RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

DUE TO ACUTE HUMAN TOXICITY AND VERY HIGH TOXICITY TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification. Direct supervision for this product requires the certified applicator to review federal and supplemental label instructions with all personnel prior to application, mixing, loading, or repair or cleaning of application equipment.

AGPAK®
WATER SOLUBLE PACK

Vendex® 50WP-T/N/O

MITICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	BY WEIGHT
Fenbutatin-oxide [Hexakis (2-methyl-2-phenylpropyl) distannoxane]	50%
INERT INGREDIENTS	50%
TOTAL	100%

SKU 40851 GCN 081501 CPC 060769

GRIFFIN L.L.C.
VALDOSTA, GA 31601

EPA REG. NO. 1812-413

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER – PELIGRO

POISON

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

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Do not induce vomiting. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-888-324-7598.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

DANGER

Fatal if inhaled.

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage.

Causes skin irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe dust or spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse. Avoid handling the inner bag as moisture will cause breakage.

Do not graze or feed animals on cover crops grown in treated areas. Avoid contamination of food, feedstuffs, and domestic water supplies.

Harmful if swallowed.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Measures against circulatory shock, respiratory depression, and convulsion may be needed.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

– Coveralls over short-sleeve shirt and short pants
– Socks and chemical-resistant shoes
– Chemical-resistant gloves (category A)
– Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)
– Chemical-resistant headgear
– NIOSH approved respirator with any R, P or HE filter.
– For cleaning equipment, add a chemical-resistant apron

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

Engineering Control Statements:

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 part 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

This product is toxic to birds, mammals, fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift from runoff from treated areas maybe hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

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 regulation.

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 48 hours.

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
– Chemical-resistant gloves (category A)
– Shoes plus socks
– Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within a 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, forest, nurseries or greenhouses. Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Not for use in residential orchard settings.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Vendex 50WP-T/N/O Miticide is a dispersible granule that is used to control a wide range of herbivorous mites, including strains that are resistant to other miticides. Vendex 50WP-T/N/O should be dispersed in water and applied using conventional dilute sprayers or concentrate sprayers. Agitation is required during mixing and spraying.

PACKAGING

Vendex 50WP-T/N/O is premeasured in 1 pound Soluble Packets, which readily dissolve in water. Each Soluble Packet is contained in a waterproof, foil bag, with 12 bags enclosed in a cardboard box. DO NOT attempt to open the Soluble Packets.

Take the following precautions when handling Vendex 50WP-T/N/O Soluble Packets:

- Do not handle the Soluble Packets excessively.
- Do not handle the Soluble Packets with wet hands.
- Do not expose the Soluble Packets to water or moisture, as this will cause breakage.
- Do not place the Soluble Packets on wet surfaces.
- Do not place the foil bag in the spray tank. It is NOT soluble in water.

APPLICATION RECOMMENDATIONS

To achieve the best results, apply Vendex 50WP-T/N/O when mite populations are just beginning to build. Thorough and complete coverage of infested foliage and fruit is necessary for optimum control. Vendex 50WP-T/N/O performs best when the daily temperature at application averages above 70°F; when the daily temperature at application averages below 70°F, performance is reduced. Vendex 50WP-T/N/O may be applied when honeybees and beneficial mites are present.

Apply this product only as recommended on the label.

DETERMINING GALLONAGE

To apply the correct amount of Vendex 50WP-T/N/O to your orchard, determine the number of gallons of water needed to spray 1 acre of your trees to the point of drip. If you have not already determined this gallonage, conduct a test to determine it. If you need assistance in calculating the proper gallonage, contact your equipment dealer or State Extension specialist.

SPRAY PREPARATION

CAREFULLY OPEN ENVELOPE AND IMMEDIATELY DROP THE INNER BAG INTO THE SPRAY TANK. DO NOT OPEN OR HANDLE THE INNER BAG. MOISTURE WILL CAUSE BREAKAGE.

To prepare an application of Vendex 50WP-T/N/O, follow these directions:

1. Fill a clean spray tank with water ¼ to ½ full and agitate.
2. Add the required number of Vendex 50WP-T/N/O Soluble Packets (see Specific Uses for specific rate recommendations).

