgicas.

RIESGOS AMBIENTALES:

Este pesticida es extremadamente tóxico para los peces, los invertebrados acuáticos, las ostras y los camarones. Para proteger el medio ambiente, no permita que el pesticida ingrese o discorra a desagües de tormenta, zanjas de drenaje, canales o aguas superficiales. La aplicación de este producto en un clima tranquilo, cuando no haya un pronóstico de lluvia para las siguientes 24 horas, ayudará a asegurar que el viento o la lluvia no arrastren o laven el pesticida del área de tratamiento. Enjuagar el equipo de aplicación en la zona tratada ayudará a evitar que el producto discorra a cuerpos de agua o sistemas de drenaje. El desvío o escurrimiento del producto fuera de las zonas tratadas puede ser peligroso para los organismos acuáticos de las áreas vecinas. El producto se debe aplicar con cuidado para no afectar a los peces y reptiles de mascota que se encuentran dentro o cerca de estanques ornamentales. Este producto es altamente tóxico para las abejas expuestas al tratamiento directo de residuos en los cultivos o las malezas en floración. No aplique este producto ni permita que entre en contacto con cultivos en floración si hay abejas que estén visitando el área de tratamiento.

RIESGOS FÍSICOS O QUÍMICOS:

No aplique este producto ni por dentro ni por fuera de equipos eléctricos, ya que podría recibir una descarga eléctrica.

ADVERTENCIA:

En la medida contemplada por las leyes aplicables, el comprador asume toda la responsabilidad derivada del uso, el almacenamiento o el manejo de este producto si no se siguen las instrucciones.

La Garantía ORTHO®. Si por algún razón usted, el consumidor, no está satisfecho con este producto, envíenos por correo su comprobante de compra original para obtener un reembolso completo de su precio de compra.

12

ORTHO®

HOME DEFENSE®

INSECT KILLER FOR LAWN & LANDSCAPE READY-TO-SPRAY

INSECTICIDA PARA CÉSPEDES Y PAISAJES LISTO PARA ROCIAR

KILLS BUGS* OUTSIDE BEFORE THEY COME INSIDE

- ⚡ Kills 235 Bugs*
- 📅 Provides Long Lasting Control
- 🕒 Starts Killing Within Minutes
- ✦✦ Non-staining • Odor Free
- 👤 Hand stays dry



OPEN
Resealable
Label for
Directions &
Precautions

WHAT IT DOES: WHERE TO USE: WHEN TO USE:

⚡
Kills Home Invading Bugs*
* refer to booklet for complete list of bugs

🌿
Use on lawns, around home perimeter, ornamentals, flowers, trees, shrubs, vegetables & fruit trees

🕷️
Apply when bugs first appear



People and pets may enter treated areas after spray has dried.



Questions or Comments
1-800-225-2883

The
ORTHO®
Guarantee

If for any reason you, the consumer, are not satisfied with this product, mail us your original proof of purchase to obtain a full refund of your purchase price.

80% SIZE
12-digit UPC-A
(non-suppressed)
For Position Only

0 71549 01738 5
1005

FOR RESIDENTIAL OUTDOOR USE ONLY

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P.O. Box 190
Marysville, OH 43040
EPA Reg. No. 239-2718
EPA Est. No. 239-1A-31, 58996-MO-1A,
085652-OH-1W, 239-MS-001M
Superscript is first letter of lot number.

FPO

LB8477

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not water the treated area to the point of run-off. Do not make applications during rain.

OUTDOOR APPLICATIONS INCLUDING HARD SURFACES

All outdoor applications must be limited to spot and crack-and-crevice treatments only, except for the following permitted uses:

1. Treatment to soil or vegetation around structures;
2. Application to lawns, turf, and other vegetation;
3. Application to building foundations, up to a maximum height of 3 feet.

Other than applications to building foundations, all outdoor applications to hard surfaces such as sidewalks, driveways, patios, porches and structural surfaces (e.g., windows, doors and eaves) are limited to spot and crack-and-crevice applications only.

Application is prohibited directly into sewers or drains, or to any area like a gutter where drainage to sewers, storm drains, water bodies, or aquatic habitat can occur. Do not allow the product to enter any drain during or after application.

APPLICATION TO HORIZONTAL HARD SURFACES

To help prevent product from running off into sewers, storm drains, and curbside gutters, do not treat hard flat surfaces (e.g., driveways, sidewalks) unless the surface is protected from rainfall and spray from sprinklers.

APPLICATION TO VERTICAL HARD SURFACES

Pest control on outside surfaces and around buildings: Applications to hard vertical surfaces outdoors (e.g., foundations) are permitted to a maximum height of 3 feet above the ground. Sections of hard vertical surfaces that join to hard flat surfaces outdoors can only be treated if either 1) these sections are protected from rainfall and spray from sprinklers, or, 2) the hard flat surfaces they touch do not drain into a sewer, storm drain, or curbside gutter.

Perimeter treatment: For sections of foundation that join to hard flat surfaces, the treated areas must be protected from rainfall and spray from sprinklers unless those hard flat surfaces do not drain into a sewer, storm drain, or curbside gutter.

Food utensils such as spoons and measuring cups must not be used for food purposes after use with pesticides.

Shake Well

KILLS INSECTS:

- **Adelgids** Eastern Sprucegall
- **Ants** Argentine, Carpenter, Harvester, Imported Fire, Lasius, Odorous House, Pavement, Pharaoh/Sugar, Pyramid
- **Aphids** Apple, Black Cherry, Black Pecan, Buckhorn, Greenbug, Pea, Root, Rose, Rosy Apple, Walnut, Yellow Pecan
- **Bees**
- **Beetles** Bean Leaf, Billbugs (Bluegrass), Cucumber (Banded, Spotted & Striped), Black Turfgrass Ateniuss, Blister, Brown Leaf Notcher, Carpet, Colorado Potato, Corn Rootworm Larvae (Mexican, Northern, Southern, & Western), Curculio (Cow Pea & Plum), Elm Leaf, Flea (Black,

- Dichondra, & Sweetpotato), Ground, Japanese Adult, Ladybeetles, Mexican Bean, Pine Chafer, Pine Shoot, Red Flour, Rose Chafer, Sap, Southern Corn Leaf, Weevils (Annual Bluegrass, Black Vine, Blue Green Citrus Root, Carrot, Cranberry, Diaprepes Root, Little Leaf Notcher, Northern Pine, Orchard, Orchid, Pea Leaf, Pecan, Pepper, Pine Shoot, & Sweetpotato), Whitefringed
- **Borers** American Plum, Common Stalk, European Corn, Hop Vine, Lesser Peachtree, Peach Twig, Peachtree, Southern Corn, Southwestern Corn, Squash Vine, Stalk
- **Boxelder Bug**

KILLS INSECTS: (cont'd)

- **Caterpillars** Alfalfa, Alfalfa Looper, Armyworm (Beet, Fall, Southern, True, & Yellowstriped), Bagworms, Blueberry Spanworm, Budworm, Casebearers (Pecan Leaf & Pecan Nut), Celery Leafminer, Corn Earworm (same as Tomato Fruitworm), Cross-Striped, Cabbageworm, Cutworms (Black & Western Bean), Filbertworm, Fruitworms (Cranberry, Green, & Tomato), Green Cloverworm, Hickory Shuckworm, Imported Cabbageworm, Loopers (Cabbage & Celery), Melonworm, Navel Orangeworm, Orange Tortrix, Painted Lady, Pickleworm, Rindworm, Saltmarsh, Tent, Hornworms (Tobacco & Tomato), Tomato Pinworm, Webworms (Fall, Mimosa, Oak, & Sod), Velvetbean
- **Centipedes**
- **Chinch Bugs** False, Hairy, Southern
- **Cockroaches** American, Asian, Brown Banded, German, Smoky Brown
- **Crickets**
- **Earwigs**
- **Fleas** Cat, Dog
- **Fleahoppers**
- **Flies** Apple Maggot, Biting Flies, Cherry Fruit, Cornsilk, European Crane, House, Walnut Husk
- **Fungus Gnats**
- **Grasshoppers**
- **Hornets**
- **Lace Bugs**
- **Leaffooted Bugs** Squash Bug
- **Leafhoppers** Aster/California, Corn, Eastern Grape, Glassy Winged Sharpshooter, Potato, Southern Garden, Western Grape
- **Leafminers** Alder, Boxwood, Holly, Oak, Spruce Needle, Tentiform, Vegetable
- **Leafrollers** Oblique Banded, Red-Banded, Variegated
- **Mealybugs**
- **Midges**
- **Millipedes**
- **Mites** Banks Grass, Broad, Carmine, Chigger, Clover, European, Grain, Pacific Spider, Pecan Leaf Scorch, Pecan Scorch, Red Spider, Spider, Spruce, Two-Spotted Spider
- **Mole Crickets**
- **Mosquitos*** Malaria, Northern House, Yellowfever, *including those that may transmit the Chikungunya virus, yellow fever, dengue fever, encephalitis, West Nile Virus and Zika Virus
- **Moths** Artichoke Plume, Codling, Diamondback, Gypsy, Lucerne, Oriental Fruit, Zimmerman Pine
- **Periodical Cicadas**
- **Pillbugs & Rollie Pollies**
- **Plant Bugs** Tarnished, Lygus Bugs
- **Phylloxera** Pecan Leaf, Pecan
- **Psyllids**
- **Sawflies** European Pine, Redheaded Pine, Rose Slug
- **Scales** Brown Soft, California Red, Euonymus, Pine Needle, San Jose
- **Scorpions**
- **Sowbugs**
- **Spiders** Black Widow, Brown Recluse, Daddy Long Legs, Hobo, Wolf
- **Spittlebugs** Meadow, Pecan
- **Stink Bugs** Brown Marmorated, Kudzu
- **Springtails**
- **Termites**
- **Thrips**
- **Ticks*** American Dog, Brown Dog, Deer *including ticks that may transmit Lyme disease
- **Treehoppers** Threecornered Alfalfa Hopper
- **Wasps**
- **Whiteflies**
- **Wireworms** Corn, Southern Potato
- **Yellowjackets**

WHERE TO USE:

- Roses and other ornamentals
- Listed vegetables and fruit trees
- Trees and shrubs
- Lawns
- Around house foundations, porches, patios and stored lumber

People & Pets:



People and pets may enter treated areas after spray has dried.


