



**Plant growth regulator intended for commercial or agricultural use only**

For the Removal of Dwarf Mistletoe in Ornamental Conifers and Leafy Mistletoe in Ornamental Deciduous Trees, for Controlling Plant Height and Increasing Branching/Shoot Number in Certain Ornamental Plant Species, for the Elimination of Undesirable Fruit on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, for Inducing Flowering of Ornamental Bromeliads, for Increased Lateral Branching in Ornamentals, for Reducing Plant Height of Potted Daffodils and Stem Topple of Potted Hyacinths, in the Production of Cucumber, Squash and Pumpkin Hybrid Seed, and for Use on Golf Course Turf

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Ethephon: (2-Chloroethyl) phosphonic acid\* .....21.7%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** .....78.3%

**TOTAL:** .....100.0%

\*1 Gallon contains 2 lb. ethephon

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
DANGER / PELIGRO**

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

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

Net contents: 1 gallon (3.78 liters)

EPA Reg. No. 228-660-82917

EPA Est. No. indicated by first two letters of the batch number on this package (GR) 228-MS-001, (VA) 70815-GA-002, (AL) 228-IL-002

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>IF IN EYES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF SWALLOWED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF INHALED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<p><b>HOTLINE NUMBER:</b> Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact (877) 325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.</p>	

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

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
DANGER/PELIGRO**

**CORROSIVE:** Causes irreversible eye damage. Wear safety goggles when handling. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. **DO NOT** inhale vapors as this product will irritate mucous membranes.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks, and
- Protective eyewear

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

**Engineering Controls Statement**

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (WPS) [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Users should:**

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

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

**DO NOT** contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Avoid spray drift to nearby crops, as this product will cause modifications in plant growth. Plant injury or reduced yields may result. **DO NOT** plant another crop within 30 days after treatment.

**NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT:** This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. **DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulations.

Read entire label before using this product.

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

Exemptions: If the product is applied by drenching or soil-injected, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area at any time if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants; waterproof gloves; chemical-resistant footwear plus socks; protective eyewear; chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

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

### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is a plant growth regulator which penetrates plant tissues and degrades to ethylene which affects the growth process of the plant. This product can be used to produce the following effects in treated crops:

<b>Ornamental Plant Species:</b>	Controlling Plant Height and Increasing Branching/Shoot Number
<b>Ornamental Trees and Shrubs: Apple, Crabapple, Carob, Cottonwood, Elm, Flowering Pear, Horsechestnut (Buckeye), Maple, Oak, Olive, Pine, Sour Orange, Sweetgum, and Sycamore:</b>	Reduces or eliminates undesirable fruit development
<b>Ornamental Conifers:</b>	Eliminates dwarf mistletoe
<b>Ornamental Deciduous Trees:</b>	Eliminates leafy mistletoe
<b>Ornamental Bromeliads such as <i>Ananas</i>, <i>Aechmea</i>, <i>Neoregelia</i>, <i>Vriesia</i>, and <i>Billbergia</i>.</b>	Initiates flowering
<b>Roses, Tallhedge, and Apple Nursery Stock</b>	Initiates earlier leaf drop, allowing digging of stock plants prior to the onset of unfavorable weather
<b>Greenhouse, Shadehouse, and Field Grown Ornamental Plants such as Azalea, Begonia, chrysanthemum, Geranium, Impatiens, Lantana, Verbena, Vinca vine.</b>	Increases lateral branching
<b>Potted Daffodils and Hyacinths</b>	Aids in reducing total plant height of potted daffodils and stem topple of potted hyacinths at time of full flower

<b>Cucumber, pumpkin, and squash</b>	Modifies sex expression and flowering pattern to facilitate hybrid seed production. <b>DO NOT TREAT CROPS FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION</b>
<b>Turf:</b>	Slows growth of turfgrass; suppresses seedhead formation of <i>Poa annua</i> and white clover

Additional information on how to use this product (including use rates, spray volumes (gallons of water per acre), and spray equipment) or if an application needs to be made based on weather conditions (such as variable temperatures or anticipated rainfall) can be obtained from your local Extension or Horticultural Specialist, Fine Americas Inc. Representative, or Farm Advisors.

