FOR AGRICULTURAL / COMMERCIAL USE

AzaSol™
Non-Oil Based, Water Soluble Powder

Active Ingredient: Azadirachtin....... 6%
Other Ingredients:...................... 94%
Total:.................................... 100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See insert for other precautionary statements and directions for use.

Net Contents: 2 lbs (908 g)
EPA Reg. No. 81899-4-74578
EPA Est. No. 87465-IND-001

Distributed by Arborjet, Inc.
99 Blueberry Hill Road, Woburn, MA 01801

FIRST AID: 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 of doctor for treatment advice. 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. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For medical emergencies, phone 24 hours a days, National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store this product above 100°F or below 20°F for extended periods of time. Store product in the original labeled container in a cool, dry, locked place out of reach of children. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes may be 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 HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.
AzaSol™
Non-Oil Based, Water Soluble Powder

A water soluble product botanically derived from the neem plant, Azadirachtin indica

- Effective on a wide spectrum of insects
- Use as a spray, drench, tree injection or chemigation
- May be applied as directed to any food crop up and including the day of harvest

For Agricultural and Commercial Use

Active Ingredient: Azadirachtin
6%
Other Ingredients: 34%
Total: 100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

See insert for other precautionary statements and directions for use.
EPA Reg. No. 81899-1-74578  EPA Est. No. 74578-MA 001

FIRST AID: If swallowed, give plenty of water or milk. DO NOT induce vomiting. If skin or clothing is contaminated, wash with soap and water. 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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor.

For medical emergencies, phone 24 hours a day, National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-929-9292.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:
Do not contaminate water, fish or fishbeed by storage or disposal. PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store pesticides in the same tank or container as fuel, fertilizer, or other chemicals. PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not dispose of pesticides by pouring into or onto a surface. If you have extra or unwanted pesticides, return them to a pesticide collection site. Container Handling: Do not puncture or incinerate containers. Empty containers may contain appreciable amounts of pesticide residue. Properly fill and empty by rinsing with water and wash the equipment before disposing of the rinse water. Do not dump into surfaces or other bodies of water. Use suitable methods to recovery, treat or dispose of contaminated packaging material. This product is flammable. Destroy by burning, or by other suitable means consistent with state and local laws. Do not use or allow to stay out of reach of children.

OMRI LISTED

Distributed by Azogi, Inc. 961 Conner St., Suite 200, Westbrook, MA 07691 781-335-3000
Net Contents: 2 lbs (908 g)

REV IN

AZA (AZ-140) 5/15/99

811890-01852-1
AzaSol is a pale yellow/white, amorphous powder containing 6% by weight azadirachtin. It will instantly dissolve in water to give a solution that is ready for spray applications for pest control. Non-Oil based and highly effective as a powder. Use AzaSol for pre-harvest treatment of fruits and vegetables in case of sudden pest infestations.

AzaSol is effective on a very wide spectrum of insects and pests as listed on this label. Use AzaSol on a wide variety of plants as listed indoors and outdoors. If plants are made to use AzaSol on plants not listed on this label, it is recommended that a small area such as a leaf, stem, or branch is first sprayed and observed for several days to ensure that leaf or branch damage does not occur.

When used as directed, AzaSol will destroy targeted insect larvae when they, 1: eat sprayed plants, or 2: come in contact with the spray. AzaSol eliminates insects by stopping the insect's growth, and is effective on all insects listed, insect larval stages and pupae.

AzaSol controls insects in the larval, pupal, and nymphal stages by interfering with the metabolism of ecdysone. Insect eggs typically die between larval to larval, larval to pupal, nymph to nymph molt, or during adult ecdysis.

AzaSol has been found to be compatible with the most commonly used non-alkaline insecticides, fungicides and water soluble fertilizers in the neutral pH range. Check compatibility by using the correct proportion of each the products application rate in a quart or gallon container. Follow the manufactures mixing instructions. Test the tank-mix combinations for possible adverse effects (such as settling out, flocculation, etc.) and for phytotoxic effects on a sample small sample of plants prior to use. As environmental conditions can alter the interactions between compounds, test compatibility for both new and previously used combinations. Avoid mixtures of several materials and very concentrated spray mixtures.

Do not use AzaSol with Bordeaux mixture, triphenylhydroxy acid, lime sulfur, flavoply iron or other highly alkaline materials. Use mildly alkaline mixtures immediately after mixing to prevent loss of insecticidal activity.

When using AzaSol in combination with other products, use AzaSol at the rate, or half the rate, specified in the Use Rate Table. Follow the directions for use, precautions and limitations for use on all the product labels used in the combination. Some suggested tank mix combinations as follows: AzaSol plus endosulfan*, AzaSol plus chlorpyrifos*, AzaSol plus acephate*, AzaSol plus Bacillus thuringiensis* (BT), AzaSol plus bifenthrin*, AzaSol plus esfenwade*, AzaSol plus abamectin*, AzaSol plus diflubenzuron*, AzaSol plus pyrethrum + piperonyl butoxide (for fogging use)

Always follow the manufacturer’s Directions for Use and Precautionary Statements. Use AzaSol on vegetables, coconut palms and other food crops with such chemicals as Endosulfan.

AzaSol is exempt from tolerances and may be applied as directed to any food crop up to and including the day of harvest at a rate not exceeding 0.75 lb (20 grams active ingredient) per acre per application.

To apply AzaSol select a suitable power or pump pressure by sprayer or a hand held trigger type sprayer that will deliver a forceful, fine, leaf and fruit covering, wetting, spray mix. A thorough spray coverage of the plant surface the addition of small amount of a suitable sticker agent (such as NuFilm) added to the spray mix, at the recommended rates may give better foliage, insect coverage and control.

APPLICATION METHOD AND EQUIPMENT: Apply AzaSol as a foliar spray or a drench to soil or soil-less media (e.g., greenhouses and mushroom houses) to control insects and nematodes. When needed, drench soil to control soil-borne pests, including soil-borne larvae of foliar insect pests. When applying as a drench, avoid excessive leaching. Apply AzaSol through sub-surface or aerial treatment equipment (e.g. turf grass). To reach adult flies, apply through fogging equipment. Always follow equipment manufacturer’s use directions.

Apply AzaSol by using any powered or manual pesticide application equipment, which includes but is not restricted to: high-volume, low-volume, ultra-low-volume, electrostatic, fogging, and chemigation. Follow the original manufacturer’s recommendation when using these types of equipment.

For optimum results, 2 to 3 applications made at 7 to 10 day intervals is recommended, unless otherwise specified. Foliar applications should be made to both sides of leaves. Additional applications may be used as per the manufacturer’s recommendations may improve product performance.

AzaSol label rates specify dry ounces (weight/acre [high rate]) and tsp or tbsp/1000 sq. ft. (low rate). These label rates provide a high and low dose application of AzaSol.

**NOTE:** For Agricultural and Commercial Use
AZASOL USE RATE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR KEY PESTS BY USE SITE (continued)

High Rate 6o/50 gal water/Acre (6o: is approximately 1/70 tsp/50 gal water/acre) (approximately 4 tsp/1,000 sq. ft.)

Low Rate 1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq. ft. (1 tsp. is approximately 44 tsp/44 gal water/acre)

USE RECOMMENDATION:

Low Rate [Recommended for preventative treatments before signs of infestation.] 1 tsp/1,000 sq. ft.

Medium Rate [Recommended for most treatments. For preventative to medium infestations when pests are present.] 2-3 tsp/1,000 sq. ft.

High Rate [Recommended for difficult to manage pests or high infestations.] 4 tsp/1,000 sq. ft.

Use the tables below to determine the appropriate use rate for your particular pest/pest combination.

AZASOL PEST CONTROL CHART:

USE RATES for indoor and outdoor plants including, FOOD CROPS, TREES, TURF, GRASS, NURSERY, GREENHOUSE, INTRODUCTION, PLANTS, LANTERNS.

**PEST**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USE RATES: Azasol oz./Acre</th>
<th>USE RATES: tsp./1,000 sq. ft.</th>
<th>COMMENTS: For Spray. Ground Cover Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHITEFLIES</strong>, such as: Greenhouse whiteflies, Silverleaf whiteflies, Woolly whiteflies</td>
<td>6 oz in 5 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEAF MINERS</strong>, such as: Azalea leafminers, Birch leafminers, Citrus leaffminers, Serpenline leafminers</td>
<td>6 oz in 5 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SCALE</strong>, Crawler: such as: Brown Soft Scale, California red scale, Coffee Scale, Clive Scale, Scales Scale</td>
<td>6 oz in 5 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEALY BUGS</strong> such as: Citrus Mealybugs</td>
<td>6 oz in 5 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THrips</strong>, such as: Citrus thrips, Onion thrips, thrips palmi</td>
<td>6 oz in 5 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>APPHids</strong>, such as: Captan aphids, Green peach aphids, Pea aphids, Potato aphids</td>
<td>6 oz in 5 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PSYLLids, such as: Pear psylla</strong></td>
<td>6 oz in 5 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BURS</strong>, Nymphs of: such as Box elder bugs, Chinch bugs, lygus bugs, spittle bugs, stick bugs</td>
<td>6 oz in 5 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FLIES</strong>, Larvae of: such as: Blueberry Maggots, Cherry Maggots, Craneflies, Fruit flies, Midge, Onion Maggots, Tipworms, Walnut husk fly larvae</td>
<td>6 oz in 5 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAWFLIES</strong>, Larvae of: such as: European Pine Sawflies, Yellow headed pine sawflies</td>
<td>6 oz in 5 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**CATERPILLARS, such as: Armyworms, Artichoke plume moth, Bagworms, Boltworms, Budworms, Cabbage butterflies, Cabbage loops, Cankerworms, Ceesworms, Corn Earworms, Cutworms, Diamond back moths, Fireworms, Fruitworms, Grapes, Spotted, Sympal moth, Hoptworms, Imported Cabbage worm, Leaf perforators, Leaffeet, Melonworms, Navel orangeworms, Oblong banded Leafminers, Ornichrous Leafrollers, Orange leafhopper, Potato leafhopper, Pink mildew, Pink tint moths, Pinworms, Red banded leaf rollers, Sod webworms, Soybean borers, Tent Caterpillars, Tomato budworms, Tussock moth larvae</td>
<td>6 oz in 5 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEETLES</strong>, Larvae of: such as Pork weevils, Pepper weevils, Strawberry weevils</td>
<td>6 oz in 5 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WEEVLS**, such as: Black vine weevils, Pepper weevils, Strawberry vine weevils | 6 oz in 5 gal water/A | 1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq. ft. |

**BORERS, Larvae such as: Peach twig borers, Peach tree borers, Cranberry borers** | 6 oz in 5 gal water/A | 1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq. ft. |

**MOLE CRICKETS**, nymphs and young "Instars" Turf Treatment | 6 oz in 5 gal water/A | 1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq. ft. |

**MUSHROOMS** and Pholiots | Mix 1/2 oz, in 2 gal water (mist and spray, for drench) 1,000 sq. ft. |

**SEEDS** for Mushrooms sowing on this label.

**USE SITES FOR AZASOL**

Azasol can be used on Greenhouse food crops, such as: Brussel (cole) crops, cucurbits, eggplants, herbs and spices, legumes, peppers, tomatoes.

**MUSHROOMS**. Varieties such as: Agaricus, enoki, maitake, oyster, shiitake and other specially mushrooms.

**FOOD CROPS** including: Root, and tuber vegetables such as: Artichoke, beets, carrots, ginger, horseradish, potatoes, radishes, rutabagas, sweet potatoes, turnips, turmeric, yams.

Leafy vegetables (including Brussel leafy vegetables) such as: Amaranth, broad beans, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, chervil, cress, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, mustard greens, parley, parsley, rocket greens, rubarb, spinach, Swiss chard.

**Legume vegetables** such as: Beans (field, kidney etc.), french peas, cowpeas, guar, jackbeans, lablab beans, lentils, peas, pigeon peas, soybeans, sword beans.

