

JEXA™

Contains boscalid, the active ingredient used in Emerald®.



For Disease Control on Golf Course Turfgrass and Ornamentals

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: (% by weight)

Boscalid: 3-pyridinecarboxamide, 2-chloro-N-(4'-chloro(1,1'-biphenyl)-2-yl)- 70.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 30.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

Contains 0.7 lb. active ingredient per lb. of product.

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-413

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING/AVISO

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.)

See below for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

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"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • 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.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at 1-844-685-9173 for emergency medical treatment information.	

For Chemical Emergency:
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident,
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

Jexa™ is not manufactured, or distributed by BASF Professional and Specialty Solutions, seller of Emerald®.



Manufactured for:
Atticus, LLC
940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200
Cary, NC 27513

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, natural rubber \geq 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.
- 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, 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 or rinsate.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff according to the pesticide's "mean" soil partition coefficient (15 mL/g²) for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. 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 for contamination of water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecast to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

DO NOT discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. **DO NOT** discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY

Boscalid is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT mix or allow coming in 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. **DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

This product is for golf course and ornamentals use only. Not for use on residential turfgrass, turfgrass being grown for sale, or other commercial use such as sod production, seed production, or for research purposes.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE USE DIRECTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN PLANT INJURY OR POOR DISEASE CONTROL.

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 12 hours** for all crops.

PPE required for early entry into 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, made of any waterproof material (such as nitrile, butyl, neoprene, and/or barrier laminate)
- Shoes plus socks

NONAGRICULTURAL 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, nurseries, or greenhouses.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Jexa is a systemic anilide fungicide for the control of dollar spot (*Sclerotinia homoeocarpa*) and bentgrass dead spot (*Ophiophora agrostis*) in turfgrass grown on golf courses and for several foliar and soilborne diseases in greenhouse and outdoor ornamentals. See **Ornamentals Section** and **Table 3. Use Site and Application Techniques for Ornamentals and Flower Bulbs** for additional use sites. Optimum disease control is achieved when **Jexa** is applied in a regularly scheduled preventive spray program and is used in a rotation program with other effective fungicides. Because of its high specific activity, **Jexa** has good residual activity against target fungi.

For the control of turfgrass and ornamental diseases not listed on this label, **Jexa** may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other fungicides. Follow label directions of any tank mix product and apply at the specified rate based on target disease. All applications should be made according to the use directions that follow. Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label may result in turfgrass and ornamentals injury and/or inferior disease control.



RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

The active ingredient in **Jexa** is boscalid, an anilide Group 7 (carboxamide) fungicide. **Jexa** provides optimum disease control when applied in a regularly scheduled protective fungicide program and used in a spray program that rotates fungicides with different modes of action. Refer to the specific use directions and restrictions found in this label.

Boscalid is effective against strains of pathogens, such as dollar spot, that are resistant to other fungicides, such as the dicarboximides, sterol inhibitors, or benzimidazoles. Fungal isolates resistant to Group 7 (carboxamide) fungicides, such as dicarboximides, sterol inhibitors, benzimidazoles, Qol fungicides, and phenylamides, may eventually dominate the fungal population if Group 7 fungicides are used predominantly and repeatedly in the same area in successive years as the primary method of control for the targeted pathogen species. This may result in reduction of disease control by **Jexa** or other Group 7 fungicides.

To delay the development of fungicide resistance:

- **Tank mixtures**

Use tank mixtures with fungicides from different target site of action groups that are registered/permitted for the same use and that are effective against the pathogens of concern. Use at least the minimum labeled rates of each fungicide in the tank mix.

- **Integrated Pest Management (IPM)**

Integrate **Jexa** into an overall disease and pest management program. Follow cultural practices known to reduce disease development. Use **Jexa** in advisory (disease forecasting) programs that recommend application timing based on environmental factors favorable for disease development.