## SPRAY DRIFT

### AERIAL APPLICATIONS

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a fine to medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

### GROUND BOOM APPLICATIONS

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- For all applications, applicators are required to use a fine to medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

### AIRBLAST APPLICATIONS

- Direct spray into the canopy.
- Turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer rows

## SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

### BOOM-LESS GROUND APPLICATIONS

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

### IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

#### Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

#### Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

#### BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

### **RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft**

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

### **SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area

### **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

### **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

### **WIND**

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.**

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

### **RESTRICTIONS**

- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system (Exception for Ornamental Use Only).
- **DO NOT** plant another crop in treated fields until 30 days after the last application.

### **USE INFORMATION**

- Avoid spray drift to nearby crops. This product affects plant growth and may cause injury or reduced yields in non-target crops.
- For best results, use only the additives specified on this label with this product.

### **MIXING DIRECTIONS**

Prepare only enough spray solution for immediate use. Storage and use of previous day's spray mixture may result in equipment corrosion and reduced activity. Take precautions to avoid spillage of the concentrated product on any spray equipment or on airplane parts.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

**THIS PRODUCT IS CORROSIVE. CLEAN UP SPILLS IMMEDIATELY BY FLUSHING WITH PLENTY OF WATER.**

**DO NOT MIX THIS PRODUCT WITH AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE. SUCH TANK MIXTURES RESULT IN FORMATION OF TOXIC FUMES.**

### **APPLICATION VOLUMES AND SPRAY COVERAGE**

Thorough spray coverage is essential for this product to produce maximum effects. Spray coverage is affected by choice of equipment, nozzle selection and spray boom setup as well as spray pressure, plant size and canopy density. For both air and ground applications, choose equipment that will assure thorough coverage of plant canopy (foliage and fruit). The actual spray volume required will vary with the size and density of the plant canopy and the equipment used. In California and Arizona use a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre for aerial applications.

### **EQUIPMENT CLEANING**

This product is acidic and can damage acrylic plastics, certain paints, and metals when exposed to spray droplets for extended periods of time. To prevent damage, rinse any exposed surface thoroughly using detergent and water within one hour of exposure.

## CHEMIGATION

For Ornamental Use Only

- Apply this product only through pressurized drench (flood), sprinkler, or drip (trickle) irrigation systems.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation systems.
- **DO NOT** connect chemigation system to a public water system.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact your State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- **DO NOT** connect any 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.
- Should the need arise, 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.

### Pressurized Drench (Flood) System

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

- 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 which 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.
- 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.

### Sprinkler and Drip (Trickle) Chemigation

- 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 which 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 speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

### Special Instructions for Injectors

Special Instructions for Proportional Injectors (e.g. Dosatron, Dosmatic, Anderson, and similar equipment) Determine the treatment rate for crop and pathogen from the foliar application table below. Determine the injection ratio for the individual system to be used for application. For systems using a 1:100 ratio, measure and add the exact specified amount of product per 100 gallons to each gallon of water in a stock bucket or tank. For systems using a 1:200 ratio, multiply the specified amount per 100 gallons by 2. For systems using a 1:50 ratio, divide the specified amount per 100 gallons added by 2. For systems using a 1:16 ratio, divide the specified amount per 100 gallons by 6. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute suspension per unit time. An injection ratio of 1:100 is preferred for most greenhouse and nursery systems.

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## DRENCH APPLICATION – ORNAMENTAL USE ONLY\*

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Drench applications of Collate 2L are effective in controlling plant height uniformly and increasing branching/shoot number in certain plant species. Only make drench applications to plants with well developed root systems.

### Rates & Application Notations

In general, the rate range to apply Collate 2L as a drench application is 20 to 250 ppm. This can be applied by overhead boom, hand held equipment and/or sub-irrigation. Table 1 below provides a list of plant species with suggested rates and notations for applying Collate 2L as a drench to those species. As it is not possible to test all species and cultivars or to test those plants in all growing conditions, conduct trials to determine desired rates and timings for optimum results under local growing conditions. To determine optimum use rates, conduct trials on a small number of plants under actual use conditions starting with the lowest indicated rate. Test before applying a drench application of Collate 2L to plants being produced at each growing facility. Table below is to be used as a general guide for applications.