**Fruiting vegetables** such as: Eggplants, ground-cherries, pepinos, ponnins, pumpkin, tomatillos, tomatoes.

**Cucurbit vegetables** such as: 380mer melons, Chayotes, Chinese wax gourds, citron melons, cucumbers gherkins, gourds, muskmelons (such as cantaloupes, casabas, cranwane etc.), pumpkins, squash, watermelons.

**Citrus Fruits** such as: Calamondins, citrus citrons, citrus hybrids, Grapefruits, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Mandarins, Oranges, pomellos, watermelons, etc.

**Pome Fruits** such as: Apples, cabbages, loquats, mayhaws, ornamental pears, pears, quinces.

**Bulb vegetables** such as: Garlic, leeks, onions, shallots.

**Nuts such as: Almonds, hazelnuts, Brazil nuts, cashews, chestnuts, chinchips, Coconuts, filberts, hickorynuts, macadamia, pecans, pistachios, walnuts.

**Oilseed crops** such as: Canola, castor, cumin, ea, jatropha, peanuts, rape, safflower, sesame, soybean, sunflower.

**Tropical fruits** such as: Atemayas, bananas, breadfruits, cherimoyas, durians, guavas, mangoes, mangos, papayas, passionfruits, starfruits.

**Other food & non-food crops** such as: Asparagus, avocados, birdseed, cacao, coffee, edible flowers, figs, figu, gingko, grapes, guava, hops, kia, okra, olives, palms, papayas, pawpaws, persimmons, pineapples, rattanberries, sugarcanes, tamarillos, tea, tobacco, water chestnuts, watercress.

**Ornamental plants** such as: African violets, ageratum, aster, aucuba, begonia, calendula, calla, carnation, callistemon, chrysantheme, cinerarias, colts, cyclamen, daffodil, dahlias, delphinium, lilies, foliage plants, fuchsia, gardenia, geranium, gladiola, hydrangea, joycedale, ivy, ivy, ladyhawkin fern, marigold, nandina, orchid, pansy, pelargironium, peony, phlox, pittosporum, piscineflora, pyracantha, rubber plant, snapdragon, stock, tulip, wading_inventory, yew, yucca, yozica, zinnia.

**Ornamental Trees and Shrubs** such as: Andromeda, Arbutus, ash, Austrian pine, beach, black birch, birdseed, bougainvillea, boxwood, boxwood, butternut, camellia, cedar, chamaecyparis, dogwood, douglas fir, elm, eucalyptus, fir, firethorn, forstythia, hackberry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, ivy, honeylocust, holly, honeysuckle, holly, hornbeam, hortensia, lilac, laurel, lice, linden, London plane, magnolia, mangrove, maple, mimosa, mountain ash, myrtle, oak, oaks, persimmons, poplar, pine, pinus, plane tree, poplar, pear, philip, quince, rhododendron, roses, spruce, sycamore, white cedar and white pine.

(continued on next page)
USE SITES FOR AZASOL (cont.)

TURF GRASSES such as: Bent grass, Bermuda grass, Fescue, Bluegrass, annual & perennial; Ryegrass, annual & perennial; Buffalo grass, St. Augustine grass, Centipede grass, Wheat grass. Zoysia grass.

For control of Sod Webworms, Cutworms, Aphids, Leafhoppers, ants and chiggers: use a suitable pressure sprayer and mix 1 tsp. in 2 to 3 gal of water and apply to 2,500 sq ft of turf. Apply when insect larvae first appear and if necessary repeat application in 10 to 14 days. The use of an approved "spreader sticker" may help the spray to penetrate turf down to the larval/worm feeding area.

AZASOL FOR Mushrooms and the Mushroom House

For Mushroom Fungi, Nematodes and Phorid Flies use Azasol at the rate indicated on the PEST CONTROL CHART as a drench to the casing layer, media or compost. Make 4 to 5 applications 7 to 10 days apart. To repel fly adults, apply with logging equipment at the first sign of activity. Can be applied between breaks up to the final flush.

AZASOL APPLICATION BY TRUNK INJECTION

Directions for Use

Inject into the trunk flare or within 30" of the soil level. Place the injection sites in the first few sawdust elements (growth rings). Drill holes using a sharp needle bit (wood point drill bits are recommended). Drill through the bark and into the sawdust. When using the Arborjet Arborplug®, drill a minimum of 16 mm (5/8") into the sawdust. Trunk inject product into the tree's sawdust, the conductive tissue that moves water to the canopy.

Calculating Application Rate

The dosage and number of application sites are based on tree diameter (DBH). To determine the number of application sites and dose rate per tree:

1. Determine the Tree Diameter (DBH):
   - Measure the tree diameter in inches (or centimeters) at chest height [54" (135 cm) from the ground] to find the diameter at breast height (DBH). If measuring tree circumference, divide the circumference by 3 to obtain the DBH.

2. Calculate # of Injection Sites:
   - By Micro-injection (QUIKjet®), Air Hydraulic: Calculate the number of injection sites by dividing the DBH in inches by 2 (or cm DBH by 5). This is equivalent to one drill hole for every 6" (15 cm) of tree circumference. By Micro-injection (TREE LV): Calculate the number of injection sites by dividing the DBH in inches by 3 (or cm DBH by 7.5). This is equivalent to one drill hole for every 8" (20 cm) of tree circumference.

3. Determine the Dose:
   - Measure the amount of Azasol needed following the table: Use Rate Recommendations for Tree Injection.

4. Determine Dose per Injection Site:
   - Divide the total dose by the number of injection sites to determine the dosage per injection site.

In resinosous conifers (such as pine and spruce) you may inject each site shortly after drilling to avoid slow uptake on account of resin flow.

In palms, only one injection site is generally required.

1. Locate the application site 1-3' (30-90 cm) from the soil level.
2. Drill depth is 1/3 the total diameter or 4" (10 cm) deep into the stem (whichever is less).
3. Refer to table: Use Rate Recommendations for Palm Injection for dosages to apply.

Application Equipment

Azasol may be used with the Arborjet Tree Injection Systems or with other tree injection devices that meet the label requirements. For all injection systems, read carefully and follow the manufacturer's directions for use.

Mixing Procedures for Tree Injections

Prepare the injection solution by mixing 8 level teaspoons (8 grammes) of Azasol in 3.38 fl. oz. (100 ml) of water. Only mix the amount you plan to use so for smaller amounts refer to the table: Use Rate. Recommendations for Tree Injection.

Application in Trees

1. Inject 4 mlS of solution every 6" (15 cm) of stem circumference in trees >8" DBH (20 cm).
2. Inject 6 mlS of solution every 6" (15 cm) of stem circumference in trees 6-16" DBH (15-40 cm).
3. Inject 8 mlS of solution every 6" (15 cm) of stem circumference in trees >16" DBH (>40 cm).

USE RATE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREE INJECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DBH*</th>
<th>Level tsp. Azasol</th>
<th>Milliliters of Water</th>
<th>m/2.5 cm (inch) DBH</th>
<th>m/0.25 cm (inch) DBH</th>
<th>Average # of Injects</th>
<th>m/L Injection Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
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<td>9</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USE RATE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PALM INJECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canopy or Tree Size</th>
<th>Tasp Azasol</th>
<th>Milliliters of water</th>
<th>m/2.5 cm (inch) DBH</th>
<th>Minimum Number of Injection Points Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small Canopy or Tree</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Canopy or Tree</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Canopy or Tree</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DOSE/RATE SPRAY APPLICATIONS

Directions for Use

NOTE: Low Rates are recommended for preventative treatments before signs of insects. Moderate Rates are recommended for most treatments for preventative to medium infestations when pests are present. High Rates are recommended for difficult to manage pests or for heavy infestations.

Azasol recommendations for mixing, and dosing in spray applications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sq. Ft.</th>
<th>Low Rate</th>
<th>Medium Rate</th>
<th>High Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azasol</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Azasol</td>
<td>Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>(1) 2 tsp</td>
<td>1-2 gal</td>
<td>(2) 2 tsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>(5) 2 tsp</td>
<td>5-10 gal</td>
<td>(5) 2 tsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>(5) 2 tsp</td>
<td>10-20 gal</td>
<td>(5) 2 tsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>(1) 0.75 oz</td>
<td>20-40 gal</td>
<td>(2) 0.75 oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1 Acre)</td>
<td>43.569</td>
<td>(2) 0.75 oz</td>
<td>50-100 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.75 oz</td>
<td>50-100 gal</td>
<td>100-200 gal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Low Rate: 0.07 oz (approx. 2 tsp) / 2-4 gal of water / 2,000 sq. ft. or Medium Rate: 0.07 oz (approx. 2 tsp) / 1-2 gal of water / 1,000 sq. ft. High Rate: 0.14 oz (approx. 4 tsp) / 2-4 gal of water / 1,000 sq. ft.

MIXING

Re-sealable Container:

Carefully open Azasol container. Measure a partial amount to meet mixing and rates specified for application then add the powder into the mixing tank. Airborn powder: You can reduce the amount of air born powder by avoiding windy conditions, and by emptying contents into a partially filled tank. Agitate tank mix. It's recommended to use a sticking agent to increase product coverage on plant tissue.

CHEMIGATION OF AZASOL

General Information

Apply this product only through drip (trickle) or sprinkler (center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move), flood (basin) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other (continued on reverse side)
experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Saturate Azasol with water before introduction into the system; use the diluted mixture within 6 hours. Do not apply in irrigation water if the pH exceeds 7.0. The optimum pH for application is a range of 5.5 to 6.5. If needed, the pH of the irrigation water can be adjusted by use of a suitable buffering agent. Agitation is necessary. Apply at the rate stated in the Directions for Use using sufficient water to achieve an even distribution within an 8 hour period. Do not apply Azasol at a rate that exceeds 20 grams active ingredient per acre. If applying Azasol in combination with other products refer to the compatibility statement in the Directions for Use section.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS IF YOUR CHEMIGATION SYSTEM IS CONNECTED TO A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

Public water systems mean a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption. If such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of a year.

Chemigation systems connected to the public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), backflow preventor or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top of overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speeds favor drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE OPERATION OF SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION; DRIP (TRICKLE), UTILIZING A PRESSURIZED WATER AND PESTICIDE INJECTION SYSTEM

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE OPERATION OF FLOOD (BASE) IRRIGATION UTILIZING GRAVITY FLOW OR PRESSURIZED WATER AND PESTICIDE INJECTION SYSTEM.

Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from back flow if water flow stops.

Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements.

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

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

c. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

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

e. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

f. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump, (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

To the extent consistent with applicable laws, Arborjet, Inc. warrants that (a) this product conforms to the chemical description on its label; (b) this product is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on its label, subject to the inherent risks referred to herein, when used in accordance with its directions; and (c) that the directions, cautions and other statements on this label are based upon responsible experts' evaluations of reasonable tests of effectiveness, of toxicity to laboratory animals and plants, and upon reports of field experience. Testing has not been performed on all varieties of food crops, and plants, in all states, or under all application, weather and crop conditions. There are no express warranties other than those set forth herein. Arborjet, Inc. neither makes nor intends, nor does it authorize any agent or representative to make, any other warranty, express or implied. Arborjet, Inc. expressly excludes and disclaims all implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for particular purpose, or any other warranty of quality of performance.

This warranty does not extend to, and the user shall be solely responsible for, any loss or damage that results from the use of this product in any manner that is inconsistent with this label's directions, or cautions.

Arborjet, Inc.
6B Blueberry Hill Road
Woburn, MA 01801
781-935-5070

Azasol® is a trademark of Solunsen, Inc.
8-PACK CONTAINER OF

.75 OZ PACKETS

PLUS INSERT
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:
AzaSol is a pale yellow/white, amorphous powder containing 6% by weight azadirachtin. It will instantly dissolve in water to give a solution that is ready for spray application for pest control. Non-Oil based and highly effective as a powder.

Use AzaSol for pre-harvest treatment of fruits and vegetables in case of sudden pest infestations. AzaSol is effective on a very wide spectrum of insects and pests as listed on this label.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:
READ ALL DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS BEFORE USE
To apply AzaSol select a suitable hand held trigger type sprayer that will deliver a forceful, fine, leaf, fruit covering, wetting, spray mist. For optimum results, 2 to 3 applications made at 7 to 10 day intervals is recommended, unless otherwise specified. See insert for complete directions of use.