ROSES, FLOWERS, SHRUBS & SMALL TREES

KILLS INSECTS	Aphids, Armyworms (including Beet, Fall, Southern, True, Yellowstriped), Bagworms, Beetles (including Elm Leaf, Flea, Japanese (Adult), Pine Chaffer, Pine Shoot, Sap), Caterpillars (including Saltmarsh, Tent), Crickets, Eastern Sprucegall Adelgid, Grasshoppers, Lace Bugs, Lygus Bugs, Mealybugs, Mites (including Spruce, Two-Spotted Spider), Mosquitoes, Moths (including Gypsy, Zimmerman Pine), Periodical Cicadas, Plant Bugs (including Tarnished), Sawflies (including European Pine, Redheaded Pine), Spittlebugs, Stink Bugs (including Brown Marmorated, Kudzu Bug), Thrips, Wasps/Hornets, Webworms (including Fall, Mimosa, Oak), Weevils (including Northern Pine, Orchard, Pine Shoot), Whiteflies
HOW TO USE	Connect: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Connect sprayer to hose.2. Turn on water. Spray: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To BEGIN spraying, slide lever to "ON" position.2. Spray only until the surface of the leaves are wet. Apply evenly. Finish: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To STOP spraying, slide lever to "OFF" position.2. Turn off water.3. Relieve water pressure by sliding lever to "WATER" position.4. After water slows to a drip, slide lever to "OFF" position.5. Disconnect sprayer from hose.
HOW TO APPLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spray to uniformly cover upper and lower leaf surfaces, stems, and branches. When treating potted plants also lightly spray the soil surface.• Spray when air is calm to avoid drift. Apply as necessary, waiting 7 to 14 days between each application. Hard to control insects may require 2 to 3 applications.• If temperature is expected to exceed 85° F, spray in early morning or late afternoon when it is cooler.• Mosquitoes coming to rest on treated areas will be killed for varying periods of time after application, depending on exposure of treated areas to weather conditions.• Try to spray underside of leaves and penetrate dense foliage. Bottle (32 fl oz) will treat 2,700 sq. ft.

AROUND HOUSE FOUNDATIONS, PORCHES, PATIOS & STORED LUMBER

Do NOT TREAT Firewood

KILLS INSECTS	Ants (including Argentine, Carpenter, Lasius, Odorous, Pavement, Pharaoh/Sugar, Pyramid, Red Harvester), Centipedes, Cockroaches/Roaches (including American/Palmetto/Waterbug, Asian/Oriental, German), Crickets, Earwigs, Fleas, House Flies, Millipedes, Mosquitoes, Scorpions, Sowbugs/Pillbugs/Rollie Pollies, Spiders (including Black Widow, Brown Recluse, Hobo), Stink Bugs (including Brown Marmorated and Kudzu Bug), Ticks (including American, Brown Dog, Deer)
HOW TO USE	Connect: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Connect sprayer to hose.2. Turn on water. Spray: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To BEGIN spraying, slide lever to "ON" position.2. Spray as directed in the HOW TO APPLY Section. Finish: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To STOP spraying, slide lever to "OFF" position.2. Turn off water.3. Relieve water pressure by sliding lever to "WATER" position.4. After water slows to a drip, slide lever to "OFF" position.5. Disconnect sprayer from hose.
HOW TO APPLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To keep insects from entering the house, spray a 2 foot band around the house next to the foundation. Also spray the foundation of the house to a height of 2 feet.• Repeat application every 14 days if necessary.• Bottle (32 fl oz) will treat 1,400 sq ft of foundation/perimeter.

LAWN INSECTS	
KILLS INSECTS	Ants (including Argentine, Carpenter, Foraging Fire), Armyworms, Beetles (including Black Turfgrass Atenius, Adult Japanese), Billbugs, Chinch Bugs, Crickets, Cutworms, Deer Ticks, Greenbug, Mole Crickets, Mosquitoes, Sod Webworms, Weevils (including Annual Bluegrass)
WHEN TO MOW & WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply to lawn that was mowed and watered within the last 24 hours. Mowing may be resumed after 2-3 days. For mole cricket control, water thoroughly immediately after application.
WHEN TO APPLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply when insects first appear. Wait 4 to 6 weeks between applications.
HOW TO USE	<p>Connect:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Connect sprayer to hose. 2. Turn on water. <p>Spray:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To BEGIN spraying, slide lever to "ON" position. 2. Spray until the surface of the lawn is wet. Spray evenly. <p>Finish:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To STOP spraying, slide lever to "OFF" position. 2. Turn off water. 3. Relieve water pressure by sliding lever to "WATER" position. 4. After water slows to a drip, slide lever to "OFF" position. 5. Disconnect sprayer from hose.
HOW TO APPLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray evenly over desired area. Bottle (32 fl oz) will treat up to 5,300 sq ft. Tough to Control Insects: To control carpenter ants spray evenly over 1,400 sq. ft. Mosquitoes coming to rest on treated areas will be killed for varying periods of time after application, depending on exposure of treated areas to weather conditions.
	

HOME VEGETABLE GARDENS, MELONS AND FRUIT & NUT TREES

KILLS INSECTS	Aphids (including Apple, Black Cherry, Buckhorn, Pea, Pecan, Rosy Apple, Walnut), Apple Maggot, Armyworms (including Beetle), Beetles (including Colorado Potato, Flea, Mexican Bean, Sap, Spotted Cucumber, Striped Cucumber), Borers (including American Plum, Lesser Peachtree, Peachtree, Peach Twig, Squash Vine, Stalk), Caterpillars (including Alfalfa, Alfalfa Looper, Blueberry Spanworm, Cabbage Looper, Celery Looper, Cranberry Fruitworm, Filbertworm, Green Cloverworm, Green Fruitworm, Hickory Shuckworm, Imported Cabbageworm, Navel Orangeworm, Painted Lady, Pickleworm, Rindworm, Saltmarsh, Tobacco Hornworm, Tomato Fruitworm/Corn Earworm, Tomato Hornworm, Tomato Pinworm, Velvetbean), Chinch Bugs, Corn Borers (including European, Southwestern), Corn Rootworms, Crickets, Cutworms (including Western Bean), Fall Webworms, Flies (including Cherry Fruit, Cornsilk, Walnut Husk), Grasshoppers, Lace Bugs, Leafhoppers (including Potato), Leafminers (including Tentiform, Vegetable), Leafrollers (including Oblique Banded, Red-Banded, Variegated), Lygus Bug, Mites, (including Clover), Moths (including Artichoke Plume, Codling, Diamondback, Oriental Fruit), Pear Psylla, Pecan Leaf Casebearer, Pecan Leaf Phylloxera, Pecan Nut Casebearer, Pecan Spittlebug, Plant Bugs (including Tarnished), Scales (including San Jose), Squash Bug, Stink Bug, (including Brown Marmorated, Kudzu Bug), Weevils (including Black Vine, Carrot, Cow Pea Curculio, Cranberry, Pea, Pecan, Pepper, Plum Curculio), Whiteflies
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HOME VEGETABLE GARDENS, MELONS AND FRUIT & NUT TREES (cont'd)

WHEN TO USE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply when insects first appear. Re-apply as necessary to maintain control waiting at least 7 days between each application.
HOW TO USE	<p>Connect:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Connect sprayer to hose. 2. Turn on water. <p>Spray:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To BEGIN spraying, slide lever to "ON" position. 2. Spray as directed in the HOW TO APPLY Section. <p>Finish:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To STOP spraying, slide lever to "OFF" position. 2. Turn off water. 3. Relieve water pressure by sliding lever to "WATER" position. 4. After water slows to a drip, slide lever to "OFF" position. 5. Disconnect sprayer from hose.
HOW TO APPLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply as a thorough spray, wetting leaves and branches, but do not let runoff occur. Be sure to follow important limitations for the specific edible plant you are spraying, including the amount of spray which can be applied, the interval between sprays, and the days to wait before harvest. Try to spray underside of leaves and penetrate dense foliage. Bottle (32 fl oz) will treat 2,700 sq ft.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS

	DAYS TO HARVEST
Tomatoes	1
Corn (Sweet corn)	3
Blackberries, Raspberries	3
Lima Beans	3
Peas (Green pea, Snow pea, Sugar Snap pea), Beans (Snap bean, Wax bean), Blackeyed pea	3
Chayote (fruit), Cucumber, Edible gourds, Cantaloupe, Casaba, Honeydew melon, Pumpkin, Summer squash (Zucchini), Winter squash (Butternut squash, Acorn squash, Spaghetti squash), Watermelon	3
Mustard Greens (DO NOT USE IN CA)	7
Broccoli, Chinese broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower	7
Peppers (Bell and Non-bell), Eggplant	7
Head Lettuce	7
Pears	14
Pecans	21

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO

Se considera una violación a la ley federal usar este producto con fines distintos de los indicados en la etiqueta. No riegue el área tratada hasta el punto que oscurea.

No realice aplicaciones cuando llueva.

APLICACIONES EN EXTERIORES, INCLUYENDO SUPERFICIES IMPERMEABLES

Todas las aplicaciones en exteriores deben limitarse a tratamientos focalizados, y en grietas y hendiduras únicamente, excepto para los siguientes usos permitidos:

1. Tratamiento para tierra o vegetación alrededor de estructuras.
2. Aplicaciones para césped, grama y otra vegetación.
3. Aplicación para cimientos de construcción hasta una altura máxima de 3 pies (90 centímetros).

A menos que sean para cimientos de construcción, todas las aplicaciones en exteriores para superficies impermeables, tales como aceras, caminos de entrada, patios, porches y superficies estructurales (como ventanas, puertas y aleros) están limitadas a tratamientos focalizados y en grietas y hendiduras únicamente.

Se prohíbe la aplicación directa en alcantarillas, desagües, o en cualquier área similar a un canalón donde se pueda producir el drenaje hacia alcantarillas, desagües de tormenta, cuerpos de agua o hábitats acuáticos. No permita que el producto ingrese en ningún desagüe durante ni después de la aplicación.

APLICACIÓN EN SUPERFICIES IMPERMEABLES HORIZONTALES

Para impedir que el producto se oscurea a alcantarillas, drenajes pluviales y cunetas, no trate superficies impermeables llanas (como caminos de entrada o aceras), a menos que la superficie este protegida de la lluvia y del rocío de aspersores.

APLICACIÓN EN SUPERFICIES IMPERMEABLES VERTICALES

Control de plagas en superficies exteriores y alrededor de edificios: Se permite la aplicación del producto en superficies impermeables verticales en exteriores (como cimientos) hasta una altura máxima de 3 pies (90 centímetros) sobre el nivel del suelo. Las secciones de las superficies impermeables verticales que conectan con superficies impermeables llanas en exteriores sólo podrán ser tratadas si 1) estas secciones están protegidas de la lluvia y el rocío de aspersores; o 2) las superficies impermeables llanas con las que conectan no oscurren hacia una alcantarilla, drenaje pluvial o cuneta.

Tratamiento perimetral: Para las secciones de los cimientos que conectan con superficies impermeables llanas, las áreas tratadas deberán estar protegidas de la lluvia y el rocío de aspersores, a menos que dichas superficies impermeables llanas no oscurren hacia una alcantarilla, drenaje pluvial o cuneta.

Los utensilios de cocina, tales como cucharas y tazas medidoras, no deben utilizarse con alimentos luego de usarlos con pesticidas.

Agitar bien

ELIMINA INSECTOS:

Elimina 235 variedades de insectos, incluyendo arañas, hormigas, pulgas, garrapatas, mosquitos y escarabajos japoneses.