- **Monitoring**

Monitor efficacy of all fungicides used in the disease management program against the targeted pathogen and record other factors that may influence fungicide performance and/or disease development. If **Jexa** appears to be less effective against a pathogen that it previously controlled or suppressed, contact an Atticus, LLC representative or local expert for further investigation.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use nozzles and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Airblast Applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use nozzles and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

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

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boomless Ground Applications:

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

Handheld Technology Applications:

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.



GOLF COURSE TURFGRASS APPLICATION INFORMATION

Jexa is a systemic fungicide for the control of dollar spot and bentgrass dead spot on golf course turfgrass. **Jexa** may be applied as a solo foliar spray or in tank mixes with other registered turfgrass fungicides. **DO NOT** exceed the specified application rate or fail to comply with use restrictions listed in the **Resistance Management** and **Restrictions and Limitations** for golf course turfgrass. All applications should be made according to the use directions that follow.

Uses and Tolerances

Jexa can be used only on turf grown on golf courses. Due to variability within turfgrass species, application techniques and possible tank mixes, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined if **Jexa** has adequate tolerance on all turfgrasses under all conditions. Therefore, apply the specified rate of **Jexa** on a small test area under conditions expected to be encountered and monitor for any adverse effects before applying **Jexa** to the targeted area.

Spray Instructions

For maximum efficacy, **Jexa** should be applied prior to or in the early stages of disease development. For maximum efficacy, apply **Jexa** at the rates indicated in **Table 1. Application Rates and Intervals for Jexa on Golf Course Turfgrass** in 2 - 4 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft. (87 - 174 gallons/acre). Use the shorter specified application interval and/or the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist. Applications should be repeated at the specified interval as necessary.

- **Jexa** is most effective when applied preventively.
- Actual length of disease control will vary depending on environmental conditions, disease pressure, and turfgrass management practices.
- Calibrate sprayer prior to use.
- After application, allow foliage to dry prior to mowing or irrigation.
- Apply **Jexa** using sufficient water volume and pressure for adequate coverage of the foliage.
- Apply **Jexa** as instructed in the **Specific Use Directions** with ground spray equipment.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

To maintain the performance of **Jexa** in turfgrass, **DO NOT** exceed the total number of sequential applications of **Jexa**. Adhere to the label instructions regarding the consecutive use of **Jexa**.

DO NOT make more than two (2) sequential applications of Jexa for disease control, especially for dollar spot or bentgrass dead spot in golf course turfgrass. Then alternate to another effective fungicide before reapplying Jexa.

If **Jexa** appears to be less effective against a pathogen that it previously controlled or suppressed, contact an Atticus, LLC representative or local turfgrass expert for further investigation.

ADDITION OF ADDITIVES FOR GOLF COURSE TURFGRASS

Due to the large number of additives or adjuvants that may be used, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether **Jexa** can be used safely with all additives on golf course turfgrass.

TANK MIXING INFORMATION FOR GOLF COURSE TURFGRASS

Tank Mix Partners/Components

Jexa is compatible with most fungicide, insecticide and fertilizer products. If tank mixtures are used, adhere to restrictions due to rates, label directions and precautions on all labels. Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or turfgrass injury may result from mixing **Jexa** with fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, additives, or fertilizers. To improve control of certain diseases, **Jexa** may be tank mixed with other effective fungicides such as products containing vinclozolin, iprodione or propiconazole.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components

Add components in the following sequence using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label rate per acre.

1. **Water:** For 87 gallons per acre (2 gallons/1,000 sq. ft.) spray volume, use 14.4 cups (3.5 liters) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. **Water-dispersible products:** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspoemulsions) Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
3. **Water-soluble products:** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
4. **Emulsifiable concentrates:** (oil concentrate or methylated seed oil when applicable). Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
5. **Water-soluble additives:** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
6. Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
7. **Evaluate** the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. **DO NOT** use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

Mixing Order

Limit amount of spray mixture prepared to that needed for immediate use.

