

FIFRA Section 24(c) SPECIAL LOCAL NEED LABEL

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Toxic to fish and aquatic organisms.

For retail sale to and use only by certified applicators, or persons under their direct supervision, and only for the uses covered by the certified applicator's certification.

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF ARIZONA

BIFENTURE EC AGRICULTURAL INSECTICIDE

For use on guayule to control palestriped flea beetle.

This label is valid until December 31, 2026 or until otherwise amended, withdrawn, cancelled or suspended.

EPA REG. NO. 70506-57

EPA SLN NO. AZ-221001

DIRECTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Follow all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label. This label and the container label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

For control of flea beetles including the palestriped flea beetle, Systena blanda, for Agricultural use on Guayule:

RATE APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS BIFENTRUE EC/ACRE	PHI (days)	RESTRICTIONS
O.08 lb. ai (5.12 fl. oz. product) Stands once seedlings begin to emerge from the soil: 1) when flea beetles are known to be in the area, 2) initial feeding on cotyledons is likely or evident 3) feeding is likely to cause economic damage to guayule seedlings. Timing treatments within the first 48 hours of initial seedlin will likely provide the greatest protection; however, initial to 7 days after initial seedling emergence may still be bene depending on soil temperatures, speed of seedling growth, pressure. Re-apply, as needed, or as additional plants emer soil and the pest condition persists. Guayule Planted WITH an Effective Seed Treatment Apply a mixture of Bifenture EC plus Acephate 97 guayule stands once seedlings begin to emerge from the soil in when living flea beetles are present at densitie overwhelming the stand despite the toxic effects treatment – dead beetles and those showing sign or disoriented movement indicate seed treatmen 2) cotyledon damage is severe or are being remo plants, or 3) feeding is likely to cause economic damage to guayule seedlings.	t, and emerging Ing emergence treatments up ficial and beetle gree from the Tup to obil: es that are sof the seed as of reduced at is working, wed from	Only 0.1 to 0.2 lbs ai/A (6.4 to 12.8 fl. oz) per acre Non-Agricultural Use. Do not apply more than 0.2 lbs ai (12.8 fl. oz product) per acre per season.



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Apply in water in a minimum of 20 Gal/A by ground or 5 Gal/A by air. May be applied 2 Gal/A ground ULV equipment.		
Addition of an emulsifiable oil or non-ionic surfactant adjuvant may be tank-mixed at 0.08-0.10% v/v may improve control. For best control thorough coverage is necessary.		
Read and follow label directions.		

Restrictions:

Do not cut guayule for hay or forage. Do not graze treated guayule crop.

Treated guayule seed is not to be used for animal or human consumption. Grazing and forage use restrictions are only lifted after the seed crop is harvested, crop residue removed from the field, and regrowth initiated.

- 1) Producers of guayule seed who use this product, or cause the product to be used on fields they operate, are required to inform, in writing, conditioners receiving seed produced on fields treated with this product. A copy of the labeling is required to be provided to the conditioner by the producer.
- 2) For purposes of pesticide registration in the State of Arizona, all guayule or guayule seed crop fields are considered non-food and non-feed sites of pesticide use provided that the following conditions are met.

 a) All seed screenings shall be disposed of in such a way that they cannot be distributed or used for food or feed. The seed conditioner shall keep records of screening disposal for three years from the date of disposal and shall furnish the records to the State forthwith upon request. Disposal records shall consist of documentation from a controlled dumpsite, incinerator or other equivalent disposal site and shall show the amount of material disposed of, its grower and the date of disposal.
- b) No portion of the seed guayule plant may be used or distributed for food or feed purposes.
- c) All guayule seed grown or conditioned as a non-food or non-feed site in the State of Arizona shall bear a tag or distinctively show on the container label the statement "Not for Human or Animal Consumption".
- d) No guayule seed grown or conditioned as a non-food or non-feed site in the State of Arizona may be distributed for human consumption or animal feed.
- 3) A violation of any condition listed in subsection (1) above is declared a violation of the use directions contained in this label and is prohibited.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Use with care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not make applications when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and run-off from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

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

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Special local needs (SLN) labels are important to states like Arizona with niche industries and significant economic risks due to local pest problems. Our stewardship of this important labeling process is important and must also consider the potential off-target effects of any pesticide used in Arizona. This includes any potential harm to threatened or endangered (TE) species in our state. Please carefully consider the use of this pesticide and obtain as much information as you can to help ensure your application will have no impacts on TE species.



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The use of bifenthrin is prohibited in areas that may result in exposure of endangered species to bifenthrin. Prior to use in a particular county go to https://www.epa.gov/endangered-species/bulletins-live-two-view-bulletins.

Following best management practices can help reduce risk to terrestrial pollinators. Examples of best management practices include applying pesticides in the evening and at night when pollinators are not foraging and checking to confirm hive locations before spraying. Visit the Arizona plan for additional guidance information on how to protect pollinators. (Arizona Management Plan for Pollinator Protection - https://agriculture.az.gov/about-us/divisions/environmental-services).

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

How to Report Bee Kills

It is recommended that users contact both the state lead agency and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to report bee kills due to pesticide application. Bee kills can be reported to EPA at beekill@epa.gov. To contact your state lead agency, see the current listing of state pesticide regulatory agencies at the National Pesticide Information Center's website: http://npic.orst.edu/reg/state_agencies.html. To report a pesticide/bee related complaint in Arizona call 800-423-8876.

24(c) Registrant: UPL NA Inc. 630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402 King of Prussia, PA 19406 1-800-438-6071