DÓNDE USARLO:

- En rosales y otras plantas ornamentales
- En las hortalizas y los árboles frutales enumerados
- En árboles y arbustos
- En céspedes
- Alrededor de cimientos, porches, patios y madera almacenada

Personas y mascotas:



Las personas y mascotas pueden entrar a las áreas tratadas después de que se haya secado el rocío.

ROSALES, FLORES, ARBUSTOS Y ÁRBOLES PEQUEÑOS

CÓMO USARLO

Conecte:

1. Conecte el rociador a la manguera.
2. Abra la llave del agua.

Rocie:

1. Para EMPEZAR a rociar, deslice la palanca hasta la posición de "ON" (abierto).
2. Sólo rocíe hasta humedecer la superficie de las hojas. Rocíe de manera uniforme

Termine:

1. Para DEJAR de rociar, deslice la palanca hasta la posición de "OFF" (cerrado).
2. Cierre la llave del agua.
3. Libere la presión del agua deslizando la palanca hasta la posición de "WATER" (agua).
4. Una vez que el chorro del agua se reduzca a un goteo, deslice la palanca de regreso a la posición de "OFF" (cerrado).
5. Desconecte el rociador de la manguera.

CÓMO APLICARLO

- Rocíe para cubrir uniformemente las superficies superiores e inferiores de las hojas, los tallos y las ramas. Al tratar plantas en macetas, también se debe rociar levemente la superficie de la tierra.
- Rocíe cuando no haya brisa para evitar que se desvíe el rocío. Aplicar cuantas veces sea necesario, esperando de 7 a 14 días entre cada aplicación. Puede ser necesario realizar de 2 a 3 aplicaciones para los insectos difíciles de controlar.
- Si está previsto que la temperatura exceda los 85 °F (29 °C), rocíe durante las primeras horas de la mañana o durante las últimas horas de la tarde cuando está más fresco.
- La eliminación de los mosquitos que descansan en las zonas tratadas se dará en diferentes periodos luego de la aplicación y dependerá de la exposición de las zonas tratadas a las condiciones climáticas.
- Intente rocíe el reverso de las hojas y penetrar el follaje tupido. La botella (32 onzas líquidas o 946 ml) alcanza para tratar 2,700 pies² (251 m²).

ALREDEDOR DE LOS CIMIENTOS DE LA CASA, PORCHES, PATIOS Y MADERA ALMACENADA

No trate la leña para el fuego

CÓMO USARLO

Conecte:

1. Conecte el rociador a la manguera.
2. Abra la llave del agua.

Rocie:


1. Para EMPEZAR a rociar, deslice la palanca hasta la posición de "ON" (abierto).
2. Rocíe según se indica en la sección CÓMO APLICARLO.

Termine:

1. Para DEJAR de rociar, deslice la palanca hasta la posición de "OFF" (cerrado).
2. Cierre la llave del agua.
3. Libere la presión del agua deslizando la palanca hasta la posición de "WATER" (agua).
4. Una vez que el chorro del agua se reduzca a un goteo, deslice la palanca de regreso a la posición de "OFF" (cerrado).
5. Desconecte el rociador de la manguera.

CÓMO APLICARLO

- Para impedir que los insectos entren a la casa, rocíe una franja de 2 pies (60 cm) alrededor de la casa junto a los cimientos. También rocíe los cimientos de la casa hasta una altura de 2 pies (60 cm).
- Repita la aplicación cada 14 días, de ser necesario.
- La botella (32 onzas líquidas o 946 ml) alcanza para tratar 1,400 pies² (130 m²) de cimientos/perímetro.

INSECTOS DE CÉSPED	
CUÁNDO CORTAR Y REGAR EL CÉSPED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aplique al césped cortado y regado en las últimas 24 horas. Se puede volver a cortar el césped después de 2 a 3 días. • Para el control de los grillos topo, riegue de manera abundante inmediatamente después de la aplicación.
CUÁNDO APLICARLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aplique tan pronto como aparezcan los insectos. • Espere de 4 a 6 semanas para aplicar nuevamente.
CÓMO USARLO	<p>Conecte:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conecte el rociador a la manguera. 2. Abra la llave del agua. <p>Rocie:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Para EMPEZAR a rociar, deslice la palanca hasta la posición de "ON" (abierto). 2. Sólo rocíe hasta humedecer la superficie de las hojas. Rocíe de manera uniforme. <p>Termine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Para DEJAR de rociar, deslice la palanca hasta la posición de "OFF" (cerrado). 2. Cierre la llave del agua. 3. Libere la presión del agua deslizando la palanca hasta la posición de "WATER" (agua). 4. Una vez que el chorro del agua se reduzca a un goteo, deslice la palanca de regreso a la posición de "OFF" (cerrado). 5. Desconecte el rociador de la manguera.
CÓMO APLICARLO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rocíe de manera uniforme el área deseada. • Una botella (32 onzas líquidas o 946 ml) alcanzará para tratar hasta 5,300 pies² (492 m²). • Insectos difíciles de controlar: para controlar las hormigas carpinteras, rocíe de manera uniforme 1,400 pies² (130 m²). • Los mosquitos que se posen en las áreas tratadas serán eliminados en un periodo de tiempo variable después de la aplicación, dependiendo de la exposición de las áreas tratadas a las condiciones climáticas.

HUERTAS CASERAS, MELONES, Y ÁRBOLES FRUTALES Y DE NUECES

CUÁNDO USARLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aplique tan pronto como aparezcan los insectos. • Aplique nuevamente cuando sea necesario para mantener el control, esperando al menos 7 días entre cada aplicación.
CÓMO USARLO	<p>Conecte:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conecte el rociador a la manguera. 2. Abra la llave del agua. <p>Rocie:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Para EMPEZAR a rociar, deslice la palanca hasta la posición de "ON" (abierto). 2. Rocíe según se indica en la sección CÓMO APLICARLO. <p>Termine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Para DEJAR de rociar, deslice la palanca hasta la posición de "OFF" (cerrado). 2. Cierre la llave del agua. 3. Libere la presión del agua deslizando la palanca hasta la posición de "WATER" (agua). 4. Una vez que el chorro del agua se reduzca a un goteo, deslice la palanca de regreso a la posición de "OFF" (cerrado). 5. Desconecte el rociador de la manguera.
CÓMO APLICARLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aplique el producto de manera abundante, mojando las hojas y las ramas, pero sin dejar que oscurezca. • Asegúrese de respetar las restricciones de importancia para la planta comestible específica que esté rociando, como la cantidad que puede aplicarse, el intervalo entre aplicaciones y los días que hay que esperar antes de la cosecha. • Trate de rociar el reverso de las hojas y penetrar el follaje tupido. Una botella (32 onzas líquidas o 946 ml) alcanzará para tratar 2,700 pies² (251 m²).

FRUTAS Y HORTALIZAS	DÍAS HASTA LA COSECHA
Tomates	1
Maíz (maíz dulce)	3
Moras y frambuesas	3
Habas	3
Chicharos (verdes, tirabeques, arvejas dulces), ejotes (verdes, amarillos) y frijol de ojo negro	3
Chayote (fruta), pepino, calabazas comestibles, melón, melón verde, melón chino, calabaza, calabacín (zapalito), calabaza de invierno (sidra, bellota y espagueti) y sandía	3
Hojas de mostaza (NO LO USE EN CALIFORNIA)	7
Brócoli, brócoli chino, repollo, coliflor	7
Pimientos (morrón y de otros tipos) y berenjena	7
Cabeza de lechuga	7
Peras	14
Pecanas	21

STORAGE & DISPOSAL

PESTICIDE STORAGE:	Keep from freezing. To be stored in original container and placed in areas inaccessible to children.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL AND CONTAINER HANDLING:	If empty: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling if available. If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor (including toilet) or outdoor (including sewer) drain.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and gloves. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED:

- Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by 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.

HOTLINE NUMBER: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-225-2883 for Emergency Assistance.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Emergency Information call 1-800-225-2883.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, oysters and shrimp. To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run-off to water bodies or drainage systems. Drift and run-off from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Care should be used when spraying to avoid fish and reptile pets in/around ornamental ponds. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment of residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow to drift to blooming crops if bees are visiting the treatment area.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS:

Do not apply this product in or on electrical equipment due to the possibility of shock hazard.

NOTICE:

To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this product not in accordance with directions.



If for any reason you, the consumer, are not satisfied with this product, mail us your original proof of purchase to obtain a full refund of your purchase price.



Questions or Comments
1-800-225-2883

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P.O. Box 190, Marysville, OH 43040

EPA Reg. No. 239-2718
EPA Est. No. 239-1A-3I, 58996-MO-1A,
085652-OH-1W, 239-MS-001M
Superscript is first letter of lot number.

LB8477

PRESS TO RESEAL. PRESIONE PARA VOLVER A CERRAR.



Bayer CropScience LP
 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd.
 St. Louis, Missouri 63167
 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

ACCELERON I-609 Insecticide Seed Treatment

For the control of brown stink bug in corn.

EPA Reg. No. 7969-458-264

FIFRA 2(ee) Recommendation

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE(S) OF ALABAMA, ARKANSAS, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VIRGINIA, VERMONT, WASHINGTON, WISCONSIN, AND WYOMING

This recommendation is valid until December 31, 2024

FIFRA Section 2(ee) Recommendation: This recommendation is made as permitted under FIFRA Section 2(ee) and has not been submitted to or approved by the EPA. This product bulletin should be in the possession of the user at the time of application of the product. All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label are to be followed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Corn (field corn, popcorn, sweet corn)	
Insect Pests	Product Rate fl oz/80,000 seeds (mg ai/seed)
Brown stink bug	1.13 to 2.26 (0.25 to 0.50)
Instructions and Restrictions: See container label for all corn application instruction and restrictions.	

For MEDICAL And TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577.
 For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937).

*As with any crop-protection product, always read and follow label directions.
 For additional information call toll-free 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937).*

FIFRA Section 2(ee) Recommendation

For control of *Botrytis cinerea* in grapes in all States
except NY and TX

This recommendation is made as permitted by Section 2(ee) of FIFRA, as amended, and has not been submitted to or approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency.

All applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA-registered labels must be followed. Please contact your Certis USA regional sales manager to determine the specific requirements for FIFRA §2(ee) recommendations in your respective state.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Crop: Grapes

Application Rate: 4.5 oz/100 gal in sufficient water to provide uniform coverage (5 gal/A minimum for aerial application)

Apply LifeGard[®] WG at 4.5 oz/100 gallons for control of *Botrytis cinerea*. Time applications to start 3-5 days before suspected infection.

Do not apply to plants that are stressed due to drought, excessive moisture, excessive hot or cold temperatures, herbicide injury, or other environmental stresses.

Refer to EPA-approved label for complete list of **USE RESTRICTIONS**.