PEST CONTROL:
Whites, leaf miners, scale, mealy bugs, thrips, aphids, psyllids, bugs, flies, sawflies, caterpillars, beetles weevils, borers, mole crickets, and mushroom flies. See insert for complete list.

USE SITES:
Ornamental trees and shrubs, turf grasses, food crops, mushrooms, berries, vegetables, nuts. See insert for complete list.

USE RATE RECOMMENDATIONS
High Rate 8 oz/50 gal water/acs
Low Rate 1 tsp/1 gal water/1000 sq ft.

AzaSol
Non-Oil Based, Water Soluble Powder
A water soluble product botanically derived from the neem plant, Azadirachta indica.

Active Ingredient: Azadirachtin ................. 6%
Other Ingredients: .................. 94%
Total: .................................. 100%
Net Contents: 8 packets at 0.75 oz. (21 grams) each
EPA Reg. No. 81899-4-74576
EPA Est. No. 74576-MA-001

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
See insert for additional precautionary statements, first aid and directions for use.
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION:
AzaSol is a pale yellow/white, amorphous powder containing 6% by weight azadirachtin. It will instantly dissolve in water to give a solution that is ready for spray application for pest control. Non-Oil based and highly effective as a powder.

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APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:
READ ALL DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS BEFORE USE
To apply AzaSol select a suitable hand held trigger type sprayer that will deliver a forceful, fine, leaf, fruit covering, wetting, spray mist. For optimum results, 2 to 3 applications made at 7 to 10 day intervals is recommended, unless otherwise specified. See insert for complete directions of use.

PEST CONTROL:
Whiteflies, leaf miners, scale, mealy bugs, thrips, aphids, psyllids, bugs, flies, sawflies, caterpillars, beetles weevils, borers, mole crickets, and mushroom flies. See insert for complete list.

USE SITES:
Ornamental trees and shrubs, turf grasses, food crops, mushrooms, berries, vegetables, nuts. See insert for complete list.

USE RATE RECOMMENDATIONS
High Rate 6 oz/50 gal water/Acre
Low Rate 1 tsp/1 gal water/1000 sq ft.
Azasol is a pale yellowish-white, amorphous powder containing 5% by weight azadirachtin. It will instantly dissolve in water to give a solution that is ready for spray applications for pest control. The product is non-toxic and highly effective as a powder.

Use Azasol for pre-harvest treatment of fruits and vegetables in case of sudden pest infestations.

Azasol is effective on a wide variety of pests and insects as listed on this label. Use Azasol on a wide variety of plants as listed indoors and outdoors. If plans are made to use Azasol on plants not listed on this label, it is recommended that a small area such as a leaf, stem, or branch be tested prior to spraying. Azasol eliminates insects by stopping the insect's growth, and is effective on all insects listed, insect larval stages, and pupae.

**MODE OF ACTION**

Azasol controls insects in the larval, pupal, and nymphal stages by interfering with the metabolism of ecdysone, insects typically die between larval to larval, larval to pupal, nymph to nymph molts, or during adult eclosion.

**COMPATIBILITY**

Azasol has been found to be compatible with the most commonly used non-toxic insecticides, fungicides and water soluble fertilizers in the neutral pH range. Check compatibility by using the correct proportion of each of the products application rate in a quart or gallon container. Solidify Azasol first in the mixture. Test the tank-mix combinations for possible adverse effects (such as settling out, fouling, etc.) and for phytotoxic effects on a small sample of plants prior to use.

As environmental conditions can alter the interactions between compounds, test compatibility for both new and previously used combinations. Avoid mixes of several materials and very concentrated spray mixtures. Do not use Azasol with Bordeaux mixture, triphenylhydroxylic, lime sulfur, Flaxplax iron or other highly alkaline materials. Use mildly alkaline mixtures immediately after mixing to prevent loss of insecticidal activity.

When using Azasol in combination with other products, use Azasol at the rate, or half the rate, specified in the Use Rate Table. Follow the directions for use, precautions, and limitations for use on all the products labeled in the combination.

Some suggested tank mix combinations are as follows:

- Azasol plus endosulfan
- Azasol plus chlorpyrifos
- Azasol plus acephate
- Azasol plus Baciillus thuringiensis (BT)
- Azasol plus bifenthrin
- Azasol plus esfenvalerate
- Azasol plus abamectin
- Azasol plus diflubenzuron
- Azasol plus pyrethrum + piperonyl butoxide (for fogging use)

Always follow the manufacturer’s Instructions for Use and Precautionary Statements. Use Azasol on vegetables, coconut palms, and other food crops with such chemicals as Encoroth.

**APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS**

Azasol is exempt from tolerances and may be applied as directed to any food crop up to and including the day of harvest at a rate not exceeding 0.75 lb (20 grams active ingredient) per acre per application.

**READ ALL DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS BEFORE USE**

To apply Azasol select a suitable power or pump pressure spray or a hand held trigger type spray that will deliver a forceful, fine, leaf and fruit covering, wetting, spray mist. Set the spray nozzle on an abrasive to ensure plant surfaces the addition of small amount of a suitable sticker agent (such as NuFilm P) added to the spray mix, at the recommended rates may give better foliage, insect coverage and control.

**APPLICATION METHOD AND EQUIPMENT**

Apply Azasol as a foliar spray or a drift to soil or soil-less media (e.g., greenhouses and mushroom houses) to control insects and nematodes. When needed, drench soil to control soil-borne pests, including soil-borne larvae of foliar insect pests. When applying as a drench, avoid excessive leaching.

Apply Azasol through sub-surface soil treatment equipment (e.g. turf grass) to repel adult flies, apply through fogging equipment.

Always follow equipment manufacturer’s use directions.

Apply Azasol by using any powered or manual pesticide application equipment, which includes but is not restricted to: high-volume, low-volume, ultra-low volume, electrostatic, fogging, and chemigation. Follow the original manufacturer’s recommendations when using these types of equipment.

For optimum results, 2 to 3 applications made at 7 to 10 day intervals is recommended, unless otherwise specified. Foliar applications should be made to both sides of leaves. In addition, a higher application as per the manufacturer’s recommendations may improve product performance.

**AZASOL USE RATE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR KEY PESTS BY USE SITE**

Azasol label rates specify dry curve (weight/acre [high rate]) and tsp or tbsp/1000 sq. ft. (low rate). These label rates provide a high and low dose application of Azasol.
AZASOL USE RATE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR KEY PESTS BY USE SITE (continued)

High Rate 6oz/50 gal water/Acre (8oz. is approximately 170 tsp/50 gal water/acre) (approximately 4 tsp/1000 sq. ft.)
Low Rate 1 tsp/1 gal water/1000 sq. ft. (1 tsp. is approximately 44 tsp/44 gal water/acre)

USE RECOMMENDATION:
Low Rate (Recommended for preventative treatments before signs of infestation.) 1 tsp/1000 sq. ft.
Medium Rate (Recommended for most treatments. For preventative to intermediate infestations when pests are present) 2-3 tsp/1000 sq. ft.
High Rate (Recommended for difficult to manage pests or high infestations.) 4 tsp/1000 sq. ft.

Use the table below to determine the appropriate use rate for your site/pest combination.

AZASOL PEST CONTROL CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEST</th>
<th>RATES: Azasol oz/acre</th>
<th>tsp/liter</th>
<th>COMMENTS For Spray, Drench, Chemigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHITEFLIES, such as: Greenhouse whiteflies, Silverleaf white flies, Wooly whiteflies</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/liter</td>
<td>Make sure that spray covers upper, lower and all surfaces of leaves adult and twigs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF MINERS, such as: Azelea leafminers, Birch leafminers, Citrus leafminers, Spruce leafminers</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/liter</td>
<td>Apply new growth in spring before new leaves enter foliar fogg. Repeat application at 10 to 14 day intervals if new infestations are expected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCALE, Crawlers: such as: Brown soft scale, California red scale, Coffee scale, Olive scale, San Jose Scale</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/liter</td>
<td>Make sure to thoroughly spray upper, lower and all surfaces of leaves and twigs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEALY BUGS, such as: Orange mealybugs</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/liter</td>
<td>Spray to thoroughly cover leaves and twigs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THrips, such as: Citrus thrips, Onion thrips, thrips palmi</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/liter</td>
<td>Spray in spring when young nymphs first appear on foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APHIDS, such as: Cotton aphids, Green peach aphids, Pea aphids, Potato aphids</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/liter</td>
<td>Spray to lower instars of leaves when &quot;leaf curl&quot; first appears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSYLLIDS, such as: &quot;Pear psylla&quot;</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/liter</td>
<td>Spray for new &quot;instar&quot; nymphs appearing on new discolored foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUGS, Nymphs of: such as: Box elder bugs, Chinch bugs, Lygus bugs, Spittle bugs, Stink bugs</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/liter</td>
<td>Spray when nymphs are young. Azasol will control &quot;instar&quot; growth until they die.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLIES, Larvae of: such as: Blueberry maggot, Cherry maggot, Crate flies, Fruit flies, Midge, Onion maggots, Tip worms, Walnut husk fly larvae</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/liter</td>
<td>For Food and Non-food crops spray when larvae first appear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAWFLIES, Larvae of: such as: European pine sawflies, Yellow headed pine sawflies</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/liter</td>
<td>Spray when first larva appears when plants start new growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATERPILLARS, such as: Armyworms, Ants, Indian meal moth, Bagworms, Bombworms, Budworms, Cabbage butterflies, Cabbage loopers, Cankerworms, Caseworms, Corn earworms, Cutworms, Diamond back moths, Fireworms, Fruitworms, Grapevine, skeletonizer, Gypsy moths, Hornworms, Import Cabbage worm, leaf flea beetles, Leafminers, Melonworms, Navon orange worms, Oblige banded Leafloppers, Omnivorous leafloppers, Oriental fruit moths, Pickle worm, Pine tip moths, Plumworms, Red banded leaf rollers, Sod webworms, Soybean loopers, Tent Caterpillars, Tobacco budworms, Tussock moth larvae</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/liter</td>
<td>Spray if first larvae appear. Repeat applications in 7 to 10 days. For continued pest control in the spring or fall when insect infestations are expected. Spray ornamentals and other plants at intervals of 2 to 3 weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEETLES, larvae of: such as: Bark beetles, Blueberry flea beetles, Bell worm, Colorado potato beetles, Flea beetles, Japanese beetle, Leaf beetles, Mexican bean beetles, Phlox loosers, Rose Chafer, &quot;Train giezers&quot;</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/liter</td>
<td>Spray when pests first appear. For Food crops, repeat application after 7 to 10 days. Do not use with oil. Make sure that all plants surface are thoroughly sprayed treated. Repeat in 5 to 7 days if required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEEVILS, such as: Black vine weevils, Pepper weevils, Strawberry vine weevils</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/liter</td>
<td>For oil feeds, sprays will stop adult feeding. Make sure at least 3 to 4 applications 10 days apart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BORERS, Larvae such as: Peach twig borers, Spruce twig borers, Cranberry borers</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/liter</td>
<td>Thoroughly spray in spring after egg hatch to control young larvae.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLE CRICKETS, nymphs and young &quot;instars&quot; Turf Treatment</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>1 tsp/1 gal water/liter</td>
<td>For turfgrass, spray to drench turf for young cricket nymphs in spring. Stops young from growth to adults.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUSHROOM FLIES, Nematodes and Florid Flies</td>
<td>Mix ½ oz. in 1 to 3 gal of water spray mist or, (or drench) 1 tsp/1000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>See &quot;For Mushrooms&quot; section on the label.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