1. **Water:** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank 1/2 full of clean water.
2. **Products in PVA bags:** Place the water-soluble PVA bag into the mixing tank. The water-soluble PVA bag will dissolve in water to allow the contents to disperse. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
3. **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables such as **Jexa**, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
4. **Water-soluble products**
5. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (oil concentrate or methylated seed oil when applicable)
6. **Water-soluble additives** (AMS or UAN when applicable)
7. Remaining quantity of water

Maintain maximum constant agitation during application. **DO NOT allow mixture to stand for extended periods prior to application.**

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Spraying equipment must be cleaned thoroughly before and after applying this product, particularly if a product with the potential to injure turfgrass was used prior to **Jexa**.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR GOLF COURSE TURFGRASS

- **Maximum Seasonal Use Rate:** **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 1.1 oz. /1,000 sq. ft. of **Jexa** per year (48 oz./acre per year).
- **DO NOT** make more than 8 applications per year when using reduced application rates.
- Refer to **Specific Use Directions** for sequential application intervals for **Jexa**.
- **DO NOT** apply this product to turfgrass except for golf course turfgrass.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation equipment.
- This product cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS FOR GOLF COURSE TURFGRASS

Use **Jexa** for the control of dollar spot and bentgrass dead spot on golf course turfgrass. For maximum efficacy, **Jexa** should be applied prior to or in the early stages of disease development. Apply **Jexa** at the rates indicated in **Table 1. Application Rates and Intervals for Jexa on Golf Course Turfgrass** in 2 - 4 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft. (87 - 174 gallons/acre). Use the shorter specified application interval and/or the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist. Applications should be repeated at the specified interval as necessary.



Table 1. Application Rates and Intervals for Jexa on Golf Course Turfgrass

Disease (Pathogen)	Rate of Jexa		Application Intervals (Days)	Comments
	Oz./1,000 sq. ft.	Oz./Acre		
Dollar spot (<i>Sclerotinia homoeocarpa</i>)	0.13 - 0.18	5.7 - 8.0	14 to 28	Begin applications prior to or in the early stages of disease development. Use the shorter specified application interval and/or the higher specified rate when prolonged favorable disease conditions exist.
Bentgrass dead spot (<i>Ophiosphaerella agrostis</i>)	0.18	8.0	14	
DO NOT apply more than two (2) sequential applications of Jexa . Then alternate to another effective fungicide before reapplying Jexa .				

Table 2. Dilution Table for Spray Solutions of Jexa

Jexa Use Rate (Oz./1,000 sq. ft.)	Oz. Jexa per 100 Gallons Spray Solution		
	Spray Volume 2 Gallons/1,000 sq. ft.	Spray Volume 3 Gallons/1,000 sq. ft.	Spray Volume 4 Gallons/1,000 sq. ft.
0.13	6.5	4.3	3.3
0.18	9.0	6.0	4.5

ORNAMENTALS *

*Not Registered for Use by California

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Use **Jexa** for control of certain foliar and soilborne diseases, including blights, rots, leaf spots, and powdery mildews of ornamental plants. **Jexa** may be used to control certain diseases of container, bench, flat, plug, bed-grown or field-grown ornamentals grown in outdoor nurseries, retail nurseries, forest and conifer nurseries and plantations, golf courses, residential and commercial landscapes, interiorscapes, greenhouses, lathhouses, shade houses, and containers.

DO NOT exceed the application rate or fail to comply with the use restrictions listed in the **Resistance Management** and **Restrictions and Limitations** sections. Make all applications according to the use directions that follow. Failure to follow directions and precautions on this label may result in injury and/or inferior disease control.

Uses and Tolerances

The phytotoxic potential of **Jexa** has been assessed on a wide variety of common ornamental plants with no phytotoxicity observed. Refer to **Table 8. Jexa Tolerant Plant Species** for the list of plants shown to be tolerant to **Jexa**. Not all plant species and their varieties and cultivars have been tested for tolerance to **Jexa**, possible tank mix combinations of **Jexa**, pesticide treatments preceding or following those of **Jexa**, and combinations of **Jexa** with adjuvants or surfactants. Local conditions can also influence plant tolerance and may not match those under which testing has been conducted.