This FIFRA Section 2(ee) recommendation contains new or additional directions for use of this product, which may not appear on the package label. Read and observe the precautionary statements plus all other information appearing on the product labels. **For Utah and Washington, this recommendation is not required to be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. For all other states, this recommendation must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.**



FIFRA 2(ee) Recommendation



This recommendation is made as permitted under FIFRA Section 2(ee) and has not been submitted nor approved by the EPA.

SePRO Corporation 11550 N. Meridian St., Suite 600, Carmel, IN 46032 USA

For disease control in turfgrass at rates from 0.36 to 1.79 oz product per 1,000 sq. ft. when tank mixed with another fungicide

Zio™ Fungicide

OMRI Listed™. [For Use in Organic Lawn Care] [Can be used in organic lawn care]

Active Ingredient

Pseudomonas chlororaphis strain AFS009* 50.0%

Other Ingredients 50.0%

Total 100.0%

*Contains not less than 1 X 10⁶ cfu/g of product

EPA Reg. No. 67690-77

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This recommendation must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

Refer to the container label for Precautionary statements and Directions for use including First Aid and Storage and Disposal.

Zio may be applied at rates from 0.36 to 1.79 oz product per 1,000 sq. ft. to control diseases in turfgrass **ONLY when tank mixed with another fungicide**. Consult the Zio label for full directions, including application sites and target turfgrass diseases.

Zio is a registered trademark of SePRO Corporation.

FPL20210324

© Copyright 2021 SePRO Corporation

FIFRA Section 2(ee) Recommendation



GROUP	14	HERBICIDE
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FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATES OF
AL, AR, DE, GA, IA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MO, NC, NE,
NJ, OH, OK, SC, TN, VA and WI



EPA Reg. No. 59639-117

**VALOR® XLT SOYBEAN HERBICIDE PLUS BOUNDARY®, ALACHLOR,
S-METOLACHLOR, DIMETHENAMID-P, FLUFENACET, OR PYROXASULFONE
HERBICIDES FOR EARLY PRE-PLANT APPLICATIONS AT A MINIMUM OF 14 DAYS
PRIOR TO PLANTING FOR RESIDUAL CONTROL OF CERTAIN WEEDS IN NO-TILLAGE
AND REDUCED-TILLAGE SOYBEANS**

OR

**VALOR XLT SOYBEAN HERBICIDE APPLIED AT A MINIMUM OF 14 DAYS PRIOR TO
PLANTING FOLLOWED BY BOUNDARY, ALACHLOR, S-METOLACHLOR,
DIMETHENAMID-P, FLUFENACET, OR PYROXASULFONE HERBICIDES APPLIED AT
PLANTING FOR RESIDUAL CONTROL OF CERTAIN WEEDS IN NO-TILLAGE AND
REDUCED-TILLAGE SOYBEANS**

THIS FIFRA SECTION 2(E) EXPIRES DECEMBER 31, 2026

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This recommendation is made as permitted under FIFRA Section 2(ee) and has not been submitted to or approved by the EPA. This 2(ee) recommendation contains directions for use which do not appear on the package label and must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. Follow all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label when using *Valor XLT Soybean Herbicide*. Always read and follow all label directions when using any pesticide alone or in tank mix combinations. The most restrictive labeling applies when using a tank mix.

- In the states of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey and Virginia do not exceed 3.0 oz/A of *Valor XLT Soybean Herbicide*.
- Do not graze animals on green forage or stubble. Do not utilize hay or straw for animal feed or bedding.

WEEDS CONTROLLED	ORGANIC MATTER	SOIL TYPE	RATES
Lambsquarters, Common Nightshades Black Eastern Black Pigweeds Redroot Palmer Amaranth Smooth Spiny Amaranth Tumble Sida, Prickly Velvetleaf ¹	Up to 5%	All Soil Types	<i>Valor</i> XLT Soybean Herbicide at 3 to 5 oz/A plus Boundary 7.8 EC at 0.5 to 2 pt/A or Boundary 6.5 EC at 0.6 to 2.4 pt/A or alachlor at 1 to 2 lb ai/A or s-metolachlor at 0.5 to 2 lb ai/A or dimethenamid-p at 0.25 to 0.6 lb ai/A or flufenacet at 0.15 to 0.45 lb ai/A or pyroxasulfone at 0.08 to 0.133 lb ai/A

APPLICATION METHOD: These early preplant applications must be surface applied. Incorporation of these tank mixes will result in reduced control of the weeds listed above.

NOTE: Refer to *Valor* XLT Soybean Herbicide, Boundary 7.8 EC, Boundary 6.5 EC, alachlor, s-metolachlor, dimethenamid-p, flufenacet, or pyroxasulfone labels for other weeds controlled.

¹A postemergence herbicide, such as *Resource*[®] or glyphosate plus *Resource* (Roundup Ready[®] soybeans only) may be needed to adequately control velvetleaf.

Please contact Valent U.S.A. LLC at 800-6-VALENT (682-5368) to determine if this product is registered in your state.

©2021 Valent U.S.A. LLC

Resource and *Valor* are registered trademarks of Valent U.S.A. LLC.
Boundary is a registered trademark of Syngenta, EPA Reg. No. 100-1162 264-771
Roundup Ready is a registered trademark of Monsanto Company.

Manufactured for:
Valent U.S.A. LLC
P.O. Box 5075
San Ramon, CA 94583

Made in U.S.A.

FIFRA SECTION 2(ee) RECOMMENDATION



EPA Reg. No. 84886-4
04/01/2021

KOCH AGRONOMIC SERVICES

4111 East 37th Street North
Wichita, KS 67220

This recommendation is made as permitted by Section 2(ee) of FIFRA, as amended, and has not been approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

FOR USE IN ALL STATES WHERE CROP AND PEST(S) EXIST AND WHERE 2(EE) RECOMMENDATIONS ARE RECOGNIZED.

Always read and follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA-registered label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

FOR USE ON ALL LISTED CROPS (CANOLA, CORN, COTTON, RICE, SMALL GRAINS, SORGHUM, AND WHEAT).

CENTURO® NITROGEN STABILIZER MAY BE MIXED DIRECTLY WITH UAN PER THE TABLE BELOW.

FERTILIZER	USE	GALLONS OF CENTURO PER TON FERTILIZER
UAN	For use with most pre-plant, at plant, pre-emergent, or post-emergent applications.	1.5 gal

This FIFRA Section 2(ee) recommendation contains additional directions for the use of this product, which may not appear on the package label. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements plus all the other information appearing on the product label.

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

**FIFRA 2(ee)
Recommendation**



**ADDING FOLIAR APPLICATION ON POME FRUIT, CONTROL OF *MONILINIA*,
BOTRYOSPHAERIA, SHOT-HOLE, *FUSICLADIUM*, *DIAPORTHE*, AND
MYCOSPHAERELLA ON SELECTED CROPS AND ADDING SUPPRESSION OF FIRE
BLIGHT ON APPLE AND SCAB ON APPLE AND PEAR**

EPA REG. No. 91197-3-92488

This recommendation is made as permitted under FIFRA Section 2(ee) and has not been submitted to or approved by EPA. All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions, and Conditions of Sale or Warranty on the EPA registered label are to be followed. Refer to the container label for additional instructions. Always read and follow label directions.

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Always read this FIFRA 2(ee) bulletin and the entire label on the product container before using this product.

Not for use in California, New York or Texas

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Add foliar as an application method for pome fruit

For control of *Monilinia* (*Monilinia* spp.), *Botryosphaeria* (*Botryosphaeria* spp.), and Shot-Hole (*Wilsonomyces* spp.) on stone fruits and tree nuts

Follow rates and timings in the Application Rate table on product label

For control of Scab (*Fusicladium* spp.) on Pecan

Follow rates and timings in the Application Rate table on product label

For control of Melanose (*Diaporthe* spp.) and Greasy spot (*Mycosphaerella* spp.) on citrus

Follow rates and timings in the Application Rate table on product label

For suppression of Fire Blight (*Erwinia* spp.) on apple

Apply Howler® at 5-15 lbs/acre in mixtures or rotations with other effective fungicides. Howler® can be applied as a foliar spray or via chemigation. Use of an adjuvant is recommended.

For suppression of Secondary Scab (*Venturia* spp.) on Apple and Pear

Apply Howler® at 5-15 lbs/acre in mixtures or rotations with other effective fungicides. Applications at petal fall through cover sprays. Howler can be applied as a foliar spray or via chemigation. Use of an adjuvant is recommended.

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FIFRA 2(ee) Recommendation

EPA Reg. No. 279-9612

**FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE
IN ALL REGISTERED STATES
EXCEPT TEXAS AND NEW YORK**

**THIS RECOMMENDATION, WHICH
CONTAINS ADDITIONAL DIRECTIONS FOR
USE, IS MADE AS PERMITTED UNDER FIFRA
SECTION 2(ee) AND HAS NOT BEEN
SUBMITTED TO OR APPROVED BY THE US
EPA.**

This recommendation for PREVATHON® insect control is valid until May 31, 2026, or until withdrawn, canceled or suspended.

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING. ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA REGISTERED LABEL MUST BE FOLLOWED.

THESE USE DIRECTIONS MUST BE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE USER AT THE TIME OF PESTICIDE APPLICATION.

FOR CONTROL OF FALL ARMYWORM IN ALFALFA

Directions For Use

PREVATHON insect control is recommended for the control of Fall Armyworm in Alfalfa.

Apply PREVATHON insect control at 14 to 20 fluid ounces per acre as a foliar spray using properly calibrated aerial or ground spray equipment for control of Fall Armyworm.

Make the application at initiation of egg hatch, small larvae or at first signs of infestation. The lower recommended rate range can be used when shorter residual control is needed. Use the higher recommended rate range for heavy insect pressure or when longer residual control is desired. Make the application before pests reach damaging levels. Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough and uniform cover of foliage. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional crop advisor or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action threshold levels for these pests in alfalfa.

See the RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT section of the PREVATHON insect control Section 3 Federal label for additional guidance on insecticide resistance management.



FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut St.
Philadelphia, PA 19104
215-299-6000

Use Restrictions

Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.

Make one application per cutting.

Do not apply more than 60 fl oz of PREVATHON insect control or 0.2 lb ai chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

Preharvest interval is 0 day.

The field re-entry interval is 4 hours.

R-4577 043021 04-28-21

FMC, the FMC logo and PREVATHON are Trademarks of FMC Corporation or an affiliate.