USE SITES FOR AZASOL

Azasol can be used on Greenhouse: Food crops such as: Brassica (cole) crops, cucurbits, eggplants, herbs and spices, legumes, peppers, tomatoes.
MUSHROOMS, Varieties such as: Agaricus, enoki, maitake, oyster, shiitake and other specialty mushrooms.
FOOD CROPS including, Roots, and tuber vegetables such as: Artichokes, beets, carrots, ginger, horseradish, potatoes, radishes, rutabagas, sweet potatoes, turnips, turmeric, yam.
Leafy vegetables (excluding Brassica leafy vegetables) such as: Arugula, beet, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, kale, leek, spinach, collards, cress, endives, fenelle, fennel, kohlrabi, lettuce, mizuna, mustard greens, parley, purslane, rapeseeds, radish, spinach, Swiss chard.
Legume vegetables such as: Beans (field, kidney etc.) chick-peas, cowpeas, guar, jackbeans, lebanb beans, lentils, peas, pignon peas, soybeans, sword beans.
Fruiting vegetables such as: Eggplants, ground-chenes, peppers, pimientos, tomatillos, tomatoes.
Cucurbit vegetables such as: Bitter melons, Chayotes, Chinese wax gourd, citron melons, cucumbers gherkins, gourds, muskmelons (such as cantaloupes, casbas cranbush etc.), pumpkins, squashes, watermelons.
Citrus Fruits such as: Calamondine, citrus citron, citrus hybrids, Grapefruits, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Mandarin oranges, Pummelos, Satsuma mandarins.
Pome fruits such as: Apples, crabapples, loquats, mayhaws, oriental pears, pears, quinces.
Stone fruits such as: Apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, plums, prunes.
Berries such as: Blackberries, cranberries, blueberries, currants, cranberries, elderberries, gooseberries, huckleberries, loganberries, raspberries, strawberries, youngberries.
Cereal grains such as: Barley, buckwheat, corn, millet, oats, popcorm, rice, rye, sorghum, teosintes, triticale hybrids, wheat, wild rice.
Herbs and spices including but not limited to: Allspice, anise, bay, basil, black and white peppers, borage, burnet, cumin, cipfer buds, cardamom, caraway, cress, cumin, celery, chervil, chives, cinnamon, caraway, cloves, coriander (cilantro), costmary, cumin, curry leaf, dills, fennels, fenugreek, fennel, grains of paradise, horshoed, hyssop, juniper berry, levanor, lemongrass, lovage, marjoram, marjoram, marjoram, mustard seeds, nutmeg, parsley, pennyroyal, pepper (black & white), poppy seeds, rosemary, rue, sallfr, sage, savory, sweet bay (leaf bay), tansy, tarragon, thyme, vanilla, wintergreen, woodruff, wormwood.
Bulb vegetables such as: Garlic, leek, onions, shallots.
Nuts such as: Almonds, beechnuts, Brazil nuts, butternuts, cashews, chestnuts, chestnut, Chinapin, Coconuts, filberts, hickorynuts, Macadams, pecans, pistachios, walnuts.
Oilseed crops such as: Canola, castor, crambo, guaj, jatropha, peanuts, rape, safflower, sesame, soybean, sunflower.
Tropical fruits such as: Avocados, bananas, breadfruits, cerimoyas, durians, guavas, mangostans, mangos, papayas, passionfruits, starfruits.
Other food and non-food crops such as: Apparage, avosados, broccoli, caaco, coffee, edible flowers, fava, flage, figs, ginger, grapes, guayule, hops, kiwas, olives, olives, pears, pawpaw, pawpaw, persimmons, pineapples, prunnets, sugarcane, tamarillos, tea, tobacco, water chestnuts, water chestnuts, water cress.
Ornamental Plants such as: African violet, ageratum, aster, aucuba, begonia, cacti, calendula, calla, carnation, ceanothus, chrysanthemum, coneflower, celosia, cyclamen, daffodil, dahlia, delphinium, dics, dill, fennel, fenugreek, fennel, grains of paradise, horshoed, hyssop, juniper berry, levanor, lemon grass, lovage, marjoram, marjoram, marjoram, mustard seeds, nutmeg, parsley, pennyroyal, pepper (black & white), poppy seeds, rosemary, rue, sallfr, sage, savory, sweet bay (leaf bay), tansy, tarragon, thyme, vanilla, wintergreen, woodruff, wormwood.

(continued on next page)
AZASOL APPLICATION BY TRUNK INJECTION

Directions for Use
Invert into the trunk flare or within 30° of the soil level. Place the injection sites in the first few sapwood elements (guard rings). Drill holes using a sharp drill bit (broad point drill bits are recommended). Drill through the bark and into the sapwood. When using the Arborjet Arborplug®, drill a minimum of 16 mm (5/8") into the sapwood. Trunk injected product into the tree’s sapwood, the conductive tissue that moves water to the canopy.

Calculating Application Rate
The dosage and number of application sites are based on tree diameter (DBH). To determine the number of application sites and dose rate per tree:

1. Determine the Tree Diameter (DBH):
   Measure the tree diameter in inches (or centimeters) at chest height (54") (135 cm) from the ground to find the diameter at breast height (DBH). If measuring tree circumference, divide the circumference by 3 to obtain the DBH.

2. Calculate # of Injection Sites:
   By Micro-injection (QUIK-jet®, Air HydraJet): Calculate the number of injection sites by dividing the DBH in inches by 2 (or cm by 4). This is equivalent to one drill hole for every 6" (15 cm) of tree circumference. By Micro-injection (TREE LV): Calculate the number of injection sites by dividing the DBH in inches by 3 (or cm by DBH by 7.5). This is equivalent to one drill hole for every 8" (20 cm) of tree circumference.

3. Determine the Dose:
   Measure the amount of Azasol needed following the table: Use Rate Recommendations for Tree Injection.

4. Determine Dose per Injection Site:
   Divide the total dose by the number of injection sites to determine the dosage per injection site.

in resinosous confers (such as pine and spruce) you may inject each site shortly after digging to avoid slow uptake on account of resin flow.

In palms, only one injection site is generally required.

1. Locate the application site 1-3' (30-90 cm) from the soil level.
2. Drill depth is 1/3 the total diameter or 4" (10 cm) deep into the stem (whichever is less).
3. Refer to table: Use Rate Recommendations for Palm Injection for dosages to apply.

Application Equipment
Azasol may be used with the Arborjet Tree Injection Systems or other tree injection devices that match the label requirements. For all injection systems, read carefully and follow the manufacturer’s directions for use.

Mixing Procedures for Tree Injections
Prepare the injection solution by mixing 6 liters of Azasol in 3.38 fl. oz. (100 ml) of water. Only mix the amount you plan to use so for smaller amounts refer to the table: Use Rate Recommendations for Tree Injection.

Application in Trees
1. Inject 4 ml's of solution every 6" (15 cm) of stem circumference in trees <8" DBH (20 cm).
2. Inject 4 ml's of solution every 6" (15 cm) of stem circumference in trees 8-16" (15-40 cm).
3. Inject 8 ml's of solution every 6" (15 cm) of stem circumference in trees >16" DBH (>40 cm).

USE RATE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREE INJECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DBH*</th>
<th>Level tsp. Azasol</th>
<th>Milliliters of Water</th>
<th>ml/2.5 cm (inch) DBH</th>
<th>Average # of Injects</th>
<th>ml/Injection Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For trees larger than 25" (62.5 cm) DBH apply 4 ml/2.5 cm (inch) DBH.

USE RATE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PALM INJECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Canopy or Tree Size</th>
<th>Tsp Azasol</th>
<th>Milliliters of Water</th>
<th>Minimum Number of Injection Points Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small Canopy or Tree</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Canopy or Tree</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Canopy or Tree</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DOSE/RATE SPRAY APPLICATIONS

Directions for Use
Azasol is measured in dry ounces (weight) and approximate teaspoons for each packet size. Packet sizes vary in depending on the type of pest and timing of treatment you may use low, medium, or high rates of application.

NOTE: Low Rates are recommended for preventative treatments before signs of insects. Medium Rates are recommended for most treatments for preventative to medium infestations when pests are present. High Rates are recommended for difficult to manage pests or for heavy infestations.

Azasol packet recommendations for mixing, and dosing in spray applications. Packet sizes are recommended by using the most economical size and no partial packets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sq. Ft.</th>
<th>Azasol</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Azasol</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Azasol</th>
<th>Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>(1) 2 tsp packets</td>
<td>1-2 gal</td>
<td>(5) 2 tsp packets</td>
<td>1-4 gal</td>
<td>(5) 2 tsp packets</td>
<td>1-4 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>(5) 2 tsp packets</td>
<td>5-10 gal</td>
<td>(5) 2 tsp packets</td>
<td>5-10 gal</td>
<td>(5) 2 tsp packets</td>
<td>10-20 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>(10) 2 tsp packets</td>
<td>10-20 gal</td>
<td>(10) 2 tsp packets</td>
<td>10-20 gal</td>
<td>(10) 2 tsp packets</td>
<td>20-40 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>(20) 2 tsp packets</td>
<td>20-40 gal</td>
<td>(20) 2 tsp packets</td>
<td>20-40 gal</td>
<td>(20) 2 tsp packets</td>
<td>50-100 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(0.5 oz)</td>
<td>43,560</td>
<td>(6) 2 tsp packets</td>
<td>50-100 gal</td>
<td>(6) 2 tsp packets</td>
<td>50-100 gal</td>
<td>(6) 2 tsp packets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Low Rate: 0.07 oz. (approx. 2 tsp) / 1-2 gal of water/ 1,000 sq ft.
Medium Rate: 0.07 oz. (approx. 2 tsp) / 1-2 gal of water/ 1,000 sq ft.
High Rate: 0.14 oz. (approx. 4 tsp) / 2-4 gal of water/ 1,000 sq ft.

Re-sealable Mylar Packets:
Azasol is sealed in mylar packets to ensure air tight and water tight seal to protect powdered Azasol. Carefully open mylar packet and dispense the powder into the mixing tank. You can use the entire contents or you can measure a partial amount to most mixing rates and specified for application. Aerosol powder: You can reduce the amount of air born powder by avoiding windy conditions, using the entire contents of packet, and by emptying contents into a plastic jug. vigorously agitate tank mix.

It’s recommended to use a sticking agent to increase product coverage on plant tissue.

(continued on reverse side)
CHEMIGATION OF AZASOL

General Information
Apply this product only through drip (trickle) or sprinkler (center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side roll, trailer, big gun, solid set, or hand moved, flood (basin) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Solubilize Azasol with water before introduction into the system; use the diluted mixture within 8 hours. Do not apply in irrigation water if the pH exceeds 7.0. The optimum pH for application is a range of 5.5 to 6.5. If needed, the pH of the irrigation water can be adjusted by use of a suitable buffering agent. Agitation is necessary. Apply at the rate stated in the instructions for Use for sufficient water to achieve an even distribution within an 8 hour period. Do not apply Azasol at a rate that exceeds 20 grams active ingredient per acre. If applying Azasol in combination with other products refer to the compatibility statement in the Directions for Use section.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS IF YOUR CHEMIGATION SYSTEM IS CONNECTED TO A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of a year.

Chemigation systems connected to the public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), backflow preventer or the functional equivalent in the water supply system downstream of the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system shall be discharged into a reservoir or tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top of overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlock controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in the cases where there is not a water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE OPERATION OF SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION; DRIP (TRICKLE), UTILIZING A PRESSURIZED WATER AND PESTICIDE INJECTION SYSTEM

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation piping to prevent water source contamination from back flow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pumps) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE OPERATION OF FLOOD (BASIN) IRRIGATION UTILIZING GRAVITY FLOW OR PRESSURIZED WATER AND PESTICIDE INJECTION SYSTEM

Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispersing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a crop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from back flow if water flow stops. Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements.

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

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

c. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side to the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

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

e. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store this product above 100°F or below 20°F for extended periods of time. Store product in the original labeled container in a cool, dry, locked place out of reach of children. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes may be 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 Represenative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ BEFORE USE

To the extent consistent with applicable laws, Arborjet, Inc. warrants that (a) this product conforms to the chemical description on its label; (b) this product is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on its label, subject to the inherent risks referred to herein, when used in accordance with its directions; and (c) that the directions, cautions and other statements on this label are based upon responsible experts' evaluations of reasonable tests of effectiveness, of toxicity to laboratory animals and plants, and upon reports of field experience. Testing has not been performed on all varieties of food crops, and plants, in all states, or under all application, weather and crop conditions. There are no express warranties other than those set forth herein. Arborjet, Inc. neither makes nor intends, nor does it authorize any agent or representative to make, any other warranty, express or implied. Arborjet, Inc. expressly excludes and disclaims all implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for particular purpose, or any other warranty of quality of performance.

