ISOCYCLOSERAM | GROUP 30 | INSECTICIDE

Atexzo®

Escanee QR para Español

syngenta®

Insecticide/Miticide

For control of listed insect and mite pests in turfgrass including golf courses, residential, commercial, institutional and recreational areas (including sports fields and parks), sod farms, and residential, commercial, institutional, and recreational landscapes and interior plantscapes.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

0.5 gallon (2 quarts)
Net Contents

PULL HERE TO OPEN ►

PLINAZOLIN® technology*

Active Ingredient:	
Isocycloseram**	18.3%
Other Ingredients:	81.7%
Total:	100.0%

**PLINAZOLIN® technology denotes the Syngenta trademark for the active ingredient isocycloseram*

**CAS No. 2061933-85-3

Atexzo® is formulated as a suspension concentrate and contains 1.67 lb of active ingredient per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1703
EPA Est. 072344-MO-004

SCP 1703A-L1A 0926
4259584

ACCEPTED
FOR REGISTRATION

OCT 13 2026

New York State Department
of Environmental Conservation
Division of Materials Management
Doc ID: 606158 Pesticide Product Registration

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1.0 FIRST AID

FIRST AID
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.
SYNGENTA HOTLINE NUMBER For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), Call **1-800-888-8372**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks

2.2 User Safety Requirements

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.

2.3 User Safety Recommendations

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

2.4 Environmental Hazards

For terrestrial uses: 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 wash water or rinsate.

2.4.1 SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface-water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a medium potential for reaching both surface water and aquatic sediment via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of isocycloseram from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding application when rainfall is expected to occur within 48 hours after application. When irrigation is required within 48 hours after application, avoid irrigating to the point of runoff. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's potential to reach aquatic sediment via runoff.

2.4.2 SURFACE WATER PROTECTION STATEMENT

For outdoor applications, do not apply during rain.

2.4.3 POLLINATOR PRECAUTIONS

This product is highly toxic to bees and other pollinating insects exposed to direct treatment, or to residues in/on blooming crops or weeds. Protect pollinating insects by following label directions intended to minimize drift and to reduce risk to these organisms.

The following Best Management Practices (BMPs) can help reduce risk to pollinators:

- Develop and maintain clear communication with local beekeepers to help protect bees. To the extent possible, advise beekeepers within a 1-mile radius 48-hrs in advance of the application, and confirm hive locations before spraying.
- Avoid applications during bloom.
- Avoid applications when bees are actively foraging.
- Apply pesticides in the evening or early morning hours when fewer bees are foraging.
- Use Pollinator Protection Plans when they are available. These plans may be available from state lead agencies and promote communication between growers, landowners, farmers, beekeepers, pesticide users, and other pest management professionals to reduce exposure of bees and other pollinators to pesticides.
- Use integrated pest management to prevent or mitigate potential negative effects to pollinators and consider multiple management options before resorting to a pesticide application.
- Avoid applying pesticides to plants in bloom, including flowering weeds.

The following Best Management Practices (BMPs) can help promote the health and habitat of ground-nesting bees:

- For uncultivated land, leave large undisturbed patches of land unmowed and untilled to provide nesting and forage sites.
- For uncultivated land, mow at the highest cutting height possible (minimum of 8-10 inches if possible) to increase and diversify food sources.

For additional resources on pollinator BMPs and Pollinator Protection Plans, visit
https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection/find-best-management-practices-protect-pollinators.

2.4.4 NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY

This pesticide is toxic to fish and highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target areas.

2.4.5 REPORTING ECOLOGICAL INCIDENTS

For guidance on reporting ecological incidents, including death, injury, or harm to plants and animals, including bees and other non-target insects, see EPA's Pesticide Incident Reporting website: https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-incidents or call Syngenta Crop Protection at 1-866-796-4368

2.4.6 PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow to come into contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Atexzo must be used only in accordance with instructions on this label, in a supplemental label or in state-specific 24(c) labeling. Always read the entire label, including the Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

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 regulation.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE USE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS, AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY, POOR PEST CONTROL, AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

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) and restricted-entry interval. 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 12 hours.

continued...

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS *(continued)*

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
- Socks
- Shoes
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material

Exception: If product is drenched or soil incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated. No REI is required following a soil-incorporated or a soil-drench application.

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 children and pets out of the treated area until sprays have dried.

NOTE: Applications to turfgrass on golf courses, industrial, municipal, residential, recreational and commercial sites and applications to ornamental plants grown in residential, recreational, and commercial landscapes, and interior plantscapes are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

3.0 PRODUCT INFORMATION

Atexzo is a broad-spectrum insecticide and miticide containing the active ingredient isocycloseram applied as a broadcast or directed spray to control many important insect and mite pests of turf. All applications must be made according to the use directions that follow.

3.1 Resistance Management

Some insect or mite pests are known to develop resistance to products after repeated use. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to sound resistance management strategies established for the use area. Syngenta encourages responsible product stewardship to ensure effective long-term control of the insects or mites on this label.