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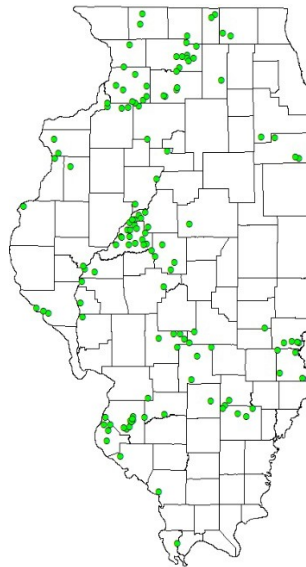
FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut St.
Philadelphia, PA 19104
215-299-6000

Report on Atrazine in Groundwater Monitoring Network Wells

Illinois Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Environmental Programs

Recent Detections

05/19/2021



Background

The Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA), under the Illinois Pesticide Act and a cooperative agreement with the U.S. EPA regarding the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), is the state lead agency for the regulation of pesticide use in Illinois. The Department is responsible for regulating pesticide use to prevent adverse effects on people and their environment (415 ILCS 60/2). In June 2000, the Pesticide Subcommittee of the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Groundwater approved the Illinois Generic Management Plan for Pesticides in Groundwater (“Management Plan”), which the IDOA implements. (The Management Plan was updated in 2006.) The Management Plan describes the framework to be used by the State of Illinois for addressing the risks of groundwater contamination by pesticides. The Management Plan was developed in response to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Pesticides and Groundwater Strategy. The U.S. EPA’s adopted approach is continued nationwide regulation of pesticide use, augmented by strong state and tribal roles in the local management of pesticide use to protect groundwater.

The Management Plan relies on the Department's groundwater monitoring network and the IEPA pesticide monitoring sub-network to determine the occurrence of pesticides in groundwater and whether there are significant, spatial or temporal trends in pesticide concentrations. The Management Plan requires the IDOA to take certain actions when pesticides are reported at concentrations greater than 10 percent of the groundwater reference value (or the detection limit if 10 percent of the reference value is less than the detection limit). If pesticides are detected at these concentrations, the IDOA will conduct, with assistance from the Interagency Committee on Pesticides, the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Groundwater, the registrant, and other State and federal agencies, an evaluation to determine the appropriate course of action. The components of the response plan in the Illinois Generic Management Plan for Pesticides in Groundwater that apply to the groundwater monitoring network are:

- *Notify pesticide registrant* Notification of the pesticide registrant of the occurrence of a pesticide in groundwater is important because the registrant may have obligations to the U.S. EPA to report such detections. In addition, registrants may offer both technical and financial assistance to address well contamination, investigate causes, develop Best Management Practices (BMPs) or additional use restrictions, and work with producers to reduce chemical transport.
- *Identify cause* The IDOA will, to the extent practical, evaluate the cause of contamination in an effort to determine whether the presence of a pesticide in groundwater is the result of labeled uses or a non-labeled use (a spill or accident, a point source or other use in violation of the product label). The investigation into the factors related to the presence of a pesticide in groundwater may include additional sampling of any affected wells and other water-supply or monitoring wells in the immediate area. If the pesticide in groundwater is due to a spill or other non-labeled use, the IDOA will take corrective action to ensure cessation of the non-labeled use and any necessary remediation.
- *Perform vulnerability assessment and define response areas* In cases of contamination as a result of a labeled use, this step will include a variety of activities specifically targeted at evaluation of the site conditions which may contribute to pesticide movement to groundwater and wells. The vulnerability assessment will focus on soil and hydrogeologic conditions, well depth and construction, cropping patterns, and compound use. The results of the evaluation will be used to identify the response area that will become the focus for actions to prevent further degradation of groundwater quality.
- *Expand monitoring* The decision to expand monitoring will depend on the results of the investigation to determine the cause of the presence of a pesticide in groundwater. Contamination of properly constructed monitoring wells as a result of a labeled use would likely result in increased sampling of the impacted wells. In addition, other wells in the immediate area may be sampled to evaluate the extent of contamination.
- *Encourage adoption of voluntary best management practices* If a voluntary best management plan is selected, the results of user surveys to measure adoption of best

management practices and groundwater monitoring will be used to measure the success of the response.

- *Impose use restrictions* If the extent or magnitude of the contamination continues to increase in the response area, the IDOA would identify additional use restrictions as part of a mandatory management plan. Such restrictions might include setback distances from wells, reduced application rates or prohibiting use on certain soils within the response area.
- *Prohibit use* If pesticide concentrations continue to exceed the groundwater reference value in spite of previously imposed use restrictions under a mandatory management plan, the IDOA, in consultation with the registrant and the Interagency Committee on Pesticides, would evaluate the need to prohibit use within the response area.
- *Exceedence of a groundwater reference value* If a groundwater reference value is exceeded, mandatory changes in management practice would be required. The extent of these changes will depend on the extent of contamination, any trends in concentration, and an evaluation of the effectiveness of any existing best management practices.

Significant Detections of Atrazine in Groundwater 2019-2020
(Actionable levels are those that are greater than .30 ug/l)(Additional details in addendum)

2018-2020 Atrazine detections	Well ID	Sample ID	Atrazine Initial Results (ug/l) Sample Date	Resample 1 Results (ug/l) Sample Date	Resample 2 Results (ug/l) Sample Date	Resample 3 Results (ug/l) Sample Date	Resample 4 Results (ug/l) Sample Date	Resample 5 Results (ug/l) Sample Date	Resample 6 Results (ug/l) Sample Date	Resample 7 Results (ug/l) Sample Date
1	051-6-40-1553 ¹ Fayette County	1143	200 5/18/20	29 6/16/20	9.6 7/9/20	0.71 8/27/20	3.8 10/7/20	0.39 12/4/20	0.17 2/10/2021 <0.30 below action level	<0.15 05/12/21 <0.30 below action level
2	107-3-77-2859 Logan County	1012 2087	13 5/22/19	2.4 7/10/19	1.2 8/28/19	1.1 10/8/20	0.65 12/3/20	0.40 03/02/21 0.44 02/04/21	0.25 03/31/21 <0.30 below action level	0.22 05/12/21 <0.30 below action level
3	121-2-3-1726 Marion County	1894	4.6 7/7/20	1.1 8/27/20	0.26 10/7/20	No resample required. <0.30 below action level				
4	141-2-26-746 Ogle County	1607	0.46 8/25/20	Dry Well 10/20	<0.15 03/10/21 <0.30 below action level	No resample required. <0.30 below action level				
5	163-4-8-5 St. Clair County	1135	0.33 10/9/19	<0.15 10/7/20	No resample required. <0.30 below action level					
6	125-2-75-1170 Mason County	1682	0.34 5/20/20	<0.15 2/11/21	No resample required. <0.30 below action level					
Visit requested by USGS ²	067-6-142-805 Hancock County	39869	5.7 8/28/20	0.67 10/6/20	<0.15 12/3/20	No resample required. <0.30 below action level				•

Recommendations:

- 1) Notify the IEPA, USEPA and Syngenta
- 2) Consult with Registrant and their laboratory for split samples
- 3) Conduct additional sampling at groundwater wells
- 4) Repair or replace any damaged wells
- 5) Collect soil samples near wells

¹ Please see “Addendum to Report on Atrazine in Groundwater Monitoring Network Well.” Well #051-6-40-1553 has been damaged. Pump would not go past 3’. Concrete apron is gone from the side of the well. Collection report indicates the well should be abandoned.

² This sampling is outside of the scope of the Network plans. IDOA received an email from USGS on 08/24/2020 regarding well indicating that field staff remarked about a gaseous odor and bubbles in the water. Upon re-sample IDOA detected atrazine at 5.7 ug.

**Groundwater Monitoring Program
Record of Pesticide Detection**

Monitoring Well ID: *051-6-40-1553*

Location: **County:** Fayette
Latitude: 38.866972
Longitude: -89.078417

The well is located 8 miles south of the City of Vandalia and 1.25 miles south of Shobonier. The well is located 0.4 miles east of Highway 51 and 900N intersection. The well is located 12.5 feet west of farm field entrance centerline on south side of road. The well is on the corner of field entrance and field. The well is 41 feet south of the centerline for 900 N. The well is 48 feet deep. The well is sampled using a manual bailer.

Well Construction: 2-inch PVC monitoring well with flush-mounted protective cover constructed by the Illinois State Geological Survey on 6/17/1997. The well has a screened interval of 43' – 48' below ground surface.

Hydrogeologic Conditions: In the probable recharge area, local soils are high organic carbon content silty clay loess of the Glasford Formation in the Middle Kaskaskia Watershed. There is 40' of silty clay loess over a sandy zone over Pennsylvanian bedrock. The well is 2 miles east of the Major Regional Alluvial Aquifer along the Kaskaskia River Valley and 10 miles northeast of Carlyle Lake. There is approximately 30' of artesian pressure indicating that the sand zone is confined. Depth to water in the well is 12'. The nearest Community Supply wells are installed in the sand aquifer near Vandalia. It appears that surface water flows South-West toward Carly Lake and groundwater flows West-South-West toward the bedrock valley and regional aquifer.

Pesticide Detection: Atrazine, analyzed by Yokely Method, Reference Value = 3 ug/L.

Event	Collection	Sample ID	AnalysisRemarks	Pesticide Concentration (ug/L)
J12	5/18/2020	1143	None	200
J12	6/16/2020	1143RE	None	29
J13	7/9/2020	1143RE2	None	9.6
J14	8/27/2020	1143RE3	None	0.71
K1	10/7/2020	1143RE4	None	3.8
K2	12/4/2020	1143RE5	None	0.39
K3	2/10/2021	1143RE6	None	0.17

5/18/2020 Site Visit Summary: Kevin Rogers, Environmental Programs, visited the well site on 5/18/2020 to collect a water sample 1143. There was no evidence of a pesticide spill or release in the immediate area of the monitoring well. No known pesticide storage facilities within miles of the well location. Land use in the probable recharge area is agricultural. Most of the area was planted to corn on south side of 900N road and beans on the north side in 2020. Weeds were 4-5 feet tall and it was difficult to find the well during initial visit.

6/16/2020 Site Visit Summary: Kevin Rogers, visited the site on 6/16/2020 to collect a resample 1143RE and observe the significant land use features in the area of the monitoring well. There was no standing water in the ditch to the near to the well. There were no dead areas observed around culverts indicating any spills in area near the monitoring well. There is a kink in the well at 2.5-3 feet below surface and the well is bailed since it fits past the kink better than the electric pump.

7/9/2020 Site Visit Summary: Kevin Rogers, visited the site on 7/9/2020 to collect a resample 1143RE2. Again, there was nothing to indicate any point sources of atrazine and nothing unusual at the well site.

Additional Site Visits:

8/27/2020 – 1143RE3	by Kevin Rogers
10/7/2020 – 1143RE4	“
12/4/2020 – 1143RE5	“
2/10/2021 – 1143RE6	“

Reports to Management: Kevin Rogers, reported the results to Doug Owen, former Chief, Bureau of Environmental Programs 10/19/2020 and to the USEPA Central Data Exchange, electronic reporting site 12/21/2020.

Recommendations: The well does have a kink in the plastic pipe between 2-3 below surface and that indicates that it may have been damaged at some point in the past. I am not convinced that damage to the well is a direct cause of the atrazine detection in the groundwater sample, but I can't rule it out either. The concern over well construction and sample integrity will only be resolved by a replacement well. Its recommended that because this significant pesticide detection at this location and the well integrity concern that this critical, edge-of-field, groundwater sampling point location for the waters of the middle Kaskaskasia watershed and the Kaskaskia Valley Alluvial Aquifer be preserved and a new well be installed to replace this damaged one.

