

Boll'd® 6SL

GROWTH REGULATOR

PLANT GROWTH REGULATOR FOR AGRICULTURAL USE ON COTTON AND TOBACCO

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	% BY WT.
Ethephon: (2-chloroethyl) phosphonic acid)*	55.4%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>44.6%</u>
TOTAL	100.0%

*Contains 6 pounds ethephon per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER/ PELIGRO

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

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING::	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED::	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED::	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also call 1-877-424-7452 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Treat symptomatically. Consider the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

For additional Precautionary Statements, Storage and Disposal, and Directions for Use, see inside of booklet.

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

DANGER

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) Applicators

and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirts and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene and/or barrier laminate
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing, loading or cleaning equipment

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [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 immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

SPRAY DRIFT

Avoid spray drift. Do not apply when weather conditions may cause drift. Do not allow this product to drift on to non-target areas. Drift may result in illegal residues or injury to adjacent crops and vegetation, in the form of leaf yellowing and defoliation. To avoid spray drift, do not apply aerially when wind speed is greater than 10 mph or during periods of temperature inversions. Use of larger droplet size will also reduce spray drift.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses, or to applications using dry formulations.

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

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY** below.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY

This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

Information on Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of Nozzles- Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation- Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

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

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

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

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

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

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

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

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply BOLL'D 6SL through any type of irrigation system.

Avoid spray drift to nearby crops as this product will cause modifications in plant growth. Plant injury or reduced yields will result.

Mix only the amount of spray you expect to use each day. Do not allow mixed solutions to stand overnight.

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.

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene or barrier laminate
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- For overhead exposure, chemical-resistant headgear is also required.

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Cotton

BOLL'D 6SL will accelerate opening of mature unopened cotton bolls and enhance defoliation which can result in earlier harvest with an increased recoverable yield. Treating cotton with BOLL'D 6SL allows increased efficiency from a once-over harvest.

Tobacco (Flue-Cured)

BOLL'D 6SL promotes early, uniform "yellowing" of mature tobacco. BOLL'D 6SL reduces curing time, allows more efficient use of curing barn space, and increases control over harvest schedules.

Spray Preparation

Add ½ to ¾ of the required amount of water to the spray tank. Start agitation. Add the required amount of product, then the remaining amount of water. Prepare only as much spray solution as can be used on the day of mixing. Do not allow spray solution to stand overnight. Do not spill the concentrated product on spray equipment or any airplane parts.

ANY SPILLS SHOULD BE RINSED IMMEDIATELY WITH PLENTY OF WATER.

Use of a nurse tank is highly recommended for avoiding possible spills of concentrated formulation on spray equipment or any airplane parts.

Tank Mixtures with Defoliant and Insecticides

BOLL'D 6SL is compatible with DEF[®], FOLEX[®], Ginstar[®], Methyl Parathion, and malathion. Follow all applicable use precautions and rate recommendations on labels of products applied as tank mixtures or in sequence with this product. In some cases, slight reduction in boll opening response has been observed when tank mixes with defoliant were used.

Good agitation in the spray tank is essential. Do not allow tank mixtures to stand without agitation for more than 5 to 10 minutes. Read and observe all appropriate label use directions and precautions for the defoliant and insecticides used.

- Do not tank mix BOLL'D 6SL with desiccants if cotton is to be spindle harvested.
- Do not tank mix BOLL'D 6SL with products containing sodium chlorate, since doing so may result in the formation of Hypochlorous Acid that will release toxic chlorine fumes upon heating.
- Do not tank mix BOLL'D 6SL with ammonium thiosulfate, since doing so may result in the release of toxic fumes.

Equipment Cleaning

Because of the acidic nature of this product, prolonged exposure to spray deposit will damage acrylic plastics, certain paints, and metals.

Thoroughly rinse all exposed acrylic plastic-type materials (e.g. aircraft windshields) and painted surfaces with detergent and **water within one hour** after exposure to spray deposits.

At the end of each day, thoroughly rinse all the metal parts of the spray equipment exposed to the spray deposits with detergent and water.