For resistance management, Atexzo contains a Group 30 insecticide/miticide. Any insect or mite population may contain individuals that are inherently resistant to Atexzo and other Group 30 insecticides/miticides. The resistant individuals may eventually dominate the insect or mite population if this group of insecticides/miticides are used repeatedly in the same use areas. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

If resistance to this product develops in your area, this product, or other products with a similar mode of action may not provide adequate control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather conditions, a resistant strain of insect or mite may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult your local company representative for the best alternative method of control for your area.

To delay insecticide and miticide resistance, take the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Atexzo or other Group 30 insecticides/miticides within a growing season, or across growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pest(s).
- Use tank mixtures with insecticides and miticides from different groups that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Do not rely on the same mixture repeatedly for the same pest population. Consider any known cross-resistance issues (for the targeted pests) between the individual components of a mixture. In addition, consider the following recommendations provided by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC):
  - Individual insecticides or miticides selected for use in mixtures should be highly effective for use against the target species.
  - Mixtures with components having the same IRAC mode of action classification are not recommended for insect resistance management.
  - When using mixtures, consider any known cross-resistance issues between the individual components for the targeted pest(s).
  - Mixtures become less effective if resistance is already developing to one or both active ingredients, but they may still provide pest management benefits.
  - Insect and mite resistance management benefits of an insecticide or miticide mixture are greatest if the two components have similar periods of residual activity. Mixtures of insecticides or miticides with unequal periods of residual activity may offer a resistance management benefit only for the period where both insecticides or miticides are active.
- Adopt an integrated pest management program for insecticide and miticide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, record keeping, and which considers cultural, biological, and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist.
- Contact your local extension specialist for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your local Syngenta representative.

3.1.1 MAINTAINING SUSCEPTIBILITY TO THIS CLASS OF CHEMISTRY

- Avoid using Group 30 insecticides/miticides exclusively for season long control of insect or mite species with more than one generation per year.
- For insect or mite species with successive or overlapping generations, apply Atexzo or other Group 30 insecticides/miticides using a "treatment window" approach. A treatment window is a period of time as defined by the stage of crop development and/or the biology of the pests of concern. Within the treatment window, depending on the length of residual activity, there may either be single or consecutive applications (soil, foliar, unless otherwise stated) of the Group 30 insecticides/miticides. Do not exceed the maximum rate of Atexzo allowed per year.
- Following a treatment window of Group 30 insecticides/miticides, rotate to a treatment window of effective products with a different mode of action before making additional applications of Group 30 insecticides/miticides.
- A treatment window rotation, along with other IPM practices for the use area, is considered an effective strategy for preventing or delaying a pest's ability to develop resistance to these classes of chemistry.
- If resistance is suspected, do not reapply Atexzo or other Group 30 insecticides/miticides.

3.1.2 OTHER INSECT RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT (IRM) PRACTICES

- Incorporate IPM techniques into your insect or mite control program.
- Monitor treated insect or mite populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Use tank-mixtures or premixes with insecticides/miticides from a different target site of action group if the products are all registered for the same use and effective rates are applied.

3.1.3 OTHER SOURCES FOR INFORMATION ON INSECT RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or product manufacturer for additional insect resistance management recommendations.
- Visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at: http://www.irac-online.org/.

3.2 Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Atexzo should be integrated into an overall insect and mite management strategy that includes selection of plant species and varieties with insect and mite tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, pruning, plant debris removal and management, and proper timing and placement of irrigation.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

4.1 Methods of Application

Atexzo may be applied with foliar spray equipment commonly used for making ground applications to turf. Proper adjustments and calibration of foliar spray equipment are essential to canopy penetration and coverage and for providing optimum insect and mite control.

Spray equipment to make foliar applications of Atexzo include, but are not limited to:

- Hydraulic Boom Sprayer
- Mechanically Pressurized Handgun
- Backpack
- Hand Pressurized Hand Wand
- Chemigation

4.2 Application Equipment

4.2.1 NOZZLES

- Equip sprayers with nozzles that provide accurate and uniform application.
- Nozzles should be the same size and uniformly spaced across the boom.
- Calibrate sprayer before use.
- It is suggested that screens be used to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging.
- Screens placed on suction side of pump should be 50-mesh or coarser.
- Do not place a screen in the recirculation line.
- Check nozzle manufacturer's recommendations.

4.2.2 PUMP

- Use a pump with capacity to:
  1. Maintain the recommended psi for the nozzles being used to apply the spray mixture.
  2. Provide sufficient agitation in tank to keep mixture in suspension - this requires recirculation of 10% of tank volume per minute.
- Use a jet agitator or liquid sparge tube for agitation.
- Do not air sparge.
- Use 50-mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom, and, where required, at the nozzles.

4.3 Application Volume and Spray Coverage

Atexzo must be diluted with water before application. Apply in a volume of water that provides good coverage of the foliage.

4.4 Mixing Directions

4.4.1 ATEXZO ALONE

1. Add 1/2-2/3 of the required amount of water to the spray or mixing tank.
2. With the agitator running, add Atexzo to the tank.
3. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water
4. Begin application of the spray solution after Atexzo has completely dispersed into the mix water.
5. Maintain agitation until all the mixture has been sprayed.