### Suggested Collate 2L rates for drench applications

Plant/Species	Drench Rate (ppm)	Notations
Angelonia	20 to 40	Apply after the root system is well established.
Argyranthemum	50 to 75	
Bacopa	50 to 75	
Calibrachoa	50 to 75	
Celosia	20 to 40	
Coleus	50 to 100	
Dianthus	50 to 75	
Geranium, Cutting	50 to 100	
Geranium, Seed	20 to 40	
Marigold	50 to 75	
Nemesia	50 to 75	
Osteospermum	50 to 75	
Pansy	50 to 75	
Petunia	20 to 100	
Plumbago	100 to 200	Apply 2 weeks after pinching the plants and new shoots 2-4 inches long.
Snapdragon	50 to 75	Apply after the root system is well established.
Verbena (annual)	20 to 40	

Plant/Species	Drench Rate (ppm)	Notations
Verbena (perennial)	50 to 100	Apply early in production, moderate height control.
Veronica	100	Apply early in production, little height control but increased branching with minimal to no delay in flowering.
Vinca	20 to 40	Apply after the root system is well established.

When applying Collate 2L by drench, it is important that:

- Mix only the amount of solution you expect to use each day.
- **DO NOT** allow mixed solutions to stand overnight.
- Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.
- Applications are made to moist potting substrate (media).
- Uniform distribution of the drench solution is achieved with the application.
- No more than 10% run through of solution occurs.
- Attention is to be paid to the growing substrate. Substrates containing bark or of high organic content may require the use of higher application rates.
- When applied as a drench through sub-irrigation in saucers or benches etc., it may be required to reduce rates by 25-50%. Test to determine optimal rates prior to large scale applications.
- Collate 2L breaks down and becomes inactive with water pH conditions greater than 6.1. While all of the registered ethephon products contain acidifiers, in areas with high levels of alkalinity, the alkalinity will need to be neutralized before mixing the solution. The ideal endpoint pH for a Collate 2L solution is ~4.5 to 5.0.
- For all drench applications, **DO NOT** apply more than 5 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft (3.4 lb of ethephon a.i./A) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more frequently than every 28 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year.
- For all drench applications, **DO NOT** apply more than 3.4 lb of ethephon a.i./A per year.
- **DO NOT** MIX COLLATE 2L WITH AMMONIUM THIOSULFATE (a spray solution acidifier). SUCH TANK MIXES MAY RESULT IN FORMATION OF TOXIC FUMES.

Table below provides a dilution guide for determining the appropriate amount of Collate 2L to add per gallon or per 10 gallons to achieve the appropriate concentration (PPM).

#### Collate 2L (21.7%) dilution guide

PPM ETHEPHON	Milliliters Per 1 Gallon	Fluid Ounces Per 10 Gallons
20	0.3	0.1
40	0.6	0.2
50	0.8	0.3
75	1.2	0.4
100	1.6	0.5
150	2.4	0.8
200	3.2	1.1
250	3.9	1.3

A guide to determine the drench volume needed for the specified pot sizes based on the capacity of a 6 inch 'Azalea' type pot is provided below. Individual pots vary in style and depth and thus capacity. Growers must determine the appropriate concentration and volume of drench to apply according to the pot volume, media and species/variety of plant considered.

#### Drench volume guidelines

Pot Diameter (inches)	Drench Volume (fl. oz./pot)
4	2
5	3
6	4
8	10
10	25



Pot Diameter (inches)	Drench Volume (fl. oz./pot)
10" hanging basket	15
12	40

### DRENCH APPLICATIONS ON BULB CROPS

Drench applications of Collate 2L can be applied at rates of 100 ppm to 500 ppm for reducing plant height in certain bulb crops (daffodil and hyacinth). Drench applications of Collate 2L can be made indoors or outdoors.

Generally, 4 fluid ounces of drench solution is optimal per 6 inch pot. Larger or smaller pots will require an appropriate volume adjustment. The correct drench volume is determined by applying enough solution to achieve run through of no more than 10% of the initial volume. This assumes that the soil media is properly moist prior to application (Example: If 4.0 fl. oz. of drench is applied to a pot, no more than 0.4 fl. oz. should run through the bottom of the pot). Growers needs to determine proper drench solution volume by conducting small trials on a few pots using untreated water in place of the drench solution.