COTTON

Use	Conditions	Rate of BOLL'D 6SL		One Gallon of Boll'd 6SL Treats:	Minimum Spray Volumes (Gals/A) ^a		Application Timing
		Pints/A	Lbs. A.I.	Acres	Ground	Air ^d	
Boll Opener ^b	Hot, dry, above 80°F	1 1/3	1.0	6	10	2	Apply when the number of mature unopened bolls is sufficient to produce the desired crop. See Boll Maturity section below for test of boll maturity. Treatment uniformly opens bolls 7 to 14 days earlier.
	Dry and 75-80°F	2	1.5	4			
	Cool, above 65° or Rank Cotton	2 2/3	2.0	3			
Boll'd 6SL + FOLEX [®] Defoliant Tank Mix ^c	High soil moisture or High fertility level or Rank Cotton	1/3	0.25	24	10	5	Apply 4 to 7 days prior to boll opening treatment. Use as a sequential treatment with, not in place of, boll opening treatment.

(continued)

COTTON (continued)

Use	Conditions	Rate of Boll'd 6SL		One Gallon of Boll'd 6SL Treats:	Minimum Spray Volumes (Gals/A) ^a		Application Timing
		Pints/A	Lbs. A.I.	Acres	Ground	Air ^d	
Pre-Conditioner for Defoliation	Hot, dry, above 80°F	2/3	0.5	12	10	2	Apply 4 to 7 days prior to defoliant. Enhances top crop defoliation, reduces deterioration of bottom crop and allows for earlier harvest.
	Cool, above 65°F or Rank Cotton	1 1/3	1.0	6			

- ^a For best performance, whether by ground or air application, choose equipment and spray volumes that will ensure uniform coverage of foliage and bolls.
- ^b Pretreatment with defoliants before boll opening treatment with BOLL'D 6SL: If the cotton is overly rank or laying down in the middles and good spray coverage of the bolls is difficult, pretreatment with a defoliant will often improve boll coverage in subsequent boll opening treatment with BOLL'D 6SL at recommended rates (above). Read and observe all appropriate label use directions and precautions for the defoliant used.
- ^c Can use up to full label rate for each product.
- ^d In California and Arizona, use a volume of no less than 5 gallons per acre for aerial applications.

Boll Maturity

A cotton boll is mature when it is too hard to be dented when squeezed between thumb and fingers, too hard to be sliced with a sharp knife, and when the seed coat becomes light brown in color.

Use Limitations

- Boll Opening: Do not tank mix BOLL'D 6SL with a desiccant if the cotton is to be spindle harvested.
- Pre-Condition for Defoliation: Do not tank mix BOLL'D 6SL with desiccants unless plant desiccation is required. Do not use a defoliant before there are sufficient mature unopened bolls to produce the desired yield (see **Boll Maturity** section, above, about how to test for boll maturity).
- Do not apply this product if rain is expected within 6 hours. Rainfall within 6 hours of application may reduce product performance.
- Do not harvest cotton within 7 days after treatment.
- Do not plant another crop within 30 days after treatment. Small grains planted earlier than 1 month or intercropped with the cotton crop to which BOLL'D 6SL will be applied may only be used as cover crops and may not be harvested for food or feed. BOLL'D 6SL may cause yellowing and growth inhibition of treated small grains.
- Do not exceed a maximum of 2.0 lbs. ethephon active ingredient per acre per year through combined or repeated uses of any ethephon products.

Observe the treated crop and harvest when optimum boll opening has been attained. Harvesting too early might reduce the full advantage of the treatment and too late may result in reduced quality and loss of lint which will drop from the plant.