4.4.2 TANK-MIX PRECAUTIONS

Atexzo is compatible with many commonly used fungicides, liquid fertilizers, insecticides, and biological control products. 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.

4.4.3 TANK-MIX COMPATIBILITY

The physical compatibility of Atexzo will vary with different sources of pesticide products and local cultural practices. To ensure the physical compatibility of the mixture, prepare a mix on a small scale (such as a pint or quart jar) using the proper proportions of pesticides and water.

4.4.4 ATEXZO IN TANK MIXTURES

Always shake each product container well before use. Add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after the addition of each product.

1. Water-soluble bags
2. Water-dispersible granules
3. Wettable powders
4. Atexzo and other water-based suspension concentrates
5. Water-soluble concentrates
6. Emulsifiable concentrates
7. Adjuvants, surfactants, oils

8. Soluble fertilizers
9. Drift retardants

4.4.5 SPRAY ADDITIVES

The use of an adjuvant product may enhance the performance of Atexzo allowing for improved distribution to the targeted plant surface or to the insect pest. Adjuvants may also be beneficial when applications are made to plants with waxy or difficult to wet leaf surfaces.

- When considering the use of an adjuvant, it is recommended to select a product certified by the Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).
- The adjuvant should contain use directions for the intended application.
- A tank mix compatibility evaluation (i.e., jar test) should be conducted to confirm the mixture is physically compatible.
- Evaluate the application of the tank mix to a small area of representative plants to confirm plant safety before applying on a larger scale.

4.5 Application through Irrigation Systems (Chemigation)

4.5.1 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR OVERHEAD IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

- Apply this product through overhead, hand-held, or micro-irrigation systems, and motorized, calibrated irrigation systems either alone or with other pesticides that are registered for application through irrigation systems. Dilution ratios are typically 1:100 to 1:200. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Plant injury and/or poor insect control, or illegal pesticide residues 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.
- Use only with drive systems which provide uniform water distribution.
- Chemical tank and injector system should be thoroughly cleaned and flushed with clean water prior to use.
- Do not apply when winds are greater than 15 mph to avoid drift or wind skips.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.
- Good agitation should be maintained in the tank during the entire application period.
- **DO NOT** apply via end-gun chemigation.

For Chemigation

If unmanaged areas are present less than 25 ft from the application site, the following restrictions apply for applications via overhead chemigation systems, such as center pivot or traveler systems:

- Turn off end-guns AND select from two of the following:
- Reduce the pressure to ≤20 lbs per square inch (psi).
- Reduce the release height to ≤5 feet from the ground or top of target vegetation.
- Maintain a downwind drift barrier (windbreak, hedgerow, or shelterbelt) from the application site based on the description of this measure on EPA's mitigation menu website (https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu).

Unmanaged areas are defined in comparison to managed areas--anything that is not a managed area is an unmanaged area. Refer to the Spray Drift Mitigation section of the label for more information on managed areas.

For Non-End Gun Impact Sprinkler Chemigation Systems

If unmanaged areas are present less than 25 ft from the application site, the following restrictions apply when making applications with non-end gun impact sprinkler chemigation systems:

- Limit the throw distance to the edge of the field. This can be accomplished by reducing the pressure or reducing the throw angle.
- Maintain a downwind drift barrier (windbreak, hedgerow, or shelterbelt) based on the description on EPA's mitigation menu website (https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu).

Unmanaged areas are defined in comparison to managed areas--anything that is not a managed area is an unmanaged area. Refer to the Spray Drift Mitigation section of the label for more information on managed areas.

Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria

Both basic and advanced windbreaks or shelterbelts (e.g., trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and non-managed area must be present and meet the following criteria for 50% and 75% wind-directional buffer distance reductions, respectively:

- The windbreak or shelterbelt must be downwind between the pesticide application and the non-managed area.
- The windbreak or shelterbelt must run the full length of the treated area with no significant breaks in the vegetation.
- The windbreak or shelterbelt foliage must be sufficiently dense such that the non-managed area is not visible from the upwind side at the time of application.
- The windbreak or shelterbelt must be planted according to local/regional/federal conservation program standards; however, no state or federally listed noxious or invasive trees or shrubs should be planted.

- The windbreak or shelterbelt must be maintained such that their functionality is not compromised.
- For basic windbreaks (50% reduction)
  - The height of the trees in the windbreak or shelterbelt must be at the same height or above the release height of the application.
  - The windbreak must have a minimum of one row of trees and/or shrubs or a 4-foot-wide strip of nonwoody vegetation.
  - A semi-permeable manmade structure, curtain, or netting that is raised prior to application can be used instead of a windbreak or shelterbelt. This structure must be downwind between the pesticide application and the non-managed area, cover the entire distance of the field adjacent to the non-managed area, and at the same height or higher than the release height of the application.
- For advanced windbreak-shelterbelt (75% reduction)
  - The height of the trees in the windbreak or shelterbelt must be at a height that is at least twice as high as the release height of the application.
  - The windbreak or shelterbelt must have a minimum of two or more rows of trees and/or shrubs with a mixture of vegetation types (e.g., trees, shrubs, herbs), or that have 8 or more feet of depth for herbaceous (nonwoody) vegetation.
  - A semi-permeable manmade structure, curtain, or netting that is raised prior to application can be used instead of a windbreak or shelterbelt. This structure must be downwind between the pesticide application and the non-managed area, cover the entire distance of the field adjacent to the non-managed area, and at a height that is at least twice as high as the release height of the application.