When applying Collate 2L by drench, it is important that:

- Applications are made to moist potting media
- Uniform distribution of drench is achieved
- No more than 10% run through of solution occurs
- Maximum specified application rates must never be exceeded

### Drench rate conversion table

PPM Ethephon	Milliliters Per 1 Gallon	Fluid Ounces Per 10 Gallons
100	1.6	0.5
200	3.2	1.1
300	4.7	1.6
400	6.3	2.1
500	7.8	2.7

For most bulb types drench apply Collate 2L when plants reach a height of 1 - 3 inches with well-established roots. For hyacinth and daffodil which require a cold period, drench apply 1 to 6 days after bringing plants into the greenhouse. **DO NOT USE COLLATE 2L ON TULIPS AS EARLY APPLICATIONS OF ETHEPHON CAN RESULT IN FLOWER ABORTION.**

Optimum rates for drench applications on all bulb crops have not been determined. Optimum Collate 2L rates will vary between growers and will depend on the desired final plant height, growing conditions, applications techniques, species, and variety or cultivar. **Use of Collate 2L as a drench application may cause a delay in flowering. For first time users of Collate 2L, always conduct trials on a small number of plants to determine optimum use rates for selected species and local growing conditions.**

**Recommended starting concentrations for grower trials is 100 to 200 ppm.** Always start trials at the lowest recommended rate and work up as required. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum recommended rate.

\*Not registered in CA

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### FRUIT ELIMINATION – ORNAMENTAL USE ONLY

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**TO ELIMINATE UNDESIRABLE FRUIT:** A foliar application of this product reduces or eliminates undesirable fruit development on ornamental trees and shrubs: apple, crabapple, carob, cottonwood, elm, flowering pear, horsechestnut (Buckeye), maple, oak, olive, pine, sour orange, sweetgum, and sycamore.

Crop	Product Application Rate	Ornamental Fruit Trees – Application Instructions
Apple, Crabapple, Cottonwood, Elm,	8 to 12 fl. oz. per 20 gallons of water	Apply as a foliar spray to thoroughly wet buds and blooms, but not to runoff. Time application to occur at

Crop	Product Application Rate	Ornamental Fruit Trees – Application Instructions
<b>Flowering Pear, Horsechestnut (Buckeye), Maple, Oak, Pine, Sour Orange, Sweetgum, and Sycamore</b>	(equivalent to 750 to 1,000 ppm) (0.25 – 0.38 lb ai/A)	the mid to full bloom stage, but before fruit set. The amount of spray needed depends on the tree size.  Use the higher rates when temperatures are cool.  <b>DO NOT</b> use on small red fruited varieties of crabapple as fruit elimination will not be satisfactory.
<b>Carob (Ceratoniasiliqua)</b>	6 fl. oz. per 20 gallons of water (equivalent to 500 ppm) (0.19 lb ai/A)	Apply as a foliar spray to thoroughly wet buds and blooms, but not to runoff. Time application to occur at the mid to full bloom stage, but before fruit set. The amount of spray needed depends on the tree size.
<b>Olive (Olea europaea)</b>	12 fl. oz. per 20 gallons of water (equivalent to 1000 ppm) (0.38 lb ai/A)	

**USE INFORMATION**

- For optimum results, make applications before fruit set. Sprays applied too early or too late will be less effective and result in incomplete fruit elimination.
- Failure to wet blooms thoroughly will cause incomplete fruit elimination. Spraying too much (until runoff) may cause some defoliation or other plant injury.
- Some temporary leaf yellowing and drop of older leaves may occur after treatment.
- The activity of this product is linked to plant growth activity and is therefore slower acting when temperatures are low (60°F) or very high (95°).
- When this product is applied to plants, the active ingredient readily enters the plant and breaks down to ethylene, a naturally occurring plant hormone. Ethylene production within the plant is stimulated by stress. For this reason it is important that plants being treated are not under stress from drought, high temperature, disease, or other environmental stresses. Treating stressed plants may cause severe injury such as defoliation or leaf scorching. While injury that may result from the use of this product usually does not kill the plant, it may render the plant unattractive.
- This product has not been tested on all varieties of trees or shrubs which may have undesirable fruit. When treating plant species not listed in this table for the first time, treat only a small portion of the plant using the lower rate of application and evaluate plant response.
- **DO NOT** use this product as a thinning agent for commercial fruit production.

**RESTRICTIIONS**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 pints (0.38 lb a.i. ethephon) of this product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.

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## ORNAMENTALS – MISTLETOE REMOVAL

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**DWARF AND LEAFY MISTLETOE REMOVAL:** This product, applied to ornamental conifers or ornamental deciduous trees, will remove the mistletoe species noted in the table below.