Therefore, before using **Jexa**, test the product on a sample of the plant to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur prior to large-scale use. Apply **Jexa** according to the instructions, rate, timing, resistance management and adjuvant use recommendations in the use directions in **Table 3, Table 4, Table 5 and Table 6** in this label. **Jexa** may be applied by **ground sprayers such as tractor ground boom, backpack/handboom, handwand, etc.; aerial spray with fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter; and by chemigation using sprinkler and drip irrigation.**

Aerial Application Directions

Jexa may be applied aerially to field-grown nursery plants using a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of finished spray solution. Use the **Jexa** rate per 100 gallons in **Table 4. Jexa Application Rates and Intervals on Ornamentals**. **Foliar Diseases** concentrated into 10 gallons per acre only for aerial applications. **DO NOT** apply aerially when environmental conditions favor drift from target area. Drift potential is lowest when wind speed does not exceed 10 mph.

Table 3. Use Sites and Application Techniques for Ornamentals and Flower Bulbs

Use Sites	Application Techniques	Application Equipment
Outdoor nurseries (container, bench, flat, plug, bed-grown or field-grown)	Ground (foliar spray or drench) Chemigation Aerial (foliar spray)	Tractor groundboom, backpack, handwand Sprinkler and drip irrigation Aircraft (fixed wing and helicopter)
Retail Nurseries	Ground (foliar spray or drench)	Tractor groundboom, backpack, handwand
Forest and conifer nurseries and plantations	Ground (foliar spray) Aerial (foliar spray)	Tractor ground-boom, backpack, handwand Aircraft (fixed-wing and helicopter)
Greenhouses, lathhouses and shadehouses	Ground (foliar spray or drench)	Tractor groundboom, backpack, handwand
Containers	Ground (foliar spray or drench)	Tractor groundboom, backpack, handwand
Residential and commercial landscapes	Ground (foliar spray)	Tractor groundboom, backpack, handwand
Interiorscapes	Ground (foliar spray)	Tractor groundboom, backpack, handwand
Recreational areas such as parks and sports fields where ornamentals and bulbs are present	Ground (foliar spray)	Tractor groundboom, backpack, handwand

USE PRECAUTIONS FOR SPRINKLER AND DRIP IRRIGATION APPLICATIONS**Drip Irrigation**

Jexa may be applied through drip irrigation systems to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals for soilborne disease control. Apply 8 to 16 oz. **Jexa** per acre as a preventive disease application. The soil or potting media must have adequate moisture capacity prior to drip application.

Terminate drip irrigation at fungicide depletion or after 6 hours from start, whichever is shorter. For maximum efficacy, subsequent irrigation (water only) should be delayed for at least 24 hours following drip application.

Sprinkler Irrigation

Jexa may be applied by sprinkler irrigation to potted ornamentals or to bedded, field-grown ornamentals. Apply this product through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side wheel roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems.

DO NOT apply this product through any other type of irrigation system, except as specified on this label.

Apply with center pivot or continuous-move equipment distributing 1/2 acre-inch or less during treatment. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. If stationary systems (solid set, handlines or wheel lines other than continuous-move) are used, apply this product by injection into no more than the last 20 to 30 minutes of the set.

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond the area intended for application. Plant injury and lack of effectiveness can occur with misapplication or drift. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control.

Good agitation should be maintained during the entire application period.



If you have questions about calibration, contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum-relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.

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

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

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 backflow preventer (RPZ) 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 must be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least 2 times 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 that 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.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Jexa should be applied in an alternation or tank mix program with other registered fungicides that have a different mode of action and to which pathogen resistance has not developed. **DO NOT** make more than two (2) sequential applications of **Jexa**. Then alternate with a fungicide of a different mode of action before reapplying **Jexa**. **DO NOT** alternate **Jexa** with other Group 7 fungicides.