Solid-Set, Hand-Move, and Moving-Wheel Irrigation

- Determine the acreage covered by the sprinklers.
- Fill injector solution tank with water and adjust flow rate to use the contents over a 20 to 30-minute interval. When applying Atexzo through irrigation equipment use the lowest obtainable water volume while maintaining uniform distribution.
- Determine the amount of Atexzo required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
- Add the required amount of Atexzo into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection application.
- Operate the system at the same pressure and time interval established during the calibration.
- Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the Atexzo solution has cleared the last sprinkler head.

4.5.2 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION

1. 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.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

3. 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.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
6. 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.

Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.

4.5.3 SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

1. 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 the year.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), back-flow 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 flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must 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.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. 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.

5.0 RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

5.1 Use Restrictions

- See **Sections 6.0** for use-specific restrictions.

Ground Application Restrictions

Observe the following restrictions when making ground applications in the vicinity of aquatic areas such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds.

5.1.1 FOR ALL USES

- **DO NOT** apply by aerial application
- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift to aquatic areas.
- **DO NOT** apply when gusts or sustained winds exceed 15 mph.
- **DO NOT** apply during a temperature inversion. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas.
- **DO NOT** apply via end-gun chemigation.
- **DO NOT** apply when soils are saturated or above field capacity.
- **DO NOT** apply during rain.
- **DO NOT** apply Atexzo when lawn weeds are flowering.
- **DO NOT** allow Atexzo to drift to plants that are flowering.
- **DO NOT** use in Hawaii except for indoor/greenhouse production. Outdoor use in Hawaii is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** apply within 25 feet of any lake, pond, river, estuary, stream, marsh or wetland in New York State.

5.2 Mandatory Runoff Mitigation

- **DO NOT** apply when soils are saturated or above field capacity.
- **DO NOT** apply during rain.

Applicators must access and search Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) at https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/bulletins within six months prior to or on the day of the application to determine whether the application site falls within a Pesticide Use Limitation Area (PULA). If you are located inside a PULA, follow the instructions in the "Inside a PULA" section below and in the BLT bulletin. If the application site falls outside of a PULA, follow the instructions in the "Outside a PULA" section below.

Outside a PULA:

TWO mitigation points are required for all use sites listed on this label except golf course uses (if the application is limited to tees, greens and fairways), residential, commercial, institutional and recreational landscapes, and certain turf uses including residential, commercial, institutional and recreational areas. Follow the steps below to determine which applications need to achieve points, determine your eligibility for mitigation relief, and determine options to achieve mitigation points.

Inside PULAs:

Except for golf course uses (if the application is limited to tees, greens and fairways), different runoff/erosion mitigation point(s) are required inside specific PULAs. Access Bulletins Live! Two within 6 months prior to or on the day of the application to determine if you are inside a PULA. If your application site is located within a PULA, points are required for all uses. Access the BLT to determine the total number of points required. Follow the steps below to determine which applications need to achieve the points, determine eligibility for mitigation relief, and determine options to achieve mitigation points.

Steps to Achieve Points:

Step A. To achieve the mitigation points specified above, visit EPA's mitigation menu website (www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu) to determine which applications need to achieve points and for a full list of mitigations and mitigation relief options.

Step B. Determine if you are eligible for mitigation relief. Runoff/erosion mitigation is NOT needed if certain field/application parameters are present at the time of application (*e.g.*, subsurface or tile drains with controlled outlet, perimeter berm systems, irrigation tailwater return systems, etc.). Refer to the mitigation menu for a complete list of field/application parameters.

Step C: If the application site does not meet the field/application parameters, specified on EPA's mitigation menu website, choose among the mitigation and/or mitigation relief options on EPA's mitigation menu website to meet or exceed the required points noted on this label before applying this product.

Step D: To achieve mitigation points for the application, the mitigation and mitigation relief measures must be:

- Employed in accordance with the instructions and descriptions on EPA's Mitigation Menu Website.
- In place during the application unless a different timing (such as before or after application) is specifically provided in the measure's description on EPA's Mitigation Menu Website.

Step E. Additional restrictions may be present in bulletins—always follow the most restrictive bulletin instructions. If you are located in an area where PULAs overlap, follow the most restrictive requirements across all bulletins. When tank mixing, the most restrictive requirements must be followed between the products' labels and bulletins.

EPA may periodically update the Mitigation Menu Website, for example, by adding new mitigation measures or updating a mitigation measure description.