Crop	Product Application Rate	Mistletoe Removal – Application Instructions
<b>FOR DWARF MISTLETOE REMOVAL</b>		
<b>Ornamental Conifers</b>	2 pints per 20 gallons water (0.5 lb ai/A)	Apply as a foliar spray directed to dwarf mistletoe shoots before mistletoe seed dispersal. For effective removal, all mistletoe shoots must be sprayed to wet. Use of a non-ionic surfactant at the specified use rate may help increase the coverage of spray on shoots.  Applications of this product in conjunction with silvicultural mistletoe management will prevent the spread of the mistletoe parasite to other parts of the tree and other trees.
<b>Douglas Fir Ornamentals</b>	1 pint per 20 gallons water (0.25 lb ai/A)	This product speeds the normal mature needle drop that occurs in the fall.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply higher rates to Douglas fir as excessive needle drop may result.
<b>FOR LEAFY MISTLETOE REMOVAL</b>		
<b>Ornamental Deciduous Trees</b>	4 pints per 20 gallons water (1.0 lb ai/A)	Apply as a foliar spray directed to mistletoe shoots after fall leaf drop through mid-winter. For effective removal, all mistletoe shoots must be sprayed to wet. Use of a non-ionic surfactant at the specified use rate may help increase the coverage of spray on shoots. Treat mistletoe regrowth during the indicated application period.  Severe mistletoe infestations and mistletoe found in mesquite may be difficult to control with a single application and may require additional treatments.

### RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 pints (1.0 lb a.i. ethephon) of this product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.

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## FLOWER INDUCTION OF BROMELIADS

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A foliar application of this product initiates flowering of ornamental bromeliads such as *Ananas*, *Aechmea*, *Neoregelia*, *Vriesia*, and *Billbergia*.

### SPRAY CONCENTRATION

For most bromeliad varieties, mix 4.0 fluid ounces of this product per 3 gallons of water (1.3 fl. oz./gallon of water). This prepares a spray concentration of approximately 2,500 ppm.

For treating groups of plants, use approximately 1/2 pint of spray solution per 10 sq. ft. of greenhouse bench or outdoor bed area.

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Spray all surfaces of the plant to “wet”. Avoid overspraying to “runoff” which may cause damage to leaves or the growing points.

Prepare only the amount of spray solution needed for immediate use and apply within 4 hours. **DO NOT** save unused spray solutions as they will not be as effective as fresh solutions.

The degree of flower induction with a given rate of product is influenced by plant age, variety, growth rate, climate, and cultural conditions. Lower rates may effectively force flowering or produce desirable foliage coloring on certain varieties. Trial applications at lower rates are suggested before making extensive treatments.

#### **GUIDELINES FOR CONSISTENT FLOWER FORCING**

- 1) Grow plants on photoperiods regulated to maintain plants vegetatively active prior to treatment: long days for *Ananas*, *Billbergia*, *Neoregelia*, and short days for *Aechmea*, and *Vriesia*.
- 2) Treat mature plants that have well established root systems. Treatments too early in the development of the plants will cause erratic flower initiation and the few flowers formed will be small.
- 3) Remove water at base of leaves. Allow foliage to dry prior to treatment. Water may be replaced 24 hours after treatment.
- 4) Maintain a minimum night temperature of 65-70°F or higher throughout the forcing period.
- 5) **DO NOT** apply fertilizer for two weeks prior to or following treatment.

**NOTE:** Inconsistent results may be obtained if the leaf surface is covered with algae.

#### **RESTRICTIONS**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl oz/1,000 sq ft (or 10.9 pints/A, equivalent to 2.73 lb ai/A) of this product per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.

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### **DEFOLIATION**

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A foliar application of this product after buds have matured initiates earlier leaf drop of roses, tallhedge and apple nursery stock.

<b>Site</b>	<b>Product Application Rate</b>	<b>Application Instructions</b>
<b>ROSES</b>	10.6 fl. oz. per 20 gallons water (0.17 lb ai/A)	Apply to thoroughly wet foliage. The amount of spray solution needed depends on the size of the rose bush. The amount of defoliation obtained depends on the variety and temperature. The addition of 1 pint of nonionic surfactant such as Tween 20 or X-77 per 100 gallons of spray solution will improve defoliation. <b>DO NOT</b> treat sensitive varieties such as Red American Beauty as bud injury may result.
<b>TALLHEDGE BUCKTHORN</b>	53 to 106 fl. oz. (3.3 to 6.6 pints) per 20 gallons water (0.83 – 1.65 lb ai/A)	Apply to thoroughly wet foliage. The amount of spray solution needed depends on the size of tallhedge. Use the higher rate when temperatures are cool or earlier defoliation is desired.
<b>APPLE NURSERY STOCK (Washington)</b>	2.6 to 5.3 fl. oz. (0.04 – 0.08 lb ai/A) <b>PLUS</b> 3 quarts Dupont Surfactant WK per 50 gallons water	Apply no more spray solution than is necessary to moisten foliage without runoff. A second treatment 3 to 7 days later may be applied. Apply no more than 10.6 fl. oz. of product per year. The amount of defoliation obtained depends on the variety of apple and on temperatures. <b>DO NOT</b> use on Rome apples as defoliation will not be satisfactory.