Signed:

Dated:

Kevin W. Rogers, License Professional Geologist #443
Pesticide Laboratory & Groundwater Monitoring Network

May 13, 2021

**Groundwater Monitoring Program
Record of Pesticide Detection**

Monitoring Well ID: *051-6-40-1553*

Location: **County:** Fayette
Latitude: 38.866972
Longitude: -89.078417

The well is located 8 miles south of the City of Vandalia and 1.25 miles south of Shobonier. The well is located 0.4 miles east of Highway 51 and 900N intersection. The well is located 12.5 feet west of farm field entrance centerline on south side of road. The well is on the corner of field entrance and field. The well is 41 feet south of the centerline for 900 N. The well is 48 feet deep. The well is sampled using a manual bailer.

Well Construction: 2-inch PVC monitoring well with flush-mounted protective cover constructed by the Illinois State Geological Survey on 6/17/1997. The well has a screened interval of 43' – 48' below ground surface.

Hydrogeologic Conditions: In the probable recharge area, local soils are high organic carbon content silty clay loess of the Glasford Formation in the Middle Kaskaskia Watershed. There is 40' of silty clay loess over a sandy zone over Pennsylvanian bedrock. The well is 2 miles east of the Major Regional Alluvial Aquifer along the Kaskaskia River Valley and 10 miles northeast of Carlyle Lake. There is approximately 30' of artesian pressure indicating that the sand zone is confined. Depth to water in the well is 12'. The nearest Community Supply wells are installed in the sand aquifer near Vandalia. It appears that surface water flows South-West toward Carly Lake and groundwater flows West-South-West toward the bedrock valley and regional aquifer.

Pesticide Detection: Atrazine, analyzed by Yokely Method, Reference Value = 3 ug/L.

Event	Collection	Sample ID	AnalysisRemarks	Pesticide Concentration (ug/L)
J12	5/18/2020	1143	None	200
J12	6/16/2020	1143RE	None	29
J13	7/9/2020	1143RE2	None	9.6
J14	8/27/2020	1143RE3	None	0.71
K1	10/7/2020	1143RE4	None	3.8
K2	12/4/2020	1143RE5	None	0.39
K3	2/10/2021	1143RE6	None	0.17
K5	5/12/2021	1443RE7	[in laboratory now]	

5/18/2020 Site Visit Summary: Kevin Rogers, Environmental Programs, visited the well site on 5/18/2020 to collect a water sample 1143. There was no evidence of a pesticide spill or release in the immediate area of the monitoring well. No known pesticide storage facilities within miles of the well location. Land use in the probable recharge area is agricultural. Most of the area was planted to corn on south side of 900N road and beans on the north side in 2020. Weeds were 4-5 feet tall and it was difficult to find the well during initial visit.

6/16/2020 Site Visit Summary: Kevin Rogers, visited the site on 6/16/2020 to collect a resample 1143RE and observe the significant land use features in the area of the monitoring well. There was no standing water in the ditch to the near to the well. There were no dead areas observed around culverts indicating any spills in area near the monitoring well. There is a kink in the well at 2.5-3 feet below surface and the well is bailed since it fits past the kink better than the electric pump.

7/9/2020 Site Visit Summary: Kevin Rogers, visited the site on 7/9/2020 to collect a resample 1143RE2. Again, there was nothing to indicate any point sources of atrazine and nothing unusual at the well site.

Additional Site Visits:

8/27/2020 – 1143RE3	by Kevin Rogers
10/7/2020 – 1143RE4	“
12/4/2020 – 1143RE5	“
2/10/2021 – 1143RE6	“
5/12/2021 - 1143RE7	“

Reports to Management: Kevin Rogers, reported the results to Doug Owen, former Chief, Bureau of Environmental Programs 10/19/2020 and to the USEPA Central Data Exchange, electronic reporting site 12/21/2020.

Recommendations: The well does have a kink in the plastic pipe between 2-3 below surface and that indicates that it may have been damaged at some point in the past. I am not convinced that damage to the well is a direct cause of the atrazine detection in the groundwater sample, but I can't rule it out either. The concern over well construction and sample integrity will only be resolved by a replacement well. Its recommended that because this significant pesticide detection at this location and the well integrity concern that this critical, edge-of-field, groundwater sampling point location for the waters of the middle Kaskaskaskia watershed and the Kaskaskia Valley Alluvial Aquifer be preserved and a new well be installed to replace this damaged one.

Signed:

Dated:

Kevin W. Rogers, License Professional Geologist #443
Pesticide Laboratory & Groundwater Monitoring Network





**Groundwater Monitoring Program
Record of Pesticide Detection**

Monitoring Well ID: *107-3-77-2859*

Location: **County:** Logan
Latitude: 40.209
Longitude: -89.466417

The well is located 3 miles south of the City of Hartsburg. The well is located on 2000N approximately .25 miles west of 700E. The well is located 21 feet north of the centerline. The well is 70 feet east of an old wooden fence post. The well is only 18 feet deep. The well is sampled using an electric pump.

Well Construction: 2-inch PVC monitoring well with flush-mounted protective cover constructed by the Illinois State Geological Survey on 10/26/1999. The well has a screened interval of 13' – 18' below ground surface.

Hydrogeologic Conditions: In the probable recharge area, local soils are sandy Cahokia Alluvium over the Henry Sand of Sugar Creek in the Middle Illinois River Watershed and the well is monitoring the water of the Major Regional Mahomet Aquifer. There is 8' of sandy alluvium over the top of this important aquifer. The well is 1,500 feet north of the Sugar Creek and is 12 miles northeast of the point where the Creek meets the South Fork of the Sangamon River. Sand of the Mahomet aquifer is unconfined in the area of the well. Depth to water in the well is only 3-4' feet below surface. The nearest Community Supply wells are installed 4 miles away in the sand aquifer near Hartsburg or New Holland. It appears that surface water flows South-West toward Sugar Creek and groundwater flows West-South-West toward the Mahomet bedrock valley and regional aquifer.

Pesticide Detection: Atrazine, analyzed by Yokely Method, Reference Value = 3 ug/L.

Event	Collection	Sample ID	AnalysisRemarks	Pesticide Concentration (ug/L)
J5	5/22/2019	1012	None	13
J6	7/10/2019	1012RE	None	2.4
J7	8/28/2019	1012RE2	T	1.2
K1	10/8/2020	1012RE3	None	1.1
K2	12/3/2020	1012RE4	None	0.65
K3	2/4/2020	2087	None	0.44
K3	3/2//2020	1012RE5	None	0.40
K4	3/31/2021	1012RE6	[in laboratory now]	

5/22/2019 Site Visit Summary: Kevin Rogers, Environmental Programs, visited the well site on 5/22/2019 to collect a water sample 1012. There was no evidence of a pesticide spill or release in the immediate area of the monitoring well. Pesticide storage facilities are 4 miles northwest at Hartsburg and 3.8 miles south of the well location. Land use in the probable recharge area is agricultural. Most of the area was planted to corn on south side of 2000N road and beans on the north side in 2019. Weeds were mowed short; the well was easy to find, and the protective cover was obviously damaged again from field equipment. Nasty looking water.

7/10/2019 Site Visit Summary: Kevin Rogers, visited the site on 7/10/2020 to collect a resample 1012RE and observe the significant land use features in the area of the monitoring well. There was no standing water in the ditch to the near to the well. There were no dead areas observed around culverts indicating any spills in area near the monitoring well. There is a significant risk to continued damage to the well due to the farmer hitting this several times and breaking the aluminum cover. The well looks dirty due to the damage and weathering over the cap and cover. The well is within inches of first row of field crops. Pump many gallons of water to clear.

8/28/2019 Site Visit Summary: Kevin Rogers, visited the site on 8/28/2019 to collect a resample 1012RE2. Again, there was nothing to indicate any point sources of atrazine and nothing unusual at the well site. Pump water till clear and it seems clean up enough to collect sample.

Additional Site Visits:

10/8//2020 – 1012RE3	by Kevin Rogers
12/3/2020 – 1012RE4	“
2/4/2021 – 1012RE5	“
3/2/2021 – 2087	“
3/31/2021 – 1012RE6	“

Reports to Management: Kevin Rogers, reported the results to Doug Owen, former Chief, Bureau of Environmental Programs and to the USEPA Central Data Exchange, electronic reporting site on 8/29/2019.

Recommendations: The well has been damaged and repaired and damaged again. The well location is not working out with the field encroachment. I am not convinced that damage to the well is a direct cause of the atrazine detection in the groundwater sample, but I can't rule it out either. The concern over well construction and sample integrity will only be resolved by a replacement well. Its recommended that because this significant pesticide detection at this location and the well integrity concern that this critical, edge-of-field, groundwater sampling point location for the waters of the Mahomet Aquifer be preserved and a new well be installed to replace this damaged one.

Signed:

Dated:

Kevin W. Rogers, License Professional Geologist #443
Pesticide Laboratory & Groundwater Monitoring Network

Illinois Department of Agriculture
Division of Natural Resources
Bureau of Environmental Programs

May 13, 2021

Groundwater Monitoring Program
Record of Pesticide Detection

Monitoring Well ID: *107-3-77-2859*

Location: **County:** Logan
Latitude: 40.209
Longitude: -89.466417

The well is located 3 miles south of the City of Hartsburg. The well is located on 2000N approximately .25 miles west of 700E. The well is located 21 feet north of the centerline. The well is 70 east of an old wooden fence post. The well is only 18 feet deep. The well is sampled using an electric pump.

Well Construction: 2-inch PVC monitoring well with flush-mounted protective cover constructed by the Illinois State Geological Survey on 10/26/1999. The well has a screened interval of 13' – 18' below ground surface.

Hydrogeologic Conditions: In the probable recharge area, local soils are sandy Cahokia Alluvium over the Henry Sand of Sugar Creek in the Middle Illinois River Watershed and the well is monitoring the water of the Major Regional Mahomet Aquifer. There is 8' of sandy alluvium over the top of this important aquifer. The well is 1,500 feet north of the Sugar Creek and is 12 miles northeast of the point where the Creek meets the South Fork of the Sangamon River. Sand of the Mahomet aquifer is unconfined in the area of the well. Depth to water in the well is only 3-4' feet below surface. The nearest Community Supply wells are installed 4 miles away in the sand aquifer near Hartsburg or New Holland. It appears that surface water flows South-West toward Sugar Creek and groundwater flows West-South-West toward the Mahomet bedrock valley and regional aquifer.

Pesticide Detection: Atrazine, analyzed by Yokely Method, Reference Value = 3 ug/L.

