## FIRST AID

**IF IN EYES:**
- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:**
- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**IF SWALLOWED:**
- Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

**IF INHALED:**
- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For 24-hour medical emergency assistance (human or animal) call 1-800-222-1222.

## NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:
Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. No specific antidote is available. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred. Victims of severe overexposure by inhalation should be kept under medical observation for up to 72 hours for delayed onset of pulmonary edema. In a victim of overexposure by ingestion, careful gastric lavage is required due to the possibility of stomach or esophageal perforation. This material is an acid, but the use of alkaline substances to neutralize it is contraindicated.

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**DANGER**

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Wear safety goggles when handling. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Do not inhale vapors, as this product will irritate mucous membranes.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirts and short pants OR long-sleeved shirts and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene and/or barrier laminate.
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks.
- Protective eyewear such as, goggles, face shield, or safety glasses.
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading or cleaning equipment.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection
The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory below:

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY
This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

Information on Droplet Size
The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size
- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than...
other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

- **Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

**Boom Length**
For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

**Application Height**
Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

**Swath Adjustment**
When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator should compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

**Wind**
Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 -10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

**Temperature and Humidity**
When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

### Temperature Inversions
Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

### Sensitive Areas
The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE
It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulations. Read the entire label before using this product.

Do not apply *Hone* through any type of irrigation system.

Do not use this product for purposes other than those listed on the label.

Do not exceed the rate of *Hone per acre per year specified on this label.*
AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 hours. The REI is 72 hours in areas where average rainfall is less than 25 inches per year.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated such as plants, soil or water is coveralls over short-sleeved shirts and short pants or long-sleeved shirts and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene and/or barrier laminate, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, and protective eyewear such as goggles, face shield, or safety glasses. For overhead exposure, chemical-resistant headgear is also required.

When mixing, loading, or cleaning equipment, a chemical-resistant apron is required.

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrance to treated areas.

Turf and Ornamental Instructions

Hone is a plant growth regulator that may be used to suppress the formation of seedheads of various plants including Poa annua and white clover and also to suppress the growth of cool season grasses. Hone is foliarly absorbed and is most effective on actively growing healthy turf. For best results, apply in sufficient volume of water to provide uniform coverage. Use of a spreader/sticker with an application of Hone is not necessary. Hone is rainfast within 2 hours. Do not allow entry into treated area until Hone has dried. For maximum performance, delay mowing until the day after application.

PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- Do not use this product for purposes other than those listed on the label.
- Do not treat turfgrass with poor root systems or growing under stress due to poor soil conditions, drought, disease, or insect damage.
- Do not use this product in areas where excessive thatch has accumulated.
- Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Avoid spray drift to nearby crops, as this product will cause modifications in plant growth. Plant injury may result.
- Scalping may occur on creeping bentgrass cultivars after more than 2 applications of this product for Poa seedhead suppression.
- This product has been used successfully on many bentgrass cultivars. Tolerance testing should be done on new cultivars before extensive use.
- Mix only the amount of spray you expect to use each day. Do not allow mixed solution to stand overnight.
- Do not buffer spray solutions.
- Test tank mixes with other products on a small area before using widely.
- IMMEDIATELY RINSE ANY SPILLS WITH PLENTY OF WATER AS THIS PRODUCT IS CORROSIVE.
- DO NOT MIX THIS PRODUCT WITH AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE. SUCH TANK MIXTURES MAY RESULT IN FORMATION OF TOXIC FUMES.
- DO NOT EXCEED A MAXIMUM OF 30 OZ OF THIS PRODUCT PER 1,000 SQ FT PER YEAR.