#### **RESTRICTIONS**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.6 pints (1.65 lb a.i. ethephon) of this product per acre per year.

- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.

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### INCREASED LATERAL BRANCHING

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A foliar application of this product increases lateral branching in the following ornamental species: Azalea, Garden Chrysanthemum (perennial species), Fuchsia, Zonal Geranium, Ivy Geranium, Lantana, Verbena, Vinca vines (*Vinca major*). To minimize the risk of unacceptable plant injury, **DO NOT** use this product on ornamental varieties or species not specifically listed on the label.

When this product is applied to plants, the active ingredient readily enters the plant and breaks down to ethylene, a naturally occurring plant hormone. Ethylene production within the plant is stimulated by stress. For this reason it is important that plants being treated are not under stress from drought, high temperature, disease, or other environmental stresses. Treating stressed plants may cause severe injury such as defoliation or leaf scorching. While injury that may result from the use of this product usually does not kill the plant, it may render the plant unattractive and unfit for sale. The activity of this product is linked to plant growth activity and is therefore slower acting when temperatures are below 60°F or above 95°F.

Site	Product Application Rate	Application Instructions
<b>STOCK PLANT (EXCEPT AZALEA)</b>	5.3 fl. oz. per 20 gallons of water  (equivalent to 500 ppm)  (0.08 lb ai/A)	Spray to thoroughly wet foliage but not to runoff. Make applications at normal pinching times instead of hand pinching.  To optimize the vigor of cuttings, <b>DO NOT</b> make applications for 2 weeks prior to harvesting cuttings from stock plants.
<b>YOUNG PLANTS (EXCEPT AZALEA)</b>	5.3 fl. oz. per 20 gallons of water  (equivalent to 500 ppm)  (0.08 lb ai/A)	Spray to thoroughly wet foliage but not to runoff. Make applications at normal pinching times instead of hand pinching.  To ensure flowering and full foliage on finished plants, <b>DO NOT</b> make applications for 6 to 8 weeks prior to bloom or planned sale.
<b>FOR AZALEA (BOTH STOCK AND YOUNG PLANTS)</b>	26.6 to 53.3 fl. oz. (1.7 to 3.3 pints) per 20 gallons of water  (equivalent to 2,500 to 5,000 ppm)  (0.42 - 0.83 lb ai/A)	Apply the spray solution to thoroughly wet foliage. The amount of spray solution needed depends upon the size of the plant being treated. Make applications at normal pinching times. Hand pinching or chemical pinching agents may be used in conjunction with applications of this product. Use the higher rate on vigorous tolerant varieties as determined by experience.  To prevent unacceptable plant injury, <b>DO NOT</b> treat sensitive varieties such as Sweetheart and other varieties as determined by experience.  To optimize vigor of cuttings, <b>DO NOT</b> make applications for 2 weeks prior to harvesting cuttings from stock plants.  To ensure full foliage and flowering on finished plants, <b>DO NOT</b> make applications for 6 to 8 weeks prior to bloom or planned sale.

#### RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.3 pints (0.83 lb a.i. ethephon) of this product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.

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## REDUCTION OF HYACINTH STEM TOPPLE AND DAFFODIL PLANT HEIGHT

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### Potted Hyacinth

To reduce potted hyacinth stem topple at time of full flower, apply a foliar spray of this product before florets have opened. Most cultivars will respond to applications of 1,000 to 2,000 ppm spray solution (equivalent to 2.6 to 5.3 fl. oz. of this product in 5 gallons of water). Bismarck, Jan Bos, Blue Giant, Delft Blue, and Madame Kruger may benefit from a second spray 2 days after the first treatment.