Event	Collection	Sample ID	AnalysisRemarks	Pesticide Concentration (ug/L)
J5	5/22/2019	1012	None	13
J6	7/10/2019	1012RE	None	2.4
J7	8/28/2019	1012RE2	T	1.2
K1	10/8/2020	1012RE3	None	1.1
K2	12/3/2020	1012RE4	None	0.65
K3	2/4/2020	2087	None	0.44
K3	3/2//2020	1012RE5	None	0.40
K4	3/31/2021	1012RE6	None	0.25
K5	5/12/2021	1012RE7	[in laboratory now]	

5/22/2019 Site Visit Summary: Kevin Rogers, Environmental Programs, visited the well site on 5/22/2019 to collect a water sample 1012. There was no evidence of a pesticide spill or release in the immediate area of the monitoring well. Pesticide storage facilities are 4 miles northwest at Hartsburg and 3.8 miles south of the well location. Land use in the probable recharge area is agricultural. Most of the area was planted to corn on south side of 2000N road and beans on the north side in 2019. Weeds were mowed short; the well was easy to find, and the protective cover was obviously damaged again from field equipment. Nasty looking water.

7/10/2019 Site Visit Summary: Kevin Rogers, visited the site on 7/10/2020 to collect a resample 1012RE and observe the significant land use features in the area of the monitoring well. There was no standing water in the ditch to the near to the well. There were no dead areas observed around culverts indicating any spills in area near the monitoring well. There is a significant risk to continued damage to the well due to the farmer hitting this several times and breaking the aluminum cover. The well looks dirty due to the damage and weathering over the cap and cover. The well is within inches of first row of field crops. Pump many gallons of water to clear.

8/28/2019 Site Visit Summary: Kevin Rogers, visited the site on 8/28/2019 to collect a resample 1012RE2. Again, there was nothing to indicate any point sources of atrazine and nothing unusual at the well site. Pump water till clear and it seems clean up enough to collect sample.

Additional Site Visits:

10/8//2020 – 1012RE3	by Kevin Rogers
12/3/2020 – 1012RE4	“
2/4/2021 – 1012RE5	“
3/2/2021 – 2087	“
3/31/2021 – 1012RE6	“
5/12/2021- 1012RE7	“

Reports to Management: Kevin Rogers, reported the results to Doug Owen, former Chief, Bureau of Environmental Programs and to the USEPA Central Data Exchange, electronic reporting site on 8/29/2019.

Recommendations: The well has been damaged and repaired and damaged again. The well location is not working out with the field encroachment. I am not convinced that damage to the well is a direct cause of the atrazine detection in the groundwater sample, but I can't rule it out either. The concern over well construction and sample integrity will only be resolved by a replacement well. Its recommended that because this significant pesticide detection at this location and the well integrity concern that this critical, edge-of-field, groundwater sampling point location for the waters of the Mahomet Aquifer be preserved and a new well be installed to replace this damaged one.

Signed:
Dated:

Kevin W. Rogers, License Professional Geologist #443
Pesticide Laboratory & Groundwater Monitoring Network





**Groundwater Monitoring Program
Record of Pesticide Detection**

Monitoring Well ID: *121-2-3-1726*

Location: **County:** Marion
Latitude: 38.652556
Longitude: -88.827194

The well is located 7 miles northeast of the City of Salem and 3 miles northwest of Luka. The well is located 0.8 miles south of Shufeldt (1700E) and Bee Branch (1300N) intersection. The well is located 35 feet north of a concrete culvert under road connected to grassed ditch draining west. The well is located 14 feet west of centerline on 1700E. The well is 23 feet deep.

Well Construction: 2-inch PVC monitoring well with flush-mounted protective cover constructed by the Illinois State Geological Survey on 6/27/1997. The well has a screened interval of 20' – 25' below ground surface.

Hydrogeologic Conditions: In the probable recharge area, local soils are loamy sand diamicton of the Glasford Formation in the Little, Lower Wabash/Skillet Fork River Watershed. There is 23' of silty clay over a sandstone of the Pennsylvanian bedrock and depth to water in the well is only 2' below surface. The well is about 3 miles east of the surface water boundary to the southeastern drainage of Tadlock Branch, Dums Creek to Skillet Fork river to the Wabash River, but the well also overlies a bedrock structure that may influence groundwater flow westward toward the Kaskaskia River Valley. There is approximately 20' of artesian pressure indicating that the sandstone is confined. The nearest Community Supply wells 3.25 miles southeast and are installed in the shallow bedrock at a depth 80' near Iuka. It appears that surface water flows South-East toward Little Wabash River alluvial aquifer and groundwater flows South-West toward the Kaskaskia River bedrock valley and a regional aquifer.

Pesticide Detection: Atrazine, analyzed by Yokely Method, Reference Value = 3 ug/L.

Event	Collection	Sample ID	AnalysisRemarks	Pesticide Concentration (ug/L)
J13	7/7/2020	1894	None	4.6
J14	8/27/2020	1894RE	None	1.1
K1	10/7/2020	1894RE2	None	0.26

7/7/2020 Site Visit Summary:

Kevin Rogers, Environmental Programs, visited the well site on 7/7/2020 to collect a water sample 1894. There was no evidence of a pesticide spill or release in the immediate area of the monitoring well. A pesticide storage facility is about 3 miles southeast of the well location at Iuka. Land use in the probable recharge area is agricultural. Most of the area was planted to corn on east side of Shufeldt road and corn on the west side in 2020. Weeds were high it was difficult to find the well during initial visit. Water level was at top of well with artesian pressure.

8/27/2020 Site Visit Summary:

Kevin Rogers, visited the site on 8/27/2020 to collect a resample 1894RE and observe the significant land use features in the area of the monitoring well. There was no standing water in the ditch to the near to the well. There were no dead areas observed around culverts indicating any spills in area near the monitoring well. The well is slow to recharge after pumping 4 gallons.

10/7/2020 Site Visit Summary:

Kevin Rogers, visited the site on 10/7/2020 to collect a resample 1894RE2. Again, there was nothing to indicate any point sources of atrazine and nothing unusual at the well site.

Reports to Management:

Kevin Rogers, reported the results to Doug Owen, former Chief, Bureau of Environmental Programs 7/28/2020 and to the USEPA Central Data Exchange, electronic reporting site 9/25/2020.

Recommendations:

The well is in a unique location in the land between the two major regional aquifers of southern Illinois but installed in a minor bedrock aquifer. Its recommended that because this significant pesticide detection at this location and the critical, edge-of-field, groundwater sampling point location for the waters of the Skillet Fork watershed or the bedrock Kaskaskia Valley aquifer that the well be preserved and continue monitoring.

Signed:

Dated:

Kevin W. Rogers, License Professional Geologist #443
Pesticide Laboratory & Groundwater Monitoring Network

**Groundwater Monitoring Program
Record of Pesticide Detection**

Monitoring Well ID: *141-2-26-746*

Location: **County:** Ogle
Latitude: 41.926972
Longitude: -89.237583

The well is located 5 miles north of Ashton and 9 miles west of the city of Rochelle. The well is located on Sudbury Road, 0.6 miles NW of Yorty Raod, on the north side of the road, 30' feet northwest of the centerline. The well is located 29' feet west of the west end of a steel culvert under a field entrance. The field entrance is the first field entrance NW of the underground gas pipeline. The well is only 15' feet deep and is often dry. The well is sampled with an electric pump.

Well Construction: 2-inch PVC monitoring well with flush-mounted protective cover constructed by the Illinois State Geological Survey on 9/10/1996. The well has a screened interval of 10' – 15' below ground surface.

Hydrogeologic Conditions: In the probable recharge area, local soils are Peoria and Roxana Loess of the Middle Rock River Watershed. There is 5' of fine sandy loess over the sandy aquifer material and depth to water in the well is only 3' below surface. The well is about 0.5 miles southwest of the bedrock Sandwich Fault Zone which means the well is in a shallow sand aquifer over the disturbed part of the shallow carbonate bedrock aquifer and over the even deeper disturbed bedrock sandstone aquifer. This is an unconfined area of the shallow sand aquifer. The nearest Community Supply wells are 4 miles south and are installed in the Cambrian Ordovician Sandstone at a depth 249' near Ashton. It appears that surface water flows Northwest toward the Kyle River as it flows to Rock River and shallow groundwater flows South toward the Sankoty Aquifer bedrock valley and a Major regional aquifer.

Pesticide Detection: Atrazine, analyzed by Yokely Method, Reference Value = 3 ug/L.

Event	Collection	Sample ID	AnalysisRemarks	Pesticide Concentration (ug/L)
J14	8/25/2020	1607	None	0.46
K3	3/10/2020	1607RE	None	<0.15

8/25/2020 Site Visit Summary: Kevin Rogers, Environmental Programs, visited the well site on 8/25/2020 to collect a water sample 1607. There was no evidence of a pesticide spill or release in the immediate area of the monitoring well. A pesticide storage facility is about 6 miles southeast of the well location near Ashton. Land use in the probable recharge area is agricultural. Most of the area was corn to north side of and south side of Sudbury road in 2020.

3/10/2020 Site Visit Summary: Kevin Rogers, visited the site on 3/10/2020 to collect a resample 1607RE and observe the significant land use features in the area of the monitoring well. There was no standing water in the ditch to the near to the well. There were no dead areas observed around culverts indicating any spills in area near the monitoring well. The well is very shallow.

Reports to Management: Kevin Rogers, reported the results to Doug Owen, former Chief, Bureau of Environmental Programs and to the USEPA Central Data Exchange, electronic reporting site 9/25/2020.

Recommendations: The well is in a unique location in the famous Sandwich Fault Zone near the Sankoty Aquifer in the Rock River Watershed. Its recommended that because this significant pesticide detection at this location and the critical, edge-of-field, groundwater sampling point location for the waters of the shallow sand aquifer near the Sankoty aquifer that the well be preserved and continue monitoring.

Signed:

Dated:

Kevin W. Rogers, License Professional Geologist #443
Pesticide Laboratory & Groundwater Monitoring Network

**Groundwater Monitoring Program
Record of Pesticide Detection**

Monitoring Well ID: *141-2-32-659*

Location: **County:** Ogle
Latitude: 42.020639
Longitude: -89.132889

The well is located 9 miles east of Oregon. The well is located on Mowers Road, 247 feet east of White Rock Road, 25 feet north of centerline. The well is 10 feet east of the second utility pole from the White Rock Road. The well is 45 feet deep. The well is sampled with an electric pump.

Well Construction: 2-inch PVC monitoring well with flush-mounted protective cover constructed by the Illinois State Geological Survey on 8/26/1996. The well has a screened interval of 40' – 45' below ground surface.

Hydrogeologic Conditions: In the probable recharge area, local soils are Glasford Fm silty clay diamicton of the Middle Rock River Watershed. There is 10' of fine sandy silty clay over the limestone-dolomite aquifer material and depth to water in the well is only 13' below surface. The well is about 8 miles northeast of the bedrock Sandwich Fault Zone and 4 miles southwest of the Rock River Bedrock Valley which means the well is in a shallow carbonate aquifer near two major structural features with may influence groundwater flow direction. This is an unconfined area of the shallow bedrock aquifer and it overlies the important deeper regional sandstone bedrock aquifer. The nearest Community Supply wells are 6 miles southeast and are installed in the shallow bedrock at Rochelle. It appears that surface water flows Northwest toward the Stillman Creek as it flows to the Rock River at Byron and shallow groundwater flows South toward the bedrock valley and the ancient Mississippi Valley regional aquifer.