This warranty does not extend to and the user shall be solely responsible for, any loss or damage that results from the use of this product in any manner that is inconsistent with this label's directions, or cautions.

Arborjet, Inc.
98 Blueberry Hill Road
Woburn, MA 01801
781-935-9070
Azasol® is a trademark of Solureem, Inc.
1 PACKET .75 OZ
LABEL, BOX, INSERT
AzaSol™
Non-Oil Based, Water Soluble Powder

Active Ingredient: Azadirachtin.......... 6%
Other Ingredients:.......................... 94%
Total:..................................... 100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
See insert for complete precautionary language; first aid and directions for use.

Net Contents: 0.75 oz (21 g)

A water soluble product botanically derived from the neem plant, Azadirachtin indica.

EPA Reg. No. 81899-4-74578
EPA Est. No. 87465-IND-001

Distributed by Arborjet, Inc.
99 Blueberry Hill Road, Woburn, MA 01801
781-935-9070
A water soluble product botanically derived from the neem plant, Azadirachta indica.

AzaSol™
Non-Oil Based, Water Soluble Powder

Effective on a wide spectrum of insects

Active Ingredient:
Azadirachtin........... 5%
Other Ingredients....... 94%
Total.................. 100%

EPA Reg. No. 81899-4-74578
EPA Est. No. 74578-MA-001

Keep out of reach of children

CAUTION
See insert for additional precautionary statements, first aid and directions for use.

Net Contents: 1 Packet at 0.75 oz. (21 g.) each.
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION
AzaSol is a pale yellow/white, amorphous powder containing 6% by weight azadirachtin. It will instantly dissolve in water to give a solution that is ready for spray application for pest control. Non-Oil based and highly effective as a powder.

Use AzaSol for pre-harvest treatment of fruits and vegetables in case of sudden pest infestations. AzaSol is effective on a very wide spectrum of insects and pests as listed on this label.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
READ ALL DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS BEFORE USE
To apply AzaSol select a suitable hand held trigger-type sprayer that will deliver a forceful, fine, leaf, fruit covering, wetting, spray mist. For optimum results, 2 to 3 applications made at 7 to 10 day intervals is recommended, unless otherwise specified. See insert for complete directions of use.

PEST CONTROL
Whiteflies, leaf miners, scale, mealy bugs, thrips, aphids, psyllids, bugs, flies, sawflies, caterpillars, beetles, weevils, borers, mole crickets, and mushroom flies. See insert for full list.

USE SITES
Ornamental trees and shrubs, turf grasses, food crops, mushrooms, berries, vegetables, nuts. See insert for full list.

USE RATE RECOMMENDATIONS
High Rate 6 oz/50 gal water/Acre
Low Rate 1 tsp/1 gal water/1000 sq. ft.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL
Store product in the original labeled container in a cool, dry, locked place out of reach of children. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

See insert for more Storage and Disposal instructions.

Distributed by: Arborjet, Inc.
99 Blueberry Hill Road,
Woburn, MA 01801
781-935-9070

ARBORJET
AzaSol is a pale yellow/white, amorphous powder containing 6% by weight azadirachtin. It will instantly dissolve in water to give a solution that is ready for spray applications for pest control. Non-Oil based and highly effective as a powder.

Use AzaSol for pre-harvest treatment of fruits and vegetables in cases of sudden pest infestations.

AzaSol is effective on a very wide spectrum of insects and pests as listed on this label. Use AzaSol on a wide variety of plants as listed indoors and outdoors. If plans are made to use AzaSol on plants not listed on this label, it is recommended that a small area such as a leaf, stem, or branch be sprayed first and checked several days later to make sure that leaf wilting or damage does not occur.

When used as directed, AzaSol will destroy target insect larvae when they, (1) eat sprayed plants, or (2) come in contact with the spray. AzaSol eliminates insects by stopping the insect’s growth, and is effective on all insects listed, insect larval stages and pupae.

AzaSol controls insects in the larva, pupal, and nymphal stages by interfering with the metabolism of ecdysone. Insects typically die between larval to larval, larval to pupal, nymph to nymph molt, or during adult eclosion.

AzaSol has been found to be compatible with the most commonly used non-alkaline insecticides, fungicides and water soluble fertilizers in the neutral pH range. Check compatibility by using the correct proportion of each the products application rate in a quart or gallon container. Solubilize AzaSol first in the mixture. Test the tank-mix combinations for possible adverse effects (such as settling out, flocculation, etc.) and for phytotoxic effects on a small sample of plants prior to use. As environmental conditions can alter the interactions between compounds, test compatibility for both new and previously used combinations. Avoid mixtures of several materials and very concentrated spray mixtures.

Do not use AzaSol with Bordeaux mixture, triphenylhydroxide, lime sulfur, Raxilax iron or other highly alkaline materials. Use mildly alkaline mixtures immediately after mixing to prevent loss of insecticidal activity.

When using AzaSol in combination with other products, use AzaSol at the rate, or half the rate, specified in the Use Rate Table. Follow the directions for use, precautions and limitations for use on all the product labels used in the combination.

Some suggested tank mix combinations are as follows: AzaSol plus endosulfan*, AzaSol plus chlorpyrifos*, AzaSol plus acephate*, AzaSol plus Bacillus thuringiensis (BT), AzaSol plus bifenazate*, AzaSol plus esfenvalerate*, AzaSol plus abamectin*, AzaSol plus deltamethrin*, AzaSol plus permethrin and pyriproxyfen (for logging use)*** Always follow the manufacturer's Directions for Use and Precautionary Statements. Use AzaSol on vegetables, coconut palms and other food crops with such chemicals as Endosulfan.

AzaSol is exempt from tolerances and may be applied as directed to any food crop up to and including the day of harvest at a rate not exceeding 0.75 lb (20 grams active ingredient) per acre per application.

To apply AzaSol select a suitable power or pump pressure try sprayer or a hand held trigger type sprayer that will deliver a forceful, fine, leaf and fruit covering, watering, spray mist. To get thorough spray coverage on waxy or pubescent plant surfaces the addition of 0.5% amount of a suitable surfactant agent (such as Nufine®) added to the spray mix, at the recommended rates may give better foliage, insect control and coverage. APPLICATION METHOD AND EQUIPMENT: Apply AzaSol as a foamy spray or a drench spray to soil or soil-less media e.g., greenhouses and mushroom houses) to control insects and nematodes. When needed, drench soil to control soil-borne pests, including soil-borne larvae of foliar insect pests. When applying as a drench, avoid excessive leaching. Apply AzaSol through sub-surface soil treatment equipment (e.g. turf grass). For replant adult flowers, apply through foggng equipment. Always follow equipment manufacturer’s use directions.

Apply AzaSol by using any powered or manual pesticide application equipment, which includes but is not restricted to: high-volume, low-volume, ultra-low volume, electrostatic, fogging, and chemigation. Follow the original manufacturer’s recommendations when using these types of equipment.

For optimum results, 2 to 3 applications made at 7 to 10 day intervals is recommended, unless otherwise specified. Foliar applications should be made to both sides of leaves. In addition, a sticker agent used as per the manufacturer’s recommendations may improve product performance.

AzaSol label rates specify dry ounce (weight/acre (high rate)) and tsp or tbsp/1000 sq. ft. (low rate). These label rates provide a high and low dose application of AzaSol.

Abbreviation & Conversion Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Conversion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tsp</td>
<td>1 tbsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tbsp</td>
<td>1 teaspoon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 tsp = 1 tbsp
1 tsp = 43.560 sq. ft.
**AZASOL USE RATE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR KEY PESTS BY USE SITE (continued)**

High Rate 6 oz/50 gal water/Acre (6 oz. is approximately 170 tsp/50 gal water/acre) (approximately 4 tsp/1000 sq ft.)

Low Rate 1 tsp/gal water/1000 sq ft. (1 tsp. is approximately 44 tsp/44 gal water/acre)

**USE RECOMMENDATION:**

Low Rate (Recommended for preventative treatments before signs of infestation.) 1 tsp/1000 sq ft.

Medium Rate (Recommended for most treatments. For preventative to medium infestations when pests are present.) 2.5 tsp/1000 sq ft.

High Rate (Recommended for difficult to manage pests or high infestations.) 4 tsp/1000 sq ft.

Use the tables below to determine the appropriate use rate for your alfalfa pest combination.

---

**AZASOL PEST CONTROL CHART:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEST</th>
<th>USE SITE</th>
<th>RATES: Azasol oz/Acre</th>
<th>COMMENTS For Sprays, Drench/Chemigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHITEFLIES, such as: Greenhouse whiteflies, Silverleaf white flies, Woolly whiteflies</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>Make sure that spray covers upper, lower and all surfaces of leaves fruit and twigs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAF MINERS, such as: Azelea leafminers, Birch leafminers, Citrus leminers, Lepidoptera leminers</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>Apply to new growth in spring before new larvae enter plant foliage. Repeat application at 10 to 14 days intervals if new infestations are expected.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCALE, Crawlers: such as: Brown Soft Scale, California red scale, Coffee Scale, Olive Scale, San Jose Scale</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>Make sure to thoroughly spray upper, lower and all surfaces of leaves and twigs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEALY BUGS such as: Citrus Mealybugs</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>Spray to thoroughly cover twigs and leaves.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THrips, such as: Citrus thrips, Onion thrips, tritis palmi</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>Spray in spring when young nymphs first appear on foliage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APHIDS, such as: Cotton aphids, Green peach aphid, Pea aphid, Potato aphids</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>Spray to wet lower side of leaves with a &quot;leaf cut&quot; first appears.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSYLLIDS, such as: P. peruviana</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>Spray for new &quot;instar&quot; nymphs appearing on new discolored foliage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUGS, Nymps of: such as Box elder bugs, Chincha bugs, leaf bugs, spittle bugs, spitsh bugs</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>Spray early when nymphs are young. Azasol will control &quot;instar&quot; growth until they die.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLEAS, Larvae of: such as: Blueberry Maggot, Cherry Maggot, Spinos Fleeves, Fruit flies, Midges, Onion Maggots, Tip worms, Walnut husk fly larvae</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>For Food and Non-food crops when larvae first appear.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFFLOWS, Larvae of: such as: European Pine Sawflies, Yellow headed pine sawflies</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>Spray when first larvae appear when plants start new growth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATERPILLARS, such as: Armyworms, Artichoke plume moth, Bagworms, Bollworms, Budworms, Cabbage butterflies, Cabbage loopers, Cankerworms, Caseworms, Corn Earworms, Outworms, Diamond back moths, Fireworms, Fruitworms, Grapealf, skeletonizer, Gypsy moth, Hornworms, Imported Cabbage worm, leaf perforators, Leafrollers, Mitrevoros, Neolax, orangebark, Oblite banded Leafrollers, Omnivorous Leafrollers, Orange-tipped moth, Pine tip moths, Pinworms, Red banded leaf rollers, Sedl webworms, Soybean loops, Tenth Caterpillars, Tobacco budworms, Tussocks moth larvae</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>Spray when first larvae worms appear. Repeat applications in 7 to 10 days. For continued pest control in the spring or fall when insect infestations are expected. Spray ornaments and other plants at intervals of 2 to 3 weeks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEETLES, Larvae of: such as: Bark beetles, Blueberry Flea beetles, Boll weevils, Colorado potato beetles, Flea beetles, Japanese beetle, Leaf beetles, Mexican bean beetles, Phyloxera, Rose Chafers, Twig girders</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A</td>
<td>Spray when pests first appear. For Food crops, repeat application after 7 to 10 days. Do no use with call make sure that all plant surfaces are thoroughly spray treated. Repeat in 5 to 7 days if required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**USE SITES FOR AZASOL:**

Azasol can be used on Greenhouse: food crops, such as: Broccoli (cole) crops, cucurbits, eggplants, heat and spices, legumes, peppers, tomatoes.