### Potted Daffodils

To reduce total plant height of potted daffodils, apply a foliar spray of this product when the shoots are 3 to 4 inches tall. Most cultivars will respond to applications of 2,000 ppm spray solution (equivalent to 5.3 fl. oz. of this product in 5 gallons of water). For earlier forcing, Dutch Master, Joseph MacLeod, Flower Record, and Barrett Browning will benefit from a second spray 2 or 3 days after the first treatment. Bridal Crown and Geranium require only 1,000 ppm spray solution (equivalent to 2.6 fl. oz. of this product in 5 gallons of water). Gold Medal, Van Sion, February Gold, and Tête-à-Tête **DO NOT** require treatments with this product.

### **RESTRICTIONS**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.3 fl oz/1,000 sq ft (or 14.4 pints/A, equivalent to 3.6 lb ai/A) of this product per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.

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## HYBRID SEED PRODUCTION

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This product modifies sex expression and flowering pattern of cucumber, squash and pumpkins to facilitate hybrid seed production. It increases the number of pistillate (female) and decreases the number of staminate (male) flowers. The use of this product brings about earlier formation of female flowers at lower nodes where normally only male flowers are formed in standard (nomoecious) cucumber, squash and pumpkin varieties.

Sexual modification towards femaleness in treated plants is temporary (5 to 15 nodes). Variety, location, climate and cultural practices may influence the best rate for treatment. Due to the wide range in sensitivity of cucumber and squash cultivars, excessive injury may result from application of this product even when all label directions are observed. Treatment of cultivars classified as strongly male (Straight Neck, Crookneck) may result in an unacceptable level of male flowers remaining. New breeding lines require trial applications before full scale treatments are made.

### **HYBRID SEED PRODUCTION IN CUCUMBER AND SQUASH**

#### **Application Rate**

Apply 5 fl. oz. of this product per acre in 40 to 100 gallons of water (100 to 250 ppm). The actual amount needed to achieve a satisfactory level of performance without excessive injury is dependent on the specific cultivar and environmental conditions at time of treatment. Spray plants at the two leaf stage.

When germination is variable, a second application 7-10 days after the first treatment may be necessary.

**DO NOT HARVEST ANY TREATED CUCUMBERS OR SQUASH FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION. TREATMENTS ARE TO BE MADE FOR SEED PRODUCTION ONLY.**

### **HYBRID SEED PRODUCTION IN PUMPKINS (ILLINOIS ONLY)**

#### **Application Rate**

Apply 1 pint of this product per acre in 40 to 100 gallons of water (300 to 750 ppm). Make the first application at the 2-4 leaf stage. **DO NOT** exceed 6 applications per year at 7-10 day intervals. **DO NOT** harvest within 42 days of last application.

**DO NOT HARVEST ANY TREATED PUMPKINS FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION. TREATMENTS ARE TO BE MADE FOR SEED PRODUCTION ONLY.**

## **HYBRID SEED PRODUCTION IN CUCUMBER, PUMPKINS, AND SQUASH (CALIFORNIA ONLY)**

### **Application Rate**

Apply up to 1 pint of this product per acre in 40 to 100 gallons of water (300 to 750 ppm) by ground equipment. Make the first application at the first true leaf stage. **DO NOT** exceed 6 applications per year at 3-10 day intervals. **DO NOT** harvest within 60 days of last application.

The actual amount and number of applications needed to achieve a satisfactory level of performance without excessive injury is dependent on the specific cultivar and environmental conditions at time of treatment.

**DO NOT HARVEST ANY TREATED CUCUMBERS, PUMPKINS, OR SQUASH FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION. TREATMENTS ARE TO BE MADE FOR SEED PRODUCTION ONLY.**

**DO NOT** apply more than 1 pints (0.25 lb a.i. ethephon) of this product per acre per application.

**DO NOT** exceed 6 applications per year.

**DO NOT** apply more than 6 pints (1.5 lb a.i. ethephon) of this product per acre per year.

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## **TURF**

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Applications of this product to turf can be used to suppress seedheads of *Poa annua* and white clover and to suppress growth of turfgrass on golf courses.

### **RESTRICTIONS**

- Use is permitted on golf course turf only. **DO NOT** use on residential turf or lawns, institutional turf, parks, recreational fields, or sod farms.
- Use on golf courses is limited to tees, greens, and fairways only.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3.4 lb of ethephon a.i./A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more frequently than every 14 days.
- **DO NOT** make more than 6 applications per year.
- East of the Mississippi River: **DO NOT** apply more than 13.6 lb of ethephon a.i./A per year.
- West of the Mississippi River: **DO NOT** apply more than 20.4 lb of ethephon a.i./A per year.
- **DO NOT** allow entry to treated areas until sprays have dried.