5.3 Spray Drift Management

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MITIGATION

DO NOT APPLY VIA AERIAL APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

For All Applications:

- During application, the Sustained Wind Speed, as defined by the National Weather Service (standard averaging period of 2 minutes), must register between 3 and 15 miles per hour.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Wind speed and direction must be measured on location using a windsock, an anemometer (including systems to measure wind speed) or an aircraft smoke system.
- Wind speed must be measured at the release height or higher, in an area free from obstructions such as trees that are not the target crop, buildings, and equipment.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground boom Applications:

- *For all agricultural uses including sod farms and commercial nurseries (those that fall under the scope of WPS)*: Select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with the most current American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers standards (ASABE S572).
- *For all agricultural uses including sod farms and commercial nurseries (those that fall under the scope of the WPS)*: Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing, but do not exceed a boom height of 4 feet above ground or plant canopy. Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest or crop canopy based on equipment manufacturer's directions.
- *For all non-agricultural uses (including golf courses, institutional, residential, recreational and commercial turf and landscapes)*: Select nozzle and pressure that deliver coarse or coarser spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with the most current American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers standards (ASABE S572).
- Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing.

For ground applications, always maintain a no-application area (buffer) from the downwind edge of the last spray pass and any non-managed area (i.e., the protection area). Non-managed areas are defined as anything that is not part of the "managed areas" listed below.

Downwind managed areas that can represent spray drift buffers for agricultural (including sod farms) and non-agricultural use patterns (including golf courses, institutional, residential, recreational and commercial turf and landscapes)

When spray drift buffers are identified as mitigation, the following managed areas can be included as part of the buffer footage if they are downwind and are immediately adjacent/contiguous to the treated field and people are protected from the application drift in those areas. If the pesticide product label or bulletin, or the state or local government in which the application area is located has a requirement that prohibits or restricts spray drift in any area, including these specific managed areas, that prohibition/restriction must be followed.

- Agricultural fields, pastures, forage fields, and private rangelands, including untreated portions of the treated area. For golf courses only: this includes untreated portions of the golf course, including tees, greens, fairways, collars, intermediate roughs, and roughs
- Roads, paved or gravel surfaces, mowed grassy/fallowed areas adjacent to the treated area, and areas of bare ground from recent plowing or grading that are contiguous with the treated area;
- On-site buildings and their perimeters, or other man-made structures with walls and/or roof;
- Areas present and/or maintained as a runoff/erosion measure as listed on EPA's Mitigation Menu website. Examples include vegetative filter strips (VFS), field borders, grassed waterways, vegetated ditches, riparian areas, managed/constructed wetlands, or other areas of intentional habitat improvement;

- Areas present and/or maintained as a drift buffer reduction measure as listed on EPA's Mitigation Menu website. Examples include vegetative windbreaks, hedgerows, shelterbelts, riparian areas, private forests, woodlots, and shrublands;
- Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) lands (applicators may need to ensure that pesticide use does not cause degradation of the CRP habitat).
- On-site contained irrigation water resources that are not connected to adjacent water bodies, including on-site irrigation canals and ditches, water conveyances, managed irrigation/runoff retention basins, ponds, and tailwater collection ponds.

For Spray Drift Buffers for Broadcast Applications

Applicators must access and search Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) at https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/bulletins within six months of the application to determine whether the application site falls within a Pesticide Use Limitation Area (PULA) that has a Bulletin in BLT. Wind-directional ecological spray drift buffers are required for applications as follows in **Table A**:

Table A. Ecological Spray Drift Buffers

Application Method	Droplet Size Distribution (DSD)	Minimum Buffer Distance for Agricultural Sites	Minimum Buffer Distance for Non-agricultural Sites
Ground boom for field crops (2–4 foot boom height)	Medium or coarser	25 ft	
Ground (2-4 foot release height)	Coarse or coarser		15 ft
Ground (< 2 foot release height)	Coarse or coarser		15 ft

DSD = droplet size distribution; NA = not applicable

Reduction Options for All Ecological Wind-Directional Drift Buffers:

The applicator may choose among the ecological drift buffer reduction options on EPA's Mitigation Menu Website (https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu) to reduce the wind-directional ecological buffer distance before applying this product. All buffer reduction options selected must align with the minimum droplet size and release height requirements on this label.

To reduce the buffer distance for the application, the buffer reduction options must be employed in accordance with the instructions and descriptions on EPA's Mitigation Menu Website.

When using more than one option during the application, the buffer distances may be added together. Combining multiple buffer reduction options can eliminate the need for an ecological wind-directional buffer altogether.

Ground Spray Drift Buffer Reduction Options for *Non-agricultural use sites only*:

The following mitigation options allow for reduction of the total buffer:

- A reduction in the required wind-directional buffer distance can be made if reducing the single application rate. The percent reduction in buffer directly corresponds to the application rate reduction from the maximum on the pesticide product label.
- A 10-foot reduction in the required wind-directional buffer distance can be made if the relative humidity is 60% or more at the time of application.