   Note: To add Vendex 50WP-T/N/O packets, open the foil bag and drop the packet directly into water. DO NOT place the foil bag in the spray tank, as it is insoluble.
3. Allow the packets to dissolve completely. This should take about 5 minutes. Continue agitating the mixture to ensure that the Vendex 50WP-T/N/O is thoroughly mixed with the water.
4. Add the remaining water.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

As with all acaricides, repeated exclusive use of Vendex 50WP-T/N/O may lead to the buildup of resistant strains of mites in some crops. If more than one application of an acaricide is needed to control heavy and prolonged populations of mites, consider applying a product with a different mode of action.

Additional application(s) of Vendex 50WP-T/N/O during the growing season should be considered only after a minimum spray interval in excess of one generation of mites. To conduct a successful resistance management program, closely monitor the mite population. If mite control is unsatisfactory, it is advisable to use an acaricide with an alternate mode of action. Always consult your local State Agricultural Extension Service for advice on the selection of alternative materials.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE
The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. 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** sections of this label.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GENERAL TECHNIQUES
- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **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.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - AIRCRAFT
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - The boom length should not exceed ¾ of the wing or rotor length - longer booms increase drift potential.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 feet above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT
Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND
Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

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 hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST)
FIELD CROP SPRAYERS
Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST)
TREE AND VINE SPRAYERS
Air assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream.

In addition to the general drift management principles already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:
- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy.
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage.
- Do not allow spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area. Spray the outside row only from outside the planting.

ORNAMENTAL USES

CROP	MITES CONTROLLED	OZS. PER 100 GALS. DILUTE SPRAY	WATER SOLUBLE BAGS PER 400 GALS DILUTE SPRAY	REMARKS
Greenhouse & Outdoor Ornamentals (including nurserystock, flowers and plants grown for propagation purposes)	Spruce spider Oligonychus (Oak Mite, Southern Red Mite) Two-Spotted Mite	8 to 16	2 to 4	* Do not add oil to the spray solution. * Apply when mites first appear. Repeat as necessary to maintain control. Frequent repeat applications may cause the appearance of visible spray residues on foliage. * Apply to the foliage only on chrysanthemums (pre-bloom) and poinsettias (prebract). * Under greenhouse conditions, foliage, and flowers of certain species may demonstrate sensitivity to repeat applications. If in doubt, make a test application prior to general spraying. Occasional minor sensitivity has been observed on certain species.
Established Landscape Ornamentals (Commercial application to established landscape ornamentals including trees, shrubs, flowering ornamentals, bedding plants, annuals, and perennials.)	Two-spotted Spider Clover	8 to 16	2 to 4	* Do not add oil to spray solution. * Apply when mites first appear. Repeat as necessary to maintain control. Do not apply more than four times per year. * Under extreme weather conditions, foliage and flowers of certain species may demonstrate sensitivity to repeat applications. If in doubt, make test applications prior to general spraying. Occasional minor sensitivity has been observed on certain species.[1]

[1]*Salix melanostachys* (common willow), *Asplenium bulbiferum* (spleenwort garden fern), *Dryopteris erythrosora* (wood fern), *Cercis canadenis* (common redbud), *Camellia japonica* (red garden camellia), *Pellaea rotundifolia* (button fern), *Davallia fejeensis* (rabbit foot fern), *Asparagus meyeri* (Meyers asparagus fern), *Asplenium nidus* (birdnest fern), *Adiantum cuneatum* (maidenhair fern), *Celosia argentea* (cockscomb), *Verbenea hortensis* (verbena), *Ageratum houstonianum* (floss flower), Rosa sp. (common rose – some varieties, esp. yellow).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store in a secure, dry and temperate area. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. Do not use or store around the home. Avoid contact with water. In case of spill or leak, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent and dispose of wastes in compliance with local, State and Federal regulations.

PRODUCT 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 Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Completely empty contents of envelope into application equipment. Then dispose of empty envelope in a sanitary landfill, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY STATEMENT

GRIFFIN warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with 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 GRIFFIN. In no case shall GRIFFIN be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. The exclusive remedy of any buyer or user of this product for any and all losses, injuries, or damages resulting from or in any way arising from the use, handling, or application of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid for this product or at GRIFFIN'S election, the replacement of this product. GRIFFIN MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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