### **USE INFORMATION**

- Make applications to turfgrass with good root systems growing under favorable conditions. **DO NOT** apply if turfgrass or the roots are stressed from poor soil conditions, drought, disease or insect damage.
- Make applications in sufficient amounts of water so that uniform coverage of the grass is achieved.
- Only apply this product to actively growing turf and which has not become dormant. **DO NOT** apply this product if excessive thatch is present in the turf.
- Use of more than 2 applications of this product to suppress *Poa* seedhead formation causes scalping on creeping bentgrass cultivars.
- Although this product has been used successfully on many bentgrass cultivars, test new cultivars for tolerance to it on small areas before applying it on large areas.
- Spreaders or stickers are not required when applying this product. If tank mix partners are used with this product, test the tank mix on a small plot before using on large areas.
- This product is acidic. Long term exposure to spray deposits will damage acrylic plastics, certain paints and metals. Wash any plastic materials and painted surfaces which came in contact with the spray mixture of this product thoroughly with detergent and water within one hour after exposure.

<b>Sites</b>	<b>Product Application Rate</b>	<b>Turf - Application Instructions</b>
<b>For <i>Poa annua</i> and White Clover Seedhead suppression</b>		
Golf courses including Greens*, Tees*, and Fairways. (Turfgrass varieties including Bentgrass, Kentucky Bluegrass, Perennial Ryegrass, Tall	5 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. (3.4 lb ai/A)	Make a foliar application of this product before new seed heads emerge. Apply this product in 1 to 2 gallons of water per 1000 sq. ft.  A period of 2 to 3 weeks after application is required for maximum performance. Make a repeat application if needed but no sooner than 2 weeks after the previous application.

Sites	Product Application Rate	Turf - Application Instructions
and Fine Fescue, and Bermudagrass*)		*Not registered for use on greens and tees, or Bermudagrass in California
<b>For Growth Suppression of Turfgrass</b>		
Golf course turf including Greens*, Tees*, and Fairways. (Turfgrass varieties including Bentgrass, Kentucky Bluegrass, Perennial Ryegrass, Tall and Fine Fescue)	5 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. (3.4 lb ai/A)	Applications of this product to turf will slow the growth of turfgrasses. Apply in 1 to 2 gallons of water per 1000 sq. ft. Fewer mowings will be required and less clippings will be generated. Best results are obtained if this product is applied during the day when temperatures are 65°F and rising. Wait to make an application of this product until the turfgrass mowing heights have been established for the season. <b>DO NOT</b> make multiple applications of this product in areas where excessive thatch has accumulated since it must reach the turfgrass to be effective.  Make multiple applications of this product at the following retreatment intervals: Bentgrass – 4 weeks Kentucky Bluegrass – 7 weeks Perennial Ryegrass – 7 weeks Tall/Fine Fescue – 4 weeks  *Not registered for use on tees and greens in California
<b>For <i>Poa annua</i> and White Clover Seedhead suppression - Tank Mixtures of this product with Anuew EZ Plant Growth Regulator or other products containing Trinexapac-Ethyl</b>		
Golf courses including Greens*, Tees*, and Fairways. (Turfgrass varieties including Bentgrass, Kentucky Bluegrass, Perennial Ryegrass, Tall and Fine Fescue, and Bermudagrass*)	This product at 5 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft. (3.4 lb ai/A)  <b>PLUS</b>  Anuew EZ at 0.05 to 0.2 fl oz./1000 sq.ft. or products containing trinexapac-ethyl at 0.125-0.25 fl. oz./1000 sq. ft..	This product can be tank mixed with Anuew EZ Plant Growth Regulator, or products product containing trinexapac-ethyl, at the given rates to suppress seedhead formation and to promote turfgrass quality. Make multiple applications of the tank mix if needed but <b>DO NOT</b> exceed the maximum number of applications or total use rate or timings for either product and observe the most restrictive application interval for turfgrass. Temporary discoloration of turfgrass may occur if the tank mix is applied when frost is present.  *Not registered for use on greens and tees, or Bermudagrass in California

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**DO NOT** contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in original container and keep tightly closed. Store in a cool, dry place.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**CONTAINER HANDLING:**

Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.



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