The incorporation of one of the following mitigation options results in no buffer (i.e., 0 feet) on non-agricultural use sites:

- Over-the-top hooded sprayer.
- Restricting the number of passes to the treated site/field to 10 or less.
- If a windbreak or shelterbelt (*e.g.*, trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and non-managed area is present and meets either the basic or advanced criteria listed in the **'Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria'** section of this label.
- If a windbreak or shelterbelt consists of riparian/forests/shrubland/woodlots that are 60 ft wide or greater.

When tank mixing, the most restrictive of the products' label or bulletin requirements must be followed (*e.g.*, drift buffers that are not wind-directional, Application Exclusion Zone drift requirements, drift buffers to residences, schools, and parks where bystanders could be present, use prohibitions, timing restrictions, and application method prohibitions).

5.4 SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

This section is intended to provide additional information for applicators to assist in implementing the mandatory spray drift mitigations above.

5.4.1 IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Consider 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.

5.4.2 CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – GROUND BOOM

- Volume – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Consider using 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 – Using the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle will produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray nozzle – Consider using a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application, as well as using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

5.4.3 RELEASE HEIGHT – GROUND BOOM

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce. Automated boom height controllers are recommended with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle to canopy height. Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.

5.4.4 HOODED (OR SHIELDED) SPRAYERS

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

5.4.5 TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

5.4.6 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.

5.4.7 WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

5.4.8 MEASURING WIND SPEED AND WIND DIRECTION

Best management practices for measuring wind speed and wind direction:

- Applicators should check and acquire the predicted wind speed and direction for the application site within 12 hours prior to conducting applications to determine the time periods wind speed is likely to fall outside the applicable thresholds.

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- Applicators should reassess wind speed and direction at the application site at least every hour while applications are in progress.
- Measuring wind speed and direction can be done by:
  - Relying on equipment on the application equipment that measures wind speed.
  - Using a tower anemometer with telemetry or handheld anemometer. Users should read user manual on how to calibrate, operate and interpret the output from an anemometer. Ground applicators should stop at least every hour to take a reading with a tower anemometer with telemetry or handheld anemometer. Some anemometers may have software that would allow users to view wind measurements in real time while making an application, and, in those cases, applicators would not have to stop to take measurements.
  - Using a windsock. Wind can be estimated with a windsock using the strips on a windsock. The applicator should consult the user manual for the windsock on wind speed estimation and direction of wind. Applicators should look at the sock at least every hour to estimate wind speed and direction. The windsock should be pointed in the opposite direction of the windbreak and the non-managed area.
  - Checking behind the spray rig at least every hour to see if the spray has changed direction from when the application started.

6.0 TURF AND LANDSCAPES

Atexzo may be used for control of listed insect and mite pests in turfgrass including golf courses, residential, commercial, institutional and recreational areas (including sports fields and parks), sod farms, and residential, commercial, institutional, and recreational landscapes and interior plantscapes.

Apply Atexzo as a broadcast spray application. For best control, apply foliar sprays in water volumes sufficient to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Repeat applications at specified intervals.

6.1 Endangered and Threatened Species Protection Requirements

Before using this product, you must obtain any applicable Endangered Species Protection Bulletins (Bulletins) within six months prior to or on the day of application. To obtain Bulletins, go to Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) at https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/bulletins. When using this product, you must follow all label directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s) for the area where you are applying the product, including any restrictions on application timing if applicable. It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, including this labeling instruction to follow all directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s). For general questions or technical help, call 1-844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov.

6.2 Broadcast Applications

Turfgrass (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids) in golf courses, residential, commercial, institutional, and recreational turf (including sports fields and parks) and sod farms		
Insect Pest	**Use Rate**	**Use Directions**
Annual Bluegrass Weevil[1]	6.8 – 8.2 fl oz/A 0.16 – 0.19 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft	Atexzo may be applied to control annual bluegrass weevil adults and larvae. Apply Atexzo when overwintered adults are observed, and early instar larvae are hatching and penetrating into turfgrass. Higher rates may be required to control late (3rd to 4th) instar larvae. Atexzo may also be applied to control adults and larvae in summer generations.
Billbugs[1]	3.4 – 8.2 fl oz/A 0.08 – 0.19 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft	Apply Atexzo when overwintered adult billbugs are first observed. Higher rates may be required for applications made to late instar larvae.
Bermudagrass Mites[1]	1.7 – 6.8 fl oz/A 0.04 – 0.16 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft	Atexzo will provide knockdown and residual control of bermudagrass mites. Apply the first treatment at turf green up and continue applications on a 14 – 21-day interval for optimal control. The addition of a non-ionic surfactant is recommended. Applying Atexzo in a seasonal program with Divanem® insecticide is recommended for extended mite control and resistance management.
European and Common Crane Fly[1]	3.4 – 8.2 fl oz/A 0.08 – 0.19 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft	Apply Atexzo as a preventative application prior to egg hatch. Late winter and spring applications will provide curative control of late instar larvae. Curative control of late instars may require higher rates.
European Earwig[1]	3.4 – 6.8 fl oz/A 0.08 – 0.16 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft	Initiate applications when adults are first observed.

continued...