Pesticide Detection: Metolachlor, analyzed by Yokely Method, Reference Value = 700 ug/L.

Event	Collection	Sample ID	AnalysisRemarks	Pesticide Concentration (ug/L)
K2	11/16/2020	2300	QFD	101
K3	3/10/2021	2300RE1	QLS	71
K4	3/29/2021	2300RE2	QLS, QFD	467
K5	5/10/2021	2300RE3	[in laboratory now]	

11/16/2020 Site Visit Summary: Kevin Rogers, Environmental Programs, visited the well site on 11/16/2020 to collect a water sample 2300. There was no evidence of a pesticide spill or release in the immediate area of the monitoring well. A pesticide storage facility is about 5 miles northeast of the well location near Davis Junction. Land use in the probable recharge area is agricultural. Most of the area was corn to north side of and south side of Mowers road in 2020.

3/10/2021 Site Visit Summary: Kevin Rogers, visited the site on 3/10/2021 to collect a resample 2300RE1 and observe the significant land use features in the area of the monitoring well. There was no standing water in the ditch to the near to the well. There were no dead areas observed around culverts indicating any spills in area near the monitoring well.

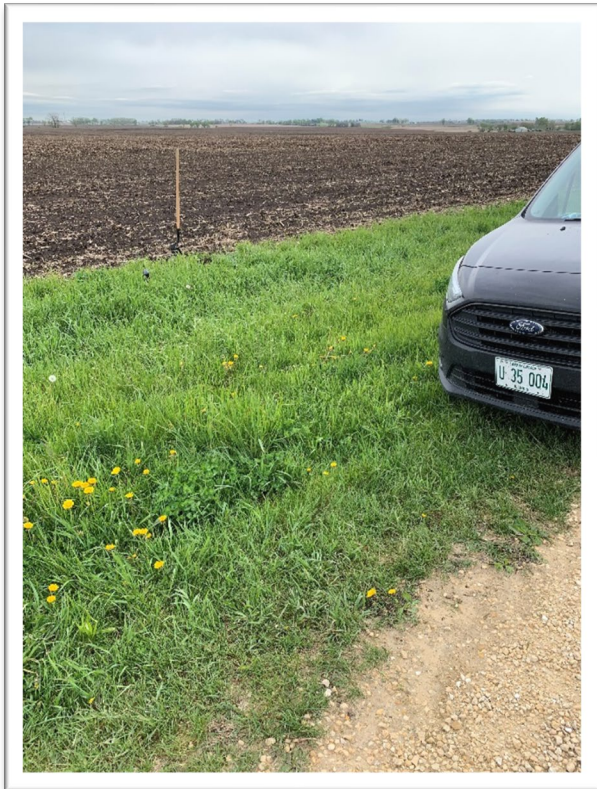
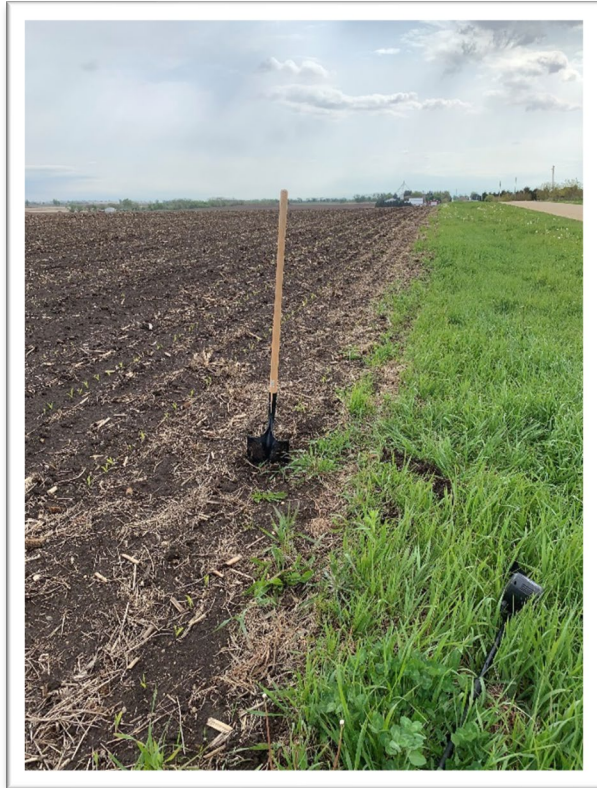
Reports to Management: Kevin Rogers, reported the results to Doug Owen, former Chief, Bureau of Environmental Programs and has not yet been reported to the USEPA Central Data Exchange, electronic reporting site.

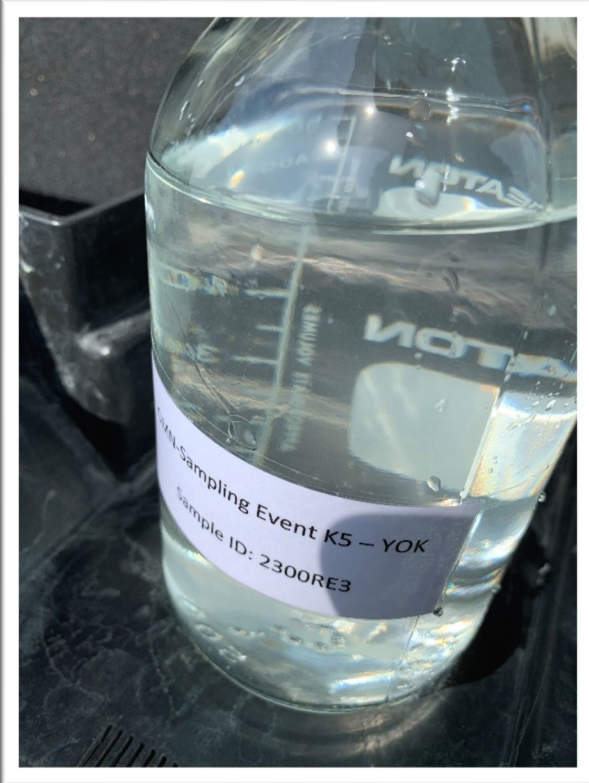
Recommendations: The well is in a unique location near the famous Sandwich Fault Zone and near the Rock River Valley Aquifer in the Rock River Watershed. Its recommended that because this significant pesticide detection at this location and the critical, edge-of-field, groundwater sampling point location for the waters of the shallow bedrock aquifer in addition to the deep bedrock sandstone system of northern Illinois that the well be preserved and continue monitoring.

Signed:

Dated:

Kevin W. Rogers, License Professional Geologist #443
Pesticide Laboratory & Groundwater Monitoring Network





**Groundwater Monitoring Program
Record of Pesticide Detection**

Monitoring Well ID: *125-2-75-1170*

Location: **County:** Mason
Latitude: 38.652556
Longitude: -88.827194

The well is located 4.5 miles northwest of Mason City. The well is located on 1350N 0.25 miles west from intersection with 330E and 32 feet south from centerline. The well is located 35 feet west of north-south fencerow north of the road. The well is 73' feet deep. The well is sampled with an electric pump.

Well Construction: 2-inch PVC monitoring well with flush-mounted protective cover constructed by the Illinois State Geological Survey on 10/21/1999. The well has a screened interval of 68' – 73' below ground surface.

Hydrogeologic Conditions: In the probable recharge area, local soils are Parkland sand over the Henry sand of the Mahomet Aquifer in the Middle Illinois River Watershed. There is 27' of fine windblown sand over the sandy aquifer material and depth to water in the well is over 65' below surface. The well is about 1.5 miles northwest of the Ancient Mississippi Bedrock Valley axis which means the well is over the deepest part of the sand filled ancient valley. This is the unconfined area of the Mahomet aquifer. The nearest Community Supply wells are 4 miles southeast and are installed in the Mahomet aquifer at a depth 200' near Mason City. It appears that surface water flows west toward intermittent Crane Creek and groundwater flows South-West toward the Mahomet Aquifer bedrock valley and a Major regional aquifer. Center-pivot irrigation likely compounds the local flow directions near the well.

Pesticide Detection: Atrazine, analyzed by Yokely Method, Reference Value = 3 ug/L.

Event	Collection	Sample ID	AnalysisRemarks	Pesticide Concentration (ug/L)
J12	5/20/2020	1682	None	0.34
K3	2/11/2020	1682RE	None	<0.15

5/20/2020 Site Visit Summary: Kevin Rogers, Environmental Programs, visited the well site on 5/20/2020 to collect a water sample 1682. There was no evidence of a pesticide spill or release in the immediate area of the monitoring well. A pesticide storage facility is about 3.5 miles southeast of the well location at Mason City. Land use in the probable recharge area is agricultural. Most of the area was pasture to south side of 1350N but corn and beans produced using center-pivot irrigation surround the area in 2020.

2/11/2020 Site Visit Summary: Kevin Rogers, visited the site on 8/27/2020 to collect a resample 1682RE and observe the significant land use features in the area of the monitoring well. There was no standing water in the ditch to the near to the well. There were no dead areas observed around culverts indicating any spills in area near the monitoring well. The well is deep, and the groundwater is at the limits of our equipment to pump water up from over 70'.

Reports to Management: Kevin Rogers, reported the results to Doug Owen, former Chief, Bureau of Environmental Programs and to the USEPA Central Data Exchange, electronic reporting site 9/24/2020.

Recommendations: The well is in a unique location in the famous Mahomet Aquifer. Its recommended that because this significant pesticide detection at this location and the critical, edge-of-field, groundwater sampling point location for the waters of the Major Regional aquifer that the well be preserved and continue monitoring.

Signed:

Dated:

Kevin W. Rogers, License Professional Geologist #443
Pesticide Laboratory & Groundwater Monitoring Network

STATE-SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS FOR DICAMBA ON SOYBEANS IN 2021

Dear Pesticide Dealer/Applicator:

The Illinois Department of Agriculture will impose the following additional restrictions for the use of pesticides containing dicamba on soybeans in Illinois for the 2021 growing season.

ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS (beyond the federally-approved label):

- **DO NOT** apply this product if the air temperature at the field at the time of application is over 85 degrees Fahrenheit or if the National Weather Service forecasted high temperature for the nearest available location for the day of application exceeds 85 degrees Fahrenheit. (local National Weather Service forecast available at <https://www.weather.gov>)
- **DO NOT** apply after **June 20th**.
- **DO NOT** apply when the wind is blowing toward adjacent residential areas.
- **Must** consult the FieldWatch sensitive crop registry before application.
- **DO NOT** apply when the wind is blowing toward any adjacent Illinois Nature Preserves Commission site.

For additional information regarding the Illinois Special Local Needs dicamba labels, please visit: <https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/agr/Pesticides/Pages/Dicamba.aspx>