**MUSHROOMS:** Varieties such as: Agaricus, enoki, maitake, oyster, shiitake and other specialty mushrooms.

**FOOD CROPS including, Root, and tuber vegetables such as: Artichoke, beets, carrots, ginger, horseradish, potatoes, radishes, rutabagas, sweet potatoes, turnips, turpen, yams.**

**Leafy vegetables (including Brassica leafy vegetables such as: Amanthar, broccoli, Brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, chives, Chinese cabbage, collards, cress, endive, fennel, kales, kohlrabi, lettuce, mizuna, mustard greens, parley, purslane, rape greens, rubarb, spinach, Swiss chard.**

**Legume vegetables such as: Beans (field, kidney etc.) chick-peas, cowpeas, gua, jackbeans, lablab beans, lentils, peas, pikipen pois, soybeans, sword beans.**

**Fruiting vegetables such as: Eggplants, ground-cherries, peppers, peas, piments, tomatillos, tomatoes.**

**Cucumber vegetables such as: Bitter melons, Chayotes, Chinese wax gourds, citron melons, cucumbers cherlins, gourds, muskmelons (such as cantaloupe, casablas crahnsaw etc.), pumpkins, squash, watermelons.**

**Citrus Fruits such as: Calamondins, citrus citrons, citrus hybrids, Grapefruits, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Mandarin, Oranges, ponnels, satuanae mandarins.**

**Pome fruits such as: Apple, crabapples, toquets, mayhaws, oriental pears, pears, quinces.**

**Stone fruits such as: Apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, plums, prunes.**

**Berries such as: Blackberries, cranberries, blueberries, currants, cranberries, elfberries, gooseberries, huckleberries, loganberries, raspberries, strawberries, youngberries.**

**Cereal grains such as: Barley buckweat, corn, millet, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, sorghum, teosintes, trilitacea hybrids, wheat, wild rice.**

**Herbs and spices including but not limited to: Allspice, angelica, anise, enalato, basil, black and white peppers, borago, burnet, camomile, caper buds, cardamom, caraway, cassis, catnip, cayenne, celery, chives, cumin, caraway, cloves, coriander (cilantro), cumin, curry leaf, dills, fennels, fenugreek, grains of paradise, horshound, hyssop, juniper berry, lavender, lemongrass, lovage, marjoram, marjoram, mustard seeds, nasturtium, nutmeg, parsley, pennyroyal, pepper (black & white), poppy seeds, rosemary, rue, saffron, sage, savory, sweet bay (bay leaf), tansy, tarragon, thyme, vanilla, wintergreen, woodlot, wormwood.**

**Bulb vegetables such as: Galic, leek, onions, shallots.**

**Nuts such as: Almonds, beechnuts, Brazil nuts, butternuts, cashews, chestnuts, chinquapins, Corn nuts, filberts, hickory nuts, macadamia, pecans, peatnch, walnuts.**

**Oiled crops such as: Canoli, castor, cromme, guar, jojoba, peanuts, rap, safoulow, sesaume, soybean, sunflower.**

**Tropical fruits such as: Atemoyas, bananas, breadfruits, cherimoyas, durlans, guavas, malangars, mangoes, papayas, passionfruits, starfruits.**

**Other food and Non-food crops such as: Asparagus, avacados, birdeed, cacao, coffee, edible flowers, fava, jujube, ginger, grapes, gynaxote, hops, kiwis, okra, olives, palms, papayas, pawpaws, persimmons, pineapples, rambutans, sugarcane, tamarillos, tea, tobacco, water chestnuts, watercress.**

**Ornamental Plants such as: African violets, ageratum, aster, aucuba, begonia, cact, calendula, caloan, carnation, ciceriasium, cineraria, coles, cyclamen, daffodil, dahila, delphinium, fuchs, foliage plants, fuchsia, gardenia, geranium, gloxinia, hycamint, hydrangea, iris, ivy, ivy, maidenhair fern, marigold, narnious, orchid, parsv, pelargonium, peony, phlox, pittosporum, poinsettia, pyruscola, rubber plant, snapdragon, stock, tulip, wandering jew, yew, yucca, zinnia.**

**Ornamental Trees and Shrubs such as: Andimmora, Arborvitea, ash, Austrian pine, aspal, beech, birch, birch, blueberries, blue spruce, brownivill, boxwood, boxwood, camelia, cedar, cherry, cherry, cory, dogwood, douglas fir, drz, eucntras, fishermman, forsythia, hackberry, hawthorn, hemlock, hickory, holy, honey Locust, horsechustenn, kts, juniper, laach, laurel, lilac, lilo, linen, London plane, magnolia, manville, maple, mimosa, mastic shrubs, myri, oak, oaks, psendalva, patch, pine, phionta, pines, plane tree, popl privet, quince, rhododendron, roses, spruce, sycamore, white cedar and white pine.**

(continued on next page)
TURF GRASSES such as Bent grass, Bermuda grass, Fescue, Bluegrass, annual & perennial; Ryegrass, annual & perennial; Buffalo grass, St. Augustine grass, Centipede grass, Wheat grass, Zoysia grass. For control of Sod Webworms, Cutworms, Aphids, Leafhoppers, ants and chiggers: use a suitable pressure sprayer and mix 1 tbsp. in 2 to 3 gal of water and apply to 2,500 sq ft of turf. Apply when insects larvae first appear and if necessary repeat application 1 to 1.4 days apart. The use of an approved "sprayer stickler" may help the spray to penetrate turf down to the larval-worm feeding area.

AzaSol For Mushrooms and the Mushroom House
For Mushroom Fungi, Nomatoles and Phorid Flies use AzaSol at the rate indicated on the PEST CONTROL CHART as a drench to the casing layer, media or compost. Make 4 to 5 applications 7 to 10 days apart. To repel fly adults, apply with fogging equipment at the first sign of activity. Can be applied breaks up to the final flush.

AZASOL APPLICATION BY TRUNK INJECTION

Directions for Use
Inject into the trunk flare or within 36" of the soil level. Place the injection sites in the first few sapwood rings (7/8") Drill holes using a clean sharp drill bit (brad point drill bits are recommended). Drill through the bark and into the sapwood. When using the Arborjet Arbopray®, drill a minimum of 16 mm (5/8") into the sapwood. Trunk injection product into the tree's sapwood, the conductive tissue that moves water to the canopy.

Calculating Application Rate
The dosage and number of application sites are based on tree diameter (DBH). To determine the number of application sites and dose rate per tree:

1. Determine the Tree Diameter (DBH): Measure the tree diameter in inches (or centimeters) at chest height (54"/135 cm) from the ground to find the diameter at breast height (DBH). If measuring tree circumference, divide the circumference by 3.14 to obtain the DBH.

2. Calculate # of Injection Sites:
   By Micro-Injection (OUIK®), Air Hydraulic: Calculate the number of injection sites by dividing the DBH in inches by 2 (or cm DBH by 5). This is equivalent to one drill hole for every 6" (15 cm) of tree circumference. By Micro-injection (TREE LV), calculate the number of injection sites by dividing the DBH in inches by 3 (or cm DBH by 7.5). This is equivalent to one drill hole for every 8" (20 cm) of tree circumference.

3. Determine the Doses:
   Measure the amount of AzaSol needed following the table: Use Rate Recommendations for Tree Injection.

4. Determine Dose per Injection Site:
   Divide the total dose by the number of injection sites to determine the dosage per injection site.

In resinous conifers (such as pine and spruce) you may inject each site shortly after drilling to avoid slow uptake on account of resin flow.

In palms, only one injection site is generally required.

1. Locate the application site 1-3' (0-90 cm) from the soil level.
2. Drill depth is 1/3 the total diameter or 4" (10 cm) deep into the stem (whichever is less).
3. Refer to table: Use Rate Recommendations for Palm Injection for dosages to apply.

Application Equipment
AzaSol may be used with the Arborjet Tree Injection Systems or with other tree injection devices that meet the label requirements. For all injection systems, read carefully and follow the manufacturer’s direction for use.

Mixing Procedures for Tree Injections
Prepare the injection solution by mixing 8 level teaspoons (8 grams) of AzaSol in 3.38 fl. oz. (100 ml) of water. Only mix the amount you plan to use so for smaller amounts refer to the table: Use Rate.

Recommendations for Tree Injection
Application in Trees
1. Inject 4 ml of solution every 6" (15 cm) of stem circumference in trees <8" DBH (20 cm).
2. Inject 6 ml of solution every 6" (15 cm) of stem circumference in trees 8-16" DBH (15-40 cm).
3. Inject 8 ml of solution every 6" (15 cm) of stem circumference in trees >16" DBH (>40 cm).

USE RATE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PALM INJECTION

Canopy or Tree Size | Tsp AzaSol | Milliliters of Water | Minimum Number of Injection Points Needed
---|---|---|---
Small Canopy or Tree | 2 | 10 | 1
Medium Canopy or Tree | 4 | 20 | 1
Large Canopy or Tree | 6 | 30 | 1

DOSE/RATE SPRAY APPLICATIONS

Directions for Use
AzaSol is measured in dry ounces (weight) and approximate teaspoons for each packet size. Packet sizes come in depending on the type of pest and timing of treatment you may use low, medium, or high rates of application.

NOTE: Low Rates are recommended for preventative treatments before signs of insects. Medium Rates are recommended for most treatments for preventative to medium infestations when pests are present. High Rates are recommended for difficult to manage pests or for heavy infestations.

AzaSol packet recommendations for mixing, and dosing in spray applications. Packet sizes are recommended by using the most economic size and no partial packets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sq. Ft.</th>
<th>AzaSol</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>AzaSol</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>AzaSol</th>
<th>Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Rate</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>(1) 2 tsp packets</td>
<td>1/2 gal</td>
<td>(2) 2 tsp packets</td>
<td>1/4 gal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Rate</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>(5) 2 tsp packets</td>
<td>5-10 gal</td>
<td>(1) 0.75 oz packet</td>
<td>10-20 gal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Rate</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>(10) 2 tsp packets</td>
<td>10-20 gal</td>
<td>(2) 0.75 oz packets</td>
<td>20-40 gal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1 Acre)</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>(2) 0.75 oz packet</td>
<td>50-100 gal</td>
<td>(4) 0.75 oz packets</td>
<td>50-100 gal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43,560</td>
<td>(2) 0.75 oz packets</td>
<td>50-100 gal</td>
<td>(4) 0.75 oz packets</td>
<td>50-100 gal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIXING

Re-sealable Mylar Packets:
AzaSol is sealed in mylar packets to ensure air tight and water tight seal to protect powdered AzaSol. Carefully open mylar packet and dispense the powder into the mixing tank. You can use the entire contents or you can measure a partial amount to meet mixing and rates specified for application. Airborn powder: You can reduce the amount of air born powder by avoiding windy conditions, using the entire contents of packet, and by emptying contents into a partially filled tank. Agitate tank mix. It's recommended to use a sticking agent to increase product coverage on plant tissue.
CHEMIGATION OF AZASOL

General Information
Apply this product only through drip (trickle) or sprinkler (center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side roll, trailer, big gun, solid set, or hand move), flood (basin) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufactures or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouses system) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
Sculbicide Azasol with water before introduction into the system; use the diluted mixture within 6 hours. Do not apply immediately after the pH correction. The optimum pH for application is a range of 5.5 to 6.5. If needed, the pH of the irrigation water can be adjusted by use of a suitable buffering agent. Agitation is necessary. Apply at the rate stated in the Directions for Use sufficient water to achieve an even distribution within 8 hours period. Do not apply Azasol at a rate that exceeds 20 grams active ingredient per acre. If applying Azasol in combination with other products refer to the compatibility statement in the Directions for Use section.
OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS IF YOUR CHEMIGATION SYSTEM IS CONNECTED TO A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM
Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of a year.
Chemigation systems connected to the public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), backflow preventer or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the backflow preventer, the system from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top of overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock system to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in the case where there is not a water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply wind or wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE OPERATION OF SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION; TRICKLE, UTILIZING A PRESSURIZED WATER AND PESTICIDE INJECTION SYSTEM
The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock system to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in the case where there is not a water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply wind or wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE OPERATION OF FLOOD (BASIN) IRRIGATION UTILIZING GRAVITY FLOW OR PRESSURIZED WATER AND PESTICIDE INJECTION SYSTEM
Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispersing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and down the line of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from back flow if water flow stops.
Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
a. The system must contain a functional interlocking check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.
b. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
c. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side to the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
e. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

AZASOL is a trademark of Solurem, Inc.