EQUIPMENT CLEANING

Because of the acidic nature of this product, prolonged exposure to spray deposits will damage acrylic plastics, certain paints, and metals. Rinse thoroughly all exposed acrylic-plastic materials and painted surfaces with a detergent and water within one hour after exposure to spray deposits.
**Seedhead Suppression:** Foliar application of Hone will provide suppression of Poa annua and white clover seedheads. Make the initial application prior to the emergence of new seedheads. A period of 2-3 weeks after application is required for maximum performance. Repeat applications may be made to predominately Poa annua or white clover sites as needed, but not less than two weeks after the previous application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPLICATION</th>
<th>SITES</th>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>SPRAY MIX VOLUME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poa annua and White Clover Seedhead Suppression Reapplication Interval: 2 weeks or greater for all labeled grasses</td>
<td>Golf course turf including Greens*, Tees*, Fairways, and Roughs Commercial Turfgrasses** including Bentgrass, Kentucky Bluegrass, Perennial Ryegrass, Tall and Fine Fescue, and Bermudagrass*</td>
<td>5 fl. oz./1000 ft.²</td>
<td>1.0-2.0 gal./1000 ft.²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Do not use in California on greens, tees, or Bermudagrass unless accompanied by supplemental labeling.
**Do not use for residential turf use.

**APPLICATION SITES RATE SPRAY MIX VOLUME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turfgrass Growth Regulations Reapplication Intervals:</th>
<th>Golf course turf including Greens*, Tees*, Fairways, and Roughs Commercial Turfgrasses** including Bentgrass, Kentucky Bluegrass, Perennial Ryegrass, Tall and Fine Fescue, and Bermudagrass*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky Bluegrass – 7 weeks</td>
<td>5 fl. oz./1000 ft.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennial Ryegrass – 7 weeks</td>
<td>1.0-2.0 gal./1000 ft.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall/Fine Fescue – 4 weeks</td>
<td>5 fl. oz./1000 ft.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentgrass – 4 weeks</td>
<td>1.0-2.0 gal./1000 ft.²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Do not use in California on greens or tees unless accompanied by supplemental labeling.
** Do not use for residential turf use.

**NOTE:** Since Hone is an acidic product, prolonged exposure to spray deposits will damage acrylic plastics, certain paints and metals. Thoroughly rinse all exposed acrylic-plastic materials and painted surfaces with a detergent and water within one hour after exposure to spray deposits.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:**

Store in a cool, dry place and away from food, feed and other pesticides. IF SPILLED: If container is broken or contents have spilled, follow all precautions indicated above and clean up immediately. Before cleaning up, put on full-length trousers, long-sleeved shirt, protective gloves and goggles or face shield. Soak up spill with absorbent media such as sand, earth or other suitable material and dispose of waste at an approved waste disposal facility.
PESTICIDE DISPOSAL
Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL
Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If container is burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY
Fine Americas Inc. (“FIN”) warrants that this Product conforms to the specifications on this label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, FIN makes no other warranties and disclaims all other warranties, express or implied, including but not limited to warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. No agent of FIN or any other person is authorized to make any representation or warranty beyond those contained herein.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with this Product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of factors such as abnormal weather conditions, use of the Product other than in strict accordance with this label’s instructions, presence of other materials, the manner of application or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of FIN or the seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

To the extent consistent with applicable law: 1) FIN disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the handling or use of this Product and 2) FIN’s liability under this label shall be limited to the amount of the purchase price or, at the election of FIN, the free replacement of the Product.
Hone™ is a trademark of Fine Agrochemicals Ltd.

Distributed by:
Fine Americas, Inc.
1850 Mt. Diablo Blvd.
Suite 405
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
USA
Tel. 1-888-474-3463
info@fine-americas.com
www.fine-americas.com

FOR COMMERCIAL USE OR AGRICULTURAL USE ONLY
NOT INTENDED FOR RESIDENTIAL USE

Active Ingredient:
Ethephon (2-chloroethyl) phosphonic acid* . . . 21.7%
Other Ingredients: .................... 78.3%
Total: ................................ 100.0%
*Contains 2 pounds ethephon per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Net contents:
2.5 Gallons (9.46 L)
EPA Reg. No. 85678-9-82917
EPA Est No. 39578-TX-001
Refer to booklet for additional precautionary, handling and use statements
Hone™ is a trademark of Fine Agrochemicals Ltd.
HON/US/2.5G/13