6.2 Broadcast Applications *(continued)*

Turfgrass (including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids) in golf courses, residential, commercial, institutional, and recreational turf (including sports fields and parks) and sod farms		
Insect Pest	**Use Rate**	**Use Directions**
Flea Beetles[1]	3.4 – 8.2 fl oz/A 0.08 – 0.19 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft	Begin applications when adult populations are first observed. Repeat applications may be required to maintain control.
Turf Caterpillars[1] (including armyworms, cutworms, and sod webworms)	3.4 – 8.2 fl oz/A 0.08 – 0.19 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft	Atexzo will provide curative and residual caterpillar control in turfgrass. To ensure optimum control, delay watering (irrigation) or mowing for 24 hours after application.
Mole Crickets[1]	5.1 – 8.2 fl oz/A 0.12 – 0.19 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft	Atexzo can be applied at peak egg hatch or to target mole cricket nymphs. Repeat applications may be required with the low rate to extend residual control. Irrigate turf after each application or allow rainfall to move the product into the soil.
White Grubs[1] (Suppression) Grubs (including Aphodius spp., Asiatic garden beetle, black turfgrass ataenius, European chafer, green June beetle, Japanese beetle, May/June beetles (*Phyllophaga* spp.), northern masked chafer, oriental beetle, southern masked chafer, and sugarcane grub)	6.8 – 8.2 fl oz/A 0.16 – 0.19 fl oz per 1,000 sq ft	Apply Atexzo for preventative and early curative suppression of white grub species infesting turfgrass. Initiate applications at egg hatch to 1st instar larvae. Irrigate turf immediately after application or allow rainfall to move the product into the soil.
[1]Not Registered for Use By California.		

USE RESTRICTIONS
1) Refer to **Section 5.1** for additional product use restrictions. 2) **Maximum Single Application Rate: Do not** exceed the maximum rate listed in the table. 3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days 4) **Maximum Annual Rate:** 24.6 fl oz/A/year (equivalent to 0.32 lb ai isocycloseram). a) **Do not** apply more than 0.32 lb ai/A/year of isocycloseram containing products. 5) **Do not** make more than 3 applications at the highest rate (8.2 fl oz/A) per year. 6) **Do not** make more than 14 applications at the lowest rate (1.7 fl oz/A) per year. 7) **Do not** apply more than 24.6 fl oz/A/year.

Annual Bluegrass Weevil: Apply Atexzo when overwintered adult annual bluegrass weevils are observed to prevent damage from first-generation larvae. An application of Atexzo at this time will also provide white grub suppression.

Later applications for control of early-stage or late-stage larvae may also be made. For best results use Atexzo as part of a program to prevent turf damage from annual bluegrass weevil larvae. Consult your local Syngenta representative, Cooperative Extension Service specialist or pest control advisor for the latest information on using Atexzo.

Apply Atexzo in a program to improve annual bluegrass weevil control and resistance management. Refer to WeevilTrak for product and program recommendations.

Billbugs: To control billbug larvae apply Atexzo when overwintering adults have been observed. An application of Atexzo at this time will also provide white grub suppression.

European and Common Crane Fly: Time Atexzo applications at crane fly oviposition. Spring applications will provide curative control of late instar larvae. Curative control of late instars may require higher rates.

Turf Caterpillars: Atexzo will provide curative and residual caterpillar control in turfgrass. To ensure optimum control, delay watering (irrigation) or mowing for 24 hours after application.

White Grubs: Apply Atexzo for suppression of white grub species infesting turfgrass. The need for an application may be based on historical monitoring of the site, previous records or experiences, current season adult trapping or other methods. Irrigate turf immediately after application or allow rainfall to move the product into the soil.

6.3 Ornamentals in Outdoor Landscapes and Interior Plantscapes

Bulb, corm, and tuber crops (such as tulips, calla lilies) Evergreens, including conifers Flowering plants Foliage plants	Ground covers Ornamental grasses Ornamental trees Palms Perennial plants		Shrubs Succulent plants Trees – Evergreen (including conifer) and deciduous trees
Target Insect Pest	**Dilution Rate (fl oz/100 gallons)**	**Application Timing**	**Use Directions**
Leafminer – *Liriomyza* spp.[1]	4.0 – 6.0	Apply preventatively or after pest has been observed. Repeat treatment to maintain control using the higher listed application rates as pest pressure and foliage area increases.	Mix Atexzo with the required amount of water and apply as a full-coverage foliar spray. Under high pest populations apply a higher rate within the labeled rate range. When applying to hard-to-wet foliage, such as holly, pine, or ivy, the addition of a spreader/sticker is recommended. If concentrate or mist-type spray equipment is used, apply an equivalent amount of product as would be used in a dilute application.
Mites[1] (including *Tetranychus, Oligonychus, Polyphagotarsonemus,* and *Phyllocoptes* species)	4.0 – 8.2		