Begin **Jexa** applications prior to disease development and continue throughout the season at specified intervals following resistance management guidelines. **Jexa** works best when used as part of a preventive disease management program. Use of **Jexa** as a late curative or eradicant treatment may not always result in satisfactory disease control. **DO NOT** exceed 3.0 lbs. (48 oz.) product per use site acre per year.

Integrated Pest (Disease) Management (IPM)

Jexa should be integrated into an overall disease and pest management program that includes selection of varieties with disease tolerance, optimum plant populations, proper fertilization, pruning, plant residue management, proper timing and placement of irrigation, and manipulation of environmental conditions to prevent fungal development where possible.

ADDITIVES AND TANK MIXING INFORMATION FOR ORNAMENTALS

Jexa can be tank mixed with most recommended fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, biological control products, adjuvants, and additives for use on ornamentals.

Label directions are based on data without additives. Additives or spray adjuvants are usually not necessary for use with **Jexa**. If so desired, use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with **Jexa**. Test the product on a sample of the plant to be treated to ensure that injury will not occur prior to large-scale use. **DO NOT** use organosilicone-based adjuvants with **Jexa** because injury may result on certain ornamental species. Always test tank mixes on a small group of representative plants prior to broad-scale use.

If tank mixtures are used, adhere to restrictions due to rates, label directions and precautions on all labels.

Under some conditions, the use of additives or adjuvants may improve the performance of **Jexa**. However, all varieties and cultivars have not been tested with possible tank mix combinations. Local conditions can also influence plant tolerance and may not match those under which Atticus, LLC has conducted testing. Physical incompatibility, reduced disease control, or plant injury may result from mixing **Jexa** with other products. Therefore, before using any tank mix (fungicides, insecticides, herbicides, liquid fertilizers, biological control products, adjuvants, and additives), test the combination on a small portion of the plant to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur as a result of application.

Consult an Atticus, LLC representative or local agricultural authorities for more information concerning additives.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components

Add components in the following sequence using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of label rate per acre.

1. **Water:** For 100 gallons per acre spray volume, use 16 cups (1 gallon) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. **Water-dispersible products:** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspoemulsions). Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
3. **Water-soluble products:** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
4. **Emulsifiable concentrates:** (oil concentrate or methylated seed oil when applicable). Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
5. **Water-soluble additives:** Cap the jar and invert 10 cycles.
6. Let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
7. **Evaluate** the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, or fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, or thick (clabbered) texture. **DO NOT** use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

Mixing Order

1. **Water:** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank 3/4 full of clean water.
2. **Agitation:** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Inductor:** If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
4. **Products in PVA bags:** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
5. **Water-dispersible products** (such as **Jexa** fungicide, dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
6. **Water-soluble products**
7. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrates when applicable).
8. **Water-soluble additives** (such as ammonium sulfate (AMS) or urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) when applicable).
9. **Remaining quantity of water**

Make sure that each component is thoroughly mixed and suspended before adding tank mix partners. Maintain constant agitation during application.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Spraying equipment must be cleaned thoroughly before and after applying this product, particularly if a product with the potential to injure plants was used prior to **Jexa**.



RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR ORNAMENTALS

- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 3.0 lbs. (48 oz.) of **Jexa** per use site acre per year.
- Refer to **Tables 4-6** for maximum number of applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to plants that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by prior pesticide applications.
- **DO NOT** use on crops intended for food or feed use.
- **DO NOT** use in vegetables grown in greenhouses for crop production, or in vegetable production of transplants for outdoor use.
- **DO NOT** expose grapes of varieties Concord, Fredonia, Niagara, Noiret (NY73.0136.17), Rougeon, Steuben, and Worden to spray or drift containing **Jexa** because injury may result.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS FOR ORNAMENTALS