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store this product above 100°F or below 20°F for extended periods of time. Store product in the original labeled container in a cool, dry, locked place out of reach of children. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticides wastes may be hazardous, improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinseate 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 HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ BEFORE USE
To the extent consistent with applicable laws, Arborjet, Inc. warrants that (a) this product conforms to the chemical description on its label; (b) this product is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on its label, subject to the inherent risks referred to herein, when used in accordance with its directions; and (c) that the directions, cautions and other statements on this label are based upon responsible experts’ evaluations of reasonable tests of effectiveness, of toxicity to laboratory animals and plants, and upon reports of field experience. Testing has not been performed on all varieties of food crops, and plants, in all states, or under all application, weather and crop conditions. There are no express warranties other than those set forth herein. Arborjet, Inc. neither makes nor intends, nor does it authorize any agent or representative to make, any other warranty, express or implied. Arborjet, Inc. expressly excludes and disclaims all implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for particular purpose, or any other warranty of quality of performance.
This warranty does not extend to, and the user shall be solely responsible for, any loss or damage that results from the use of this product in any manner that is inconsistent with this label's directions, or cautions.
.25 OZ
LABEL, BOX, INSERT
Active Ingredient:
Azadirachtin..........6%
Other Ingredients:....94%
Total:..................100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH
OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Net Contents:
0.25 oz. (7 g.)

EPA Reg. No.
81899-4-74578
EPA Est. No.
74578-MA-001

See Insert for
Precautionary
Statements, First Aid,
and Directions for Use.

Distributed by:
Arborjet, Inc.
99 Blueberry Hill Road,
Woburn, MA 01801
781-935-9070
A water soluble product botanically derived from the neem plant, Azadirachta indica.
Effective on a wide spectrum of Insects.

Active Ingredient:
Azadirachtin .................. 6%
Other Ingredients: ........... 94%
Total: ...................... 100%

EPA Reg. No. 81899-4-74578
EPA Est. No. 74578-MA-001

- Botanical Insecticide,
  Repellent, Anti-feedant
  and Insect Growth
  Regulator (IGR)
- Use as a spray, drench, tree
  injection or chemigation
- May be applied as directed
to any food crop up to and
including the day of harvest

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION
See Insert for Additional Precautionary Statements, First Aid
and Directions for Use.

Net Contents:
1 Container at 0.25 oz. (7 g) each, 6 teaspoons

AzaSol (.25 oz) 040-5020

REV7/15
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

AzaSol is a pale yellow/white, amorphous powder containing 6% by weight azadirachtin. It will instantly dissolve in water to give a solution that is ready for spray application for pest control. Non-Oil based and highly effective as a powder.

Use AzaSol for pre-harvest treatment of fruits and vegetables in case of sudden pest infestations. AzaSol is effective on a very wide spectrum of insects and pests as listed in this label.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS BEFORE USE

To apply AzaSol select a suitable hand-held trigger-type sprayer that will deliver a forceful fine, leaf-filling, wetting spray mist. For optimum results, 2 to 3 applications made at 7 to 10 day intervals is recommended, unless otherwise specified. See insert for complete directions of use.

PEST CONTROL

Whiteflies, leaf miners, scale, mealy bugs, thrips, aphids, psyllids, mites, flies, sawflies, caterpillars, beetles, weevils, borers, mole crickets, and mushroom flies. See insert for full list.

USE SITES

Ornamental trees and shrubs, turf grasses, food crops, mushrooms, berries, vegetables, nuts. See insert for full list.

USE RATE RECOMMENDATIONS

High Rate 6 oz/50 gal water/Acre
Low Rate 1 tsp/1 gal water/1000 sq ft.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL

Store product in the original labeled container in a cool, dry, locked place out of reach of children. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

See insert for complete Storage and Disposal instructions.
AzaSol is a pale yellow/white, amorphous powder containing 6% by weight azadirachtin. It will instantly dissolve in water to give a solution that is ready for spray applications for pest control. Non-Oil based and highly effective as a powder. Use AzaSol for pre-harvest treatment of fruits and vegetables in case of sudden pest infestations.

AzaSol is effective on a very wide spectrum of insects and pests as listed on this label. Use AzaSol in water in a wide variety of plants as listed indoors and outdoors. If plants are made to use AzaSol on plants not listed on this label, it is recommended that a small area such as a leaf, stem, or branch is test sprayed first and checked several days later to make sure that leaf wilting or damage does not occur. When used as directed, AzaSol will destroy targeted insect larvae when they (1) eat sprayed plants, or (2) come in contact with the spray. AzaSol eliminates insects by blocking the insect’s growth, and is effective on all insects listed, insect larval stages and pupae.

AzaSol controls insects in the larval, pupal, and nymphal stages by interfering with the metabolism of ecdysone. Insects typically die between larval to larval, larval to pupal, nymph to nymph molt, or during adult ecdision.

AzaSol has been found to be compatible with the most commonly used non-alkaline insecticides, fungicides and water soluble fertilizers in the neutral pH range. Check compatibility by using the correct proportion of each products application rate in a quart or gallon container. Soilbide AzaSol first in the mixture. Test the tank-mix combinations for possible adverse effects (such as settling out, flocculation, etc.) and for phytotoxic effects on a small plant of plants prior to use. As environmental conditions can alter the interactions between compounds, test compatibility for both new and previously used combinations. Avoid mixtures of several materials and very concentrated spray mixtures.

Do not use AzaSol with Bordeaux mixture, triphenylhydroxide, lindane, Carbaryl, copper, or other highly alkaline materials. Use mildy alkaline mixtures immediately after mixing to prevent loss of insecticidal activity.

When using AzaSol in combination with other products, use AzaSol at the rate, or half the rate, specified in the Use Rate Table. Follow the directions for rate, precautions and limitations for use on all the product label used in the combination.


Always follow the manufacturer's Directions for Use and Precautionary Statements. Use AzaSol on vegetables, coconut palms and other food crops with such chemicals as Endosulfan.

AzaSol is exempt from tolerances and may be applied as directed to any food crop up to and including the day of harvest at a rate not exceeding 0.75 lb (20 grams active ingredient) per acre per application.

To apply AzaSol select a suitable power or pump pressure sprayer or a hand held trigger type sprayer that will deliver a forceful, fine, leaf and fruit covering, wetting, spray mist. To get thorough spray coverage on woody or pubescent plant surfaces the addition of small amount of a suitable spreader or wetting agent such as NuFilm P added to the spray mix, at the recommended rates may give better foliage, insect coverage and control.

APPLICATION METHOD AND EQUIPMENT: Apply AzaSol as a foliar spray or a drench to soil or soil-less media (e.g., greenhousehouses and mushroom houses) to control insects and nematodes. When needed, drench soil to control soil-borne pests, including soil-borne larvae of foliar insect pests. When applying as a drench, avoid excessive leaching. Apply AzaSol through sub-surface soil treatment equipment (e.g. turf grass). To repel adult flies, apply through fogging equipment.

Always follow equipment manufacturer’s uses directions. Always use AzaSol by using any powered or manual pesticide application equipment, which includes but is not restricted to: high-volume, low-volume, electrostatic, fogging, and chemigation. Follow the original manufacturer’s recommendations when using these types of equipment.

For optimum results, 2 to 3 applications made at 7 to 10 day intervals is recommended, otherwise specified. Foliar applications should be made to both sides of leaves. In addition, a sticker agent used as per the manufacturer’s recommendations may improve product performance.

AzaSol label rates specify dry ounce (weight/acre [high rate]) and tsp or tbsp/100 sq. ft. (low rate). These label rates provide a high and low dose application of AzaSol.

### AzaSol User Rate Recommendations for Key Pests by Use Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pesticide</th>
<th>tsp/acre</th>
<th>teaspoon/tablespoon</th>
<th>A/acre</th>
<th>tsp</th>
<th>tbsp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AzaSol</td>
<td>3 tsp ≤ 1 tbsp</td>
<td>1 tsp ≤ 3 tbsp</td>
<td>1 Acre ≤ 43,560 sq. ft.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### AZASOL USE RATE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR KEY PESTS BY USE SITE (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEST</th>
<th>USE RATES: for indoor and outdoor plants including FOOD CROPS, TREES, TURFGRASS, NURSERY, GREENHOUSE, ENTOMOCHEMICAL &amp; LANDSCAPE PLANTS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WEEVLS, such as Black vine weevils, Pepper vine weevils, Strawberry vine weevils</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A 1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq ft. Former anti-feedant sprays will stop adult feeding. Make at least 3 to 4 applications 10 days apart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BORERS, Larvae such as: Peach twig borers, Peach tree borers, Cranberry borers</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A 1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq ft. Thoroughly spray in spring after egg hatch to control larval weevils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLY CRICKETS, nymphs and young &quot;instars&quot; Turf Treatment</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A 1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq ft. For turfgrass, spray to drench turf for young cricket nymphs in spring. Stops young from growth to adults.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUSHROOM FLIES Nematabius and Phorid Flies</td>
<td>Mix 1/2 oz in 1 to 2 gal of water and mist over (or drench) 1,000 sq ft. See &quot;For Mushrooms&quot; section on this tab.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AZASOL PEST CONTROL CHART:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEST</th>
<th>USE RATES: azaSol oz*/A-ace- tsp/1,000 sq ft.</th>
<th>COMMENTS: For Spray, Drench, Chemigation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHITEFLIES, such as: Greenhouse whiteflies, Silverleaf whiteflies, Wooly whiteflies</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A 1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq ft. Make sure that spray covers upper, lower and all surfaces of leaves fruit and twigs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEEF MINERS, such as Azaelea leef miners, Birch leef miners, Citrus leef miners, Sarpenelle leef miners</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A 1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq ft. Apply to new growth in spring before new bracken enters plant foliage. Repeat application at 10 to 14 day intervals if new infestations are expected.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCALE, Crawlers: such as Brown Soft Scale, California red scale, Coffee Scale, Olive Scale, San Jose Scale</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A 1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq ft. Make sure to thoroughly spray upper, inner and all surfaces of leaves and twigs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEALY BUGS Such as Citrus Mealys</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A 1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq ft. Spray to thoroughly cover twigs and leaves.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRIPS, such as: Citrus thrips, Onion thrips, thrips palmi</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A 1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq ft. Spray in spring when young nymphs first appear on foliage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APHIDS, such as: Cotton aphids, Green peach aphids, Pea aphids, Potato aphids</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A 1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq ft. Spray to wet lower side of leaves when &quot;lead curl&quot; first appears.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSYLLIDS, such as: Pears psylla</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A 1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq ft. Spray for new &quot;instar&quot; nymphs appearing on newly disclosed foliage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOLLWORMS, Such as: Bollworms, Armyworms, Cutworms, Cabbage worms, Diamondback moths, Fireworms, Fruitworms, Grapeleaves, skeletonizer, Tobacco worms, Horntails, Imported Cabbage worm, leaf perforators, Leaff受到了, Meiomonos, New orane worms, Oblique banded Leaffathers, Ornivorous Leaffather, oriental fruit moths, Piloaworms, Pine tip larvae, Pine worms, Red banded leaf rollers, Sod webworms, Soybean worms, Tent Calyptrates, Tobacco budworms, Tussock moth larvae</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A 1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq ft. Spray early when nymphs are young. AzaSol will control &quot;instar&quot; nymphs until they die.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FLEIS, Larvae of such as: Blueberry maggot, Cherry maggot, Craneflies, Fruit flies, Maggots, Onion Maggots, Tip worms, Walnut bulk fly larvae</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A 1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq ft. For Food and Non-food crop sprays when larvae first appear.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SNAILFLIES, Larvae of such as: European Pine Sawflies, Yellow headed pine sawflies</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A 1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq ft. Sprays when first larvae appear when plants start new growth.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CATERPILLARS, such as: Armyworms, Artichoke plum moth, Bagworms, Boxworms, Budworms, Cabbage butterflies, Cabbage loopsers, Cankerworms, Cereaworms, Corn Earworms, Cutworms, Diamond back moths, Fireworms, Fruitworms, Grapeleaves, skeletonizer, Tobacco worms, Horntails, Imported Cabbage worm, leaf perforators, Leaffathers, Meiomonos, New orane worms, Oblique banded Leaffathers, Ornivorous Leaffather, oriental fruit moths, Piloaworms, Pine tip larvae, Pine worms, Red banded leaf rollers, Sod webworms, Soybean worms, Tent Calyptrates, Tobacco budworms, Tussock moth larvae</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A 1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq ft. Spray when larvae worms appear. Repeat applications in 7 to 10 days. For continued pest control in the spring or fall when foliage infestations are expected. Spray ornamentals and other plants, in intervals of 2 to 3 weeks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEETLES, larvae of: such as: Bark beetles, Blueberry flea beetles, Boll weevils, Colorado potato beetles, Flea beetles, Leaf beetles, Mexican bean beetles, Phylloxera, Rose Chafers, Twig girders</td>
<td>6 oz in 50 gal water/A 1 tsp/1 gal water/1,000 sq ft. Spray when pests first appear. For Food crops, repeat application after 7 to 10 days. Do no use with oil. Make sure that all plant surfaces are thoroughly spray treated. Repeat 5 to 7 days if required.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### USE SITES FOR AZASOL