Target Insect Pest	Dilution Rate (fl oz/100 gallons)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Thrips[1] (including western flower thrips, citrus thrips, chili thrips, cotton bud thrips, and tobacco thrips) Japanese beetle[1] (adults) Flea beetle[1] (including red-headed flea beetle and blue flea beetle) Black vine weevil[1] (adult) Psyllids[1] (including citrus psyllid)	6.0 – 8.2	Apply preventatively or after pest has been observed. Repeat treatment to maintain control using the higher listed application rates as pest pressure and foliage area increases.	Mix Atexzo with the required amount of water and apply as a full-coverage foliar spray. Under high pest populations apply a higher rate within the labeled rate range. When applying to hard-to-wet foliage, such as holly, pine, or ivy, the addition of a spreader/sticker is recommended. If concentrate or mist-type spray equipment is used, apply an equivalent amount of product as would be used in a dilute application.
Leaf feeding caterpillars[1] (including bagworm, bougainvillea looper, cabbage looper, diamondback moth, fall armyworm, beet armyworm, imported cabbageworm, and tobacco budworm) Plant bugs[1] Leafhoppers[1] (including potato leafhopper) Stink bugs[1]	8.2		

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6.3 Ornamentals in Outdoor Landscapes and Interior Plantscapes *(continued)*

Target Insect Pest	Dilution Rate (fl oz/100 gallons)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Spotted Lantern Fly[1]	8.2	Apply preventatively or after pest has been observed. Repeat treatment to maintain control using the higher listed application rates as pest pressure increases.	Mix Atexzo with the required amount of water and apply as a full-coverage spray targeted to the bark of ornamental trees. If concentrate or mist-type spray equipment is used, apply an equivalent amount of product as would be used in a dilute application.
Mealybug[1] (suppression) Scale[1] (suppression)	8.2	Apply preventatively or after pest has been observed. Repeat treatment to maintain suppression using the higher listed application rates as pest pressure and foliage area increases.	Mix Atexzo with the required amount of water and apply as a full-coverage foliar spray. When applying to hard-to-wet foliage, such as holly, pine, or ivy, the addition of a spreader/sticker is recommended. If concentrate or mist-type spray equipment is used, apply an equivalent amount of product as would be used in a dilute application.

[1]Not Registered for Use By California.

Resistance Management:

1) Refer to **Section 3.1**.
2) Do not make more than two sequential applications of Atexzo or any other foliar applied isocycloseram-containing product.

USE RESTRICTIONS

1) Refer to **Section 5.1** for additional product use restrictions.
2) **Maximum Single Application: Do not** apply more than 8.2 fl oz/A (equivalent to 0.107 lb ai isocycloseram/A).
   a. **Do not** make more than 3 applications at the highest rate (8.2 fl oz/A).
   b. **Do not** make more than 6 applications at the lowest rate (4.0 fl oz/A).
3) **Minimum Application Interval:** 7 days
4) **Maximum Annual Rate:**
   a. **Do not** make more than 3 applications per year when applying the highest labeled rate (8.2 fl oz/A) not to exceed the maximum annual rate of 24.6 fl oz/A/year (equivalent to 0.32 lb ai isocycloseram/A/year).
      i. **Do not** apply more than 0.32 lb ai/A/year of isocycloseram-containing products.
5) **Do not** apply more than 24.6 fl oz/A/year.

7.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage

Keep container closed when not in use. Store in the original container. Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place. Protect from extreme heat. Do not store near food or feed.

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 – (less than or equal to 5 gallons)

Non-refillable 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 if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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Container Handling – (greater than 5 gallons)

Non-refillable 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. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Recap and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling – (greater than 5 gallons)

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER.

8.0 CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of SYNGENTA CROP PROTECTION, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold SYNGENTA and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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8.0 CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY *(continued)*

SYNGENTA warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or SYNGENTA, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, SYNGENTA MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall SYNGENTA be liable for any incidental, consequential, or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SYNGENTA AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SYNGENTA OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

SYNGENTA and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of SYNGENTA.

Atexzo®, Divanem®, PLINAZOLIN®, the ALLIANCE FRAME
the SYNGENTA Logo and the PURPOSE ICON
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For non-emergency (e.g., current product information), call
Syngenta Crop Protection at
1-866-796-4368.

Manufactured for:
Syngenta Crop Protection, LLC
P.O. Box 18300
Greensboro, North Carolina 27419-8300

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ISOCYCLOSERAM | GROUP 30 | INSECTICIDE

Atexzo®

Insecticide/Miticide

For control of listed insect and mite pests in turfgrass including golf courses, residential, commercial, institutional and recreational areas (including sports fields and parks), sod farms, and residential, commercial, institutional, and recreational landscapes and interior plantscapes.

PLINAZOLIN® technology*

Active Ingredient:	
Isocycloseram**	18.3%
Other Ingredients:	81.7%
Total:	100.0%

**PLINAZOLIN® technology denotes the Syngenta trademark for the active ingredient isocycloseram*

***CAS No. 2061933-85-3*

0.5 gallon (2 quarts)

Net Contents

Atexzo® is formulated as a suspension concentrate and contains 1.67 lb of active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside booklet.

EPA Reg. No. 100-1703

EPA Est. 072344-MO-004

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

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). Refer to supplemental labeling under "Non-Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

FIRST AID

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

SYNGENTA HOTLINE NUMBER

For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), Call **1-800-888-8372**

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