Application Directions

Foliar-directed and Crown-directed

Apply **Jexa** at use rates and intervals stated in **Table 4. Jexa Application Rates and Intervals on Ornamentals Foliar Diseases** and **Table 7. Rate Conversions for Volume-based and Surface Area-based Applications of Jexa**. Apply **Jexa** as a broadcast or banded spray targeted at the foliage or crown of the plant. Apply to runoff in sufficient water to ensure complete coverage of the target plant. Thorough coverage and wetting of foliage, crown and base of the plant and growth media surrounding the crown is necessary for best control. Refer to **Table 4. Jexa Application Rates and Intervals on Ornamentals Foliar Diseases** for specific use directions for control of specific diseases. Repeat applications at specified intervals (plus alternations for resistance management) for as long as required.

Drench

Jexa may be applied preventively as a drench treatment for control of certain soilborne, seedling and crown diseases in production ornamentals including *Rhizoctonia solani* and *Fusarium* spp. For control of *Phytophthora* spp. and *Pythium* spp., apply **Jexa** in tank mix with another fungicide effective against these diseases.

Thorough coverage and wetting of root zone, crown and base of the plant and surrounding growth media is necessary for best control. Use enough solution to wet the root zone of the plant. Provide a well-drained substrate at the time of application. Avoid watering plants for several hours before application to improve plant uptake of the product. Repeat applications as needed within 7 to 21 days.

Applications made to plugs and propagation trays or beds: Use a broadcast or directed spray applied in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of the plant crown and plant stem with thorough wetting of the soil surface. See **Table 5. Jexa Treatment Rates for Drench Treatments to Control Certain Soilborne Diseases** and **Table 6. Jexa Treatment Rates for Dip Treatments of Ornamental Bulbs** for more information regarding drench treatments. Atticus, LLC does not recommend using **Jexa** alone after symptoms of soilborne disease have become evident because control may not be satisfactory.

Dip Application for Bulbs

Postharvest dipping of bulbs for the reduction of basal rot and blue mold on freshly dug plant material: Clean and treat bulbs within 24 to 48 hours of digging. Follow instructions below for preparing dip mixture, dipping and drying of bulbs.

Preplant dipping for basal rot on bulbs prior to planting into fields or bulbs used in containers: Start with clean, dry bulbs. Follow instructions below for preparing dip mixture, dipping and drying of bulbs.

Instructions for preparing Jexa mixture, dipping and drying of bulbs: Prepare mixture in water with the amount of **Jexa** stated in **Table 6. Jexa Treatment Rates for Dip Treatments of Ornamental Bulbs**. Keep dip mixture well agitated prior to and during the submersion of bulbs so that **Jexa** is uniformly dispersed. Submerge the bulbs completely in the dipping mixture for 15 to 30 minutes. Follow normal drying procedures, such as allowing a minimum of 2 days for bulb drying when using a forced-air rack and/or greater drying time when using ambient air conditions while holding bulbs in racks or bins.

Discard mixture:

1. When it becomes dirty or
2. After using 5 times or
3. After 24 hours, whichever occurs first

Table 4. Jexa Application Rates and Intervals on Ornamentals Foliar Diseases

Disease (Pathogen)	Product Use Rate per Application (Oz./100 Gallons)	Application Interval (Days)*	Application Instructions
Powdery mildews <i>Oidium</i> spp. <i>Sphaerotheca</i> spp. <i>Uncinula</i> spp.	4 - 8	7 - 10	Use preventively. Begin applications when conditions are favorable for fungal infection, prior to disease symptom development.
Leaf spots <i>Alternaria</i> spp.	4 - 8	7 - 14	
Rots, Blights <i>Botrytis</i> rot <i>Botrytis</i> spp.	8 - 16	7 - 14	
Blossom Blight <i>Monillinia</i> blossom blight <i>Monilinia</i> spp.	4 - 8	7 - 14	

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** make more than 12 applications per year when using reduced application rates.

*The stated interval applies to conditions under which moderate-to-high disease pressure is expected. If conditions are unfavorable for infection or if disease pressure is absent, the interval may be extended up to 28 days.