Azasol can be used on Greenhouse: food crops, such as: Brassica (kale) crops, cucumbers, eggplants, herbs and spices, legumes, peppers, tomatoes. MUSHROOMS. Varieties such as: Agaricus, enoki, maitake, oyster, shiitake and other specialty mushrooms. FOOD CROPS including: Root, and tuber vegetables such as: Artichoke, beets, carrots, gingers, horseradish, potatoes, radishes, rutabagas, sweet potatoes, turmeric, turnips, yams. Leggy vegetables such as: Beets (field, kidney etc.) chicke-peas, cowpeas, guac, jackbeans, lablab beans, lentils, peas, pigeon peas, soybeans, sword beans. Fruiting vegetables such as: Eggplants, ground-chilies, peppers, pimientos, tomatillos, tomatoes. Cucurbit vegetables such as: Bitter melons, Chayotes, Chinese wax gourds, citron melons, cucumbers (gourds), gourds, muskmelons (such as cantaloupes, cactuse cranachan etc.), pumpkins, squash, watermelons. Citrus Fruits such as: Calamondine, citrus cirtos, citrus hybrids, Grapefruits, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Mandarins, Oranges, Pummelos, satsumas mandarins. Pome fruits such as: Apples, crabapples, loquats, mayhaws, oriental pears, pears, quince. Stone fruits such as: Apples, cherries, plums, peaches, pears, plums, prunes. Berries such as: Blueberries, cranberries, blueberries, currants, cranberries, elderberries, gooseberries, huckleberries, loganberries, raspberries, strawberries, youngberries. Cereal grains such as: Barley, buckwheat, corn, millet, oats, popcorn, rice, rye, teazleins, tricale hybrids, wheat, wild rice. Herbs and spices including but not limited to: Allspice, anise, basil, basil, black and white peppers, borago, burnt, camomile, caper buds, caraways, caryx, cassis, celt, celery, chives, cinnamon, caraway, cloves, coriander (cilantro), costmary, cumin, curry leaf, dill, fennel, fenugreek, grains of paradise, horroech, horech, jujup, juniper berry, lavender, lemongrass, lovage, marjor, marjorit, mustard, nasturtium, nutmeg, parsley, pennyroyal, pepper (black and white), poppy seeds, rosarmy, rue, saffron, sage, savory, sweet bay (bay leaf), tansy, tarragon, thyme vanilla, wintergreen, woodruff, wormwood. Bulb vegetables such as: Garlic, leek, onions, shallots. Nuts such as: Almonds, beechnuts, Brazil nuts, butternuts, cashews, chestnuts, chinchapins, Cocoruts, fitters, hickorynuts, macadamia, pecans, pistachios, walnuts. Oilseed crops such as: Canola, castor, cress, guar, jojoba, peanuts, rapa, safflower, sesame, soybean, sunflowers. Tropical fruits such as: Mango, bananas, breadfruits, cherimoyas, durians, mangos, mangoes, mangos, papayas, passionfruits, starfruits. Other food & non-food crops such as: Asparagus, avocados, beans, birch, blueberries, brussels sprouts, blueberry, broccoflower, boxwood, butternut, canellia, cedar, chamomary, dogwood, douglas fir, elm, eucarym, ets, forsythia, hackberry, haworth, hickory, holly, holly, honeysuckle, horsechestnut, ilex, juniper, larch, laurel, limes, linden, London plane, magnolia, manilla, maize, mimos, monstera, myrtle, oak, peach, pear, peach, pine, pine, plum, plant tree, poplar, privet, quince, rhododendron, roses, spruce, sycamore, white cedar and white pine. (continued on next page)
AZASOL APPLICATION BY TRUNK INJECTION

Directions for Use:

Inject into the trunk flare or within 36" of the soil level. Place the injection sites in the first few sapwood elements (growth rings). Drill holes using a clean sharp drill bit (bored point drill bits are recommended). Drill through the bark and into the sapwood. When using the Arborjet Arborplug®, drill a minimum of 16 mm (5/8") into the sapwood. Trunk injection product into the tree’s sapwood, the conductive tissue that moves water to the canopy.

Calculating Application Rate

The dosage and number of application sites are based on the tree diameter (DBH). To determine the number of application sites and dose rate per tree:

1. Determine the Tree Diameter (DBH):
   Measure the tree diameter in inches (or centimeters) at chest height (54" (135 cm) from the ground) to find the diameter at breast height (DBH). If measuring free crown, divide the circumference by 3 to obtain the DBH.

2. Calculate # of Injection Sites:
   By Micron-injection (QUIC-jet® Air Hydraulic): Calculate the number of injection sites by dividing the DBH in inches by 2 (for a cm DBH by 5). This is equivalent to one drill hole for every 6" (15 cm) of tree circumference. By Micron-injection (FREE LV): Calculate the number of injection sites by dividing the DBH in inches by 3 (for a cm DBH by 7.5). This is equivalent to one drill hole for every 8" (20 cm) of tree circumference.

3. Determine the Dose:
   Measure the amount of Azasol needed to complete the table: Use Rate Recommendations for Tree Injection.

4. Determine Dose per Injection Site:
   Divide the total dose by the number of injection sites to determine the dosage per injection site.

In restrictive conditions (such as pine and spruce) you may inject each site shortly after digging to avoid slow uptake on account of resin flow.

In palms, only one injection site is generally required.

1. Locate the application site 1-3" (30-90 cm) from the soil level.
2. Drill depth is 1/3 the total diameter or 4" (10 cm) deep into the stem (whichever is less).
3. Refer to table: Use Rate Recommendations for Palm Injection for dosages to apply.

Application Equipment

Azasol may be used with the Arborjet Tree Injection Systems or with other tree injection devices that meet the label requirements. For all injection systems, read carefully and follow the manufacturer’s directions for use.

Mixing Procedures for Tree Injections

Prepare the injection solution by mixing 8 level teaspoons (8 grams) of Azasol in 3.33 fl. oz. (100 ml) of water. Only mix the amount you plan to use; do not make more than required for the treatment. Use Rate Recommendations for Tree Injection.

Application in Trees

1. Inject 4 mls of solution every 8" (15 cm) of stem circumference in trees <8" DBH (20 cm).
2. Inject 6 mls of solution every 6" (15 cm) of stem circumference in trees 6-16" DBH (15-40 cm).
3. Inject 8 mls of solution every 6" (15 cm) of stem circumference in trees >16" DBH (40+ cm).

USE RATE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREE INJECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DBH&quot;</th>
<th>Level tsp. Azasol</th>
<th>Milliliters of Water</th>
<th>ml/2.5 cm (inch) DBH</th>
<th>Average # of Injects</th>
<th>ml/Injection Sites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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</table>

DBH = Diameter at Breast Height

For trees larger than 25" (63.5 cm) DBH apply 4 ml/2.5 cm (inch) DBH.

DOSE/RATE SPRAY APPLICATIONS

Directions for Use

NOTE: Low Rates are recommended for preventative treatments before signs of insects. Medium Rates are recommended for most treatments for preventative to medium infestations when pests are present. High Rates are recommended for difficult to manage pests or for heavy infestations.

Low Rate: 0.07 oz. (approx. 2 tsp) / 2-4 gal of water / 2,000 sq ft, or
Medium Rate: 0.07 oz. (approx. 2 tsp) / 2-4 gal of water / 2,000 sq ft
High Rate: 0.14 oz. (approx. 4 tsp) / 2-4 gal of water / 2,000 sq ft

MIXING

Re-sealable Container:

Carefully open Azasol container. Measure a partial amount to mix and rates specified for application then add the powder into the mixing tank. Airborn powder: You can reduce the amount of air born powder by avoiding windy conditions, and by emptying contents into a partially filled tank. Agitate tank mix.

It’s recommended to use a stickie agent to increase product coverage on plant tissue.

CHEMIGATION OF AZASOL

General Information

Apply this product only through drip (trickle) or sprinkler (center pivot), lateral move, end tow, side roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move, flood (basin) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Soil-borne Azasol with water before introduction into the system; use the diluted mixture within 8 hours. Do not apply in irrigation water if the pH exceeds 7.0. The optimum pH for application is a range of 5.5 to 6.5. If needed, the pH of the irrigation water can be adjusted by use of a suitable buffer-agent. Agitation is necessary. Apply at the rate stated in the Directions for Use using sufficient water to achieve an even distribution within an 8 hour period. Do not apply Azasol at a rate that exceeds 20 grams active ingredient per acre. If applying Azasol in combination with other products refer to the compatibility statement in the Directions for Use section.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS IF YOUR CHEMIGATION SYSTEM IS CONNECTED TO A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM:

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of a year.
CHEMIGATION OF AZASOL (continued)

Chemigation systems connected to the public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), backflow preventer or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top of overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in the cases where there is not a water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speeds favor drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE OPERATION OF SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION: DRIP (TRICKLE), UTILIZING A PRESSURIZED WATER AND PESTICIDE INJECTION SYSTEM

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick — closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed solenoid — operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speeds favor drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE OPERATION OF FLOOD (BASE) IRRIGATION UTILIZING GRAVITY FLOW OR PRESSURIZED WATER AND PESTICIDE INJECTION SYSTEM

Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow changes.

Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements.

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

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

c. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side to the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

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

e. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

f. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store this product above 100°F or below 20°F for extended periods of time. Store product in the original labeled container in a cool, dry, locked place out of reach of children. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinseate 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 HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

IMPORTANT: PLEASE READ BEFORE USE

To the extent consistent with applicable laws, Arborjet, Inc. warrants that (a) this product conforms to the chemical description on its label; (b) this product is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on its label subject to the inherent risks referred to herein, when used in accordance with its directions; and (c) that the directions, cautions and other statements on this label are based upon responsible experts' evaluations of reasonable tests of effectiveness, of toxicity to laboratory animals and plants, and upon reports of field experience. Testing has not been performed on all varieties of food crops, and plants, in all states, or under all application, weather and crop conditions. There are no express warranties other than those set forth herein. Arborjet, Inc. neither makes nor intends, nor does it authorize any agent or representative to make, any other warranty, express or implied. Arborjet, Inc. expressly excludes and disclaims all implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for particular purpose, or any other warranty of quality of performance.

This warranty does not extend to, and the user shall be solely responsible for, any loss or damage that results from the use of this product in any manner that is inconsistent with this label's directions, or cautions.

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Weoburn, MA 01801
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