**TOBACCO
(Flue-Cured Only)**

Application Method	Rate of BOLL'D 6SL Pints/Acre	Minimum Spray Volumes (Gals/A)	Specific Directions
Directed Spray	1 1/3	50	Use drop nozzles. Choose TG or OC spray tips designed to apply 50 – 60 GPA at 35 – 40 psi and tractor speed of 2-3 mph. Use 2 nozzles per row; one on each side of the row dropped low enough to direct the spray onto the leaves to be ripened for harvest. Thorough spray coverage is essential. Harvest all leaves with 20% or more yellowing.
Over-the-Top	1 1/3 – 2 2/3	40	Treat when only mature leaves remain on the stalk. To determine whether remaining leaves are mature, test spray several tobacco plants as described below in the Application Timing section. Use the lower rate under most conditions when experience indicates that minimum ripening inducement is required. Use the higher rate when the crop is heavy or rank or during cool (temperatures below 65°F), slow ripening conditions. Always test spray to determine if the tobacco is mature enough to respond to treatment with BOLL'D 6SL. Apply over-the-top sprays as a fine mist using three nozzles (one nozzle tip over the center of the plant, and one on each side) so all leaves are covered thoroughly, similar to application methods for systemic sucker control agents. Use a spray pressure of 40 to 60 psi.

Use Limitations

- Do not use BOLL'D 6SL with additives other than those recommended on this label.
- Do not apply BOLL'D 6SL to immature leaves, since this can result in unsatisfactory coloring, weight loss, and reduced leaf quality.
- Do not allow the crop to over ripen in the field after using BOLL'D 6SL, since this may cause some reduction in yield and quality.
- Do not apply this product if rain is expected within 6 hours. Rainfall within 6 hours of application may reduce product performance.
- Do not treat before anticipated heavy rainstorms that could prevent harvest and result in crop loss.
- Do not plant another crop within 30 days after treatment.
- Do not exceed a maximum of 2 lbs. ethephon active ingredient per acre per year through repeated uses of any ethephon products.

Application Timing

Successful results with BOLL'D 6SL require treatment when leaves are mature, not overly rank green. To determine the proper treatment timing and the number of leaves per stalk ready for harvest, test spray several plants in more than one location in each field and observe the response. Mature leaves will begin to yellow in 24 to 72 hours. Test leaves that do not yellow within 72 hours are not mature and not ready for treatment with BOLL'D 6SL. Wait a few days to permit further natural maturing, then make another test spray to assess crop maturity.

Prepare test spray by mixing 1 teaspoonful of BOLL'D 6SL in 1 quart of water. Spray each test plant with about 1 oz. of this mixture, covering all leaves with a fine mist. BOLL'D 6SL will not color immature sprayed leaves.

Once the proper treatment timing has been determined, one can determine the number of acres to treat in order to fill the curing barn.

When to Harvest

Mature, treated leaves will begin to color within 24 to 72 hours after treatment with BOLL'D 6SL. The yellowing process is weather dependent; cool weather will delay, while hot, sunny weather can accelerate the process. Harvest treated tobacco when leaves have achieved the desired color intensity.

Harvest can begin 48 hours after treatment. Closely monitor treated crop and weather conditions to determine harvest timing and avoid quality loss or leaf drop.

Curing Treated Tobacco

Curing procedures depend on crop condition, interval between treatment and harvest, weather, and type of curing facility. To obtain maximum quality, observe and control the curing process closely, especially during the late "coloring" and early "drying" stages of the leaves.

Tobacco treated with BOLL'D 6SL will have begun the coloring process when harvested and will reduce the time required in the coloring phase of curing. Treated tobacco should be dried faster. If tobacco leaves are green or contain some green when harvested, it may be necessary to color them for a few hours. If the leaves are completely yellow, temperature and ventilation must be adjusted to dry the tobacco as fast as possible without scalding. Once the leaf is dried (3/4 dry), follow normal curing procedures. Since tobacco treated with BOLL'D 6SL will cure faster than untreated tobacco, treated and untreated tobacco should not be cured together in the same barn.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place and away from food, feed and other pesticides.

IF SPILLED: If container is broken or contents have spilled, follow all precautions indicated above and clean up immediately. Before cleaning up, put on full-length trousers, long-sleeved shirt, protective gloves, and goggles or face shield. Soak up spill with absorbent media such as sand, earth, or other suitable material and dispose of waste at an approved waste disposal facility. In the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, call Infotrac at 1-800-535-5053, day or night.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If container is burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace 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.

Refillable Container (greater than 55 gallons): Refillable container. Refill this container with ethephon only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the 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.

IMPORTANT: Read the entire **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** and the **LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY** statement before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire directions for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES** and **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY**.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Winfield Solutions, LLC. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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