Table 5. Jexa Treatment Rates for Drench Treatments to Control Certain Soilborne Diseases

Disease (Pathogen)	Product Use Rate per Application (Oz./100 Gallons)	Comments
Soilborne disease <i>Fusarium</i> spp. <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp.	12 - 16	Use as a preventative treatment. Drench the soil with a solution of 12 to 16 oz. of Jexa per 100 gallons. Thorough coverage and wetting of root zone, crown and base of the plant, and surrounding growth media is necessary for best control. Use enough solution to wet the root zone of the plant. Provide a well-drained substrate at the time of application. Avoid watering plants for several hours before application to improve plant uptake of the product. Repeat applications as needed within 7 to 21 days. Applications made to plugs and propagation trays or beds. Use a broadcast or directed spray applied in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage of the plant crown and plant stem with thorough wetting of the soil surface.
Soilborne disease <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. <i>Pythium</i> spp.	12 - 16	For control of <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. and <i>Pythium</i> spp., apply Jexa in tank mix with another fungicide effective against these diseases using application instructions above for <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> and <i>Sclerotinia</i> .

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year when using reduced application rates.



Table 6. Jexa Treatment Rates for Dip Treatments of Ornamental Bulbs

Disease (Pathogen)	Product Use Rate per Application (Oz./100 Gallons)	Comments
Basal and bulb rot <i>Fusarium</i> spp.	12 - 16	Post harvest dipping of bulbs for the reduction of basal rot and blue mold on freshly dug plant material: Clean and treat bulbs within 24 to 48 hours of digging. Follow instructions below for preparing dip mixture, dipping and drying of bulbs.
Blue mold <i>Penicillium</i> spp.	12 - 16	<p>Preplant dipping for basal rot on bulbs prior to planting into fields or bulbs used in containers: Start with clean, dry bulbs. Follow instructions below for preparing dip mixture, dipping and drying of bulbs.</p> <p>Instructions for preparing Jexa mixture, dipping and drying of bulbs: Prepare mixture in water with the amount of Jexa stated in Table 6. Jexa Treatment Rates for Dip Treatments of Ornamental Bulbs. Keep dip mixture well agitated prior to and during the submersion of bulbs so that Jexa is uniformly dispersed. Submerge the bulbs completely in the dipping mixture for 15 to 30 minutes. Follow normal drying procedures, such as allowing a minimum of 2 days for bulb drying when using a forced-air rack and/or greater drying time when using ambient air conditions while holding bulbs in racks or bins.</p> <p>Discard mixture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When it becomes dirty or 2. After using 5 times or 3. After 24 hours, whichever occurs first <p>DO NOT discard the runoffs and wastes from the dipping operation in a drainage that could contaminate public water systems.</p>
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year when using reduced application rates. 		

Table 7. Rate Conversions for Volume-based and Surface Area-based Applications of Jexa

Spray Volume (Gallons/Acre)	Jexa Rate				Acres Treated per Lb. of Jexa
	Oz./100 Gallons	Lb. ai/100 Gallons	Oz./Acre	Lbs./Acre	
100	4	0.175	4	0.25	4.0
	8	0.350	8	0.50	2.0
	16	0.700	16	1.00	1.0

Plant Tolerance

Plants in Table 8. Jexa Tolerant Plant Species have been found to be tolerant to Jexa when it is applied according to the use directions stated in this label.

The phytotoxic potential of **Jexa** has been assessed on a wide variety of common ornamental plants with no phytotoxicity observed. Not all plant species and their varieties and cultivars have been tested for tolerance to **Jexa**, possible tank mix combinations of **Jexa**, pesticide treatments preceding or following those of **Jexa**, and combinations of **Jexa** with adjuvants or surfactants. Local conditions can also influence crop tolerance and may not match those under which testing has been conducted. Therefore, before using **Jexa**, test the product on a sample of the crop to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur prior to large-scale use.

Additives or spray adjuvants are usually not necessary for use with **Jexa**. If they are needed, use only surfactants approved for ornamental plants in combination with **Jexa**. Test the product combination on a sample of the crop to be treated to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur prior to large-scale use. **DO NOT** use organosilicone-based adjuvants with **Jexa** because crop phytotoxicity may result on certain ornamental species.

Table 8. Jexa Tolerant Plant Species

Plant (Common Name)	Plant (Scientific Name)
Almond – nonbearing	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>
Apple – nonbearing	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Apricot – nonbearing	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>
Arborvitae, American	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> , <i>T. plicata</i> , <i>T. occidentalis</i>
Ash, red	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>
Asparagus – ornamental	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
Astilbe	<i>Astilbe buch-ham</i> spp.
Aucuba, Japanese	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Avens	<i>Geum chiloense</i>
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.
Bachelor button	<i>Centaurea montana</i>
Balloon flower	<i>Platycodon grandiflora</i>
Bamboo, heavenly	<i>Nandina domestica thunb</i>
Bee balm	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
Bellflower, clustered	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>
Blanket flower	<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i>
Boxwood (common, Japanese)	<i>Buxus</i> spp. (<i>B. sempervirens</i> , <i>B. microphylla</i>)
Brachycome	<i>Brachycome</i> spp.
Bugleweed	<i>Ajuga</i> spp.
Burning bush	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleia</i> spp.
Caladium	<i>Caladium</i> spp.
Camellia, Japanese	<i>Camellia japonica</i>
Cape jasmine	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>

(continued)

Table 8. Jexa Tolerant Plant Species (continued)

Plant (Common Name)	Plant (Scientific Name)
Cedar, Japanese	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>
Chamaecyparis	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum hortorum</i>
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.
Coral bells	<i>Heuchera brizoides</i>
Crabapple	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Crambe	<i>Crambe abyssinica</i> hochst
Dahlia	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.
Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Fern, ornamental	<i>Nephrolepis</i> spp.
Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis parviflora</i>
Gazania	<i>Gazania hybridens</i>
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium</i> spp.
Gooseberry, Chinese	<i>Actinidia chinensis</i> planch
Grape – nonbearing	<i>Vitis</i> spp.
Gypsophila	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
Hawthorn, Indian	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
Hemlock, Canadian	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus rosa sinensis</i>
Holly (Japanese, Chinese, yaupon)	<i>Ilex</i> spp. (<i>I. crenata</i> , <i>I. vomitoria</i>)
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i> spp.
Hyacinth	<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
Impatiens (spp., balsam, New Guinea)	<i>Impatiens</i> spp.
Iris	<i>Iris</i> spp.
Ivy, common	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Jessamine, yellow	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.
Lamb's ear	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.
Liatris, gayfeather	<i>Liatris</i> spp.
Lily, fortnight	<i>Dietes vegeta</i>
Liriope	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Magnolia, star	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
Mandevilla	<i>Mandevilla</i> spp.
Maple (amur, Norway, sugar)	<i>Acer</i> spp.
Maudlin, blue	<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>
Meadow, sage	<i>Salvia superba</i>
Morningglory, dwarf	<i>Convolvulus tricolor</i>
Myrtle, common	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
Oak (red, bur)	<i>Quercus</i> spp. (<i>Q. rubra</i> , <i>Q. macrocarpa</i>)
Olive, fragrant	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
Pansy, dwarf	<i>Viola kitaibeliana</i>
Peach – nonbearing	<i>Prunus persica</i>
Periwinkle, lesser	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Photinia, red-tipped	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>
Pine (black, white)	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Plum, purple leaf	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Poinsettia	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>
Primrose, showy	<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.
Purslane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>

(continued)

Table 8. Jexa Tolerant Plant Species (continued)

Plant (Common Name)	Plant (Scientific Name)
Quince – nonbearing	<i>Cydonia oblonga mill</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.
Rose moss	<i>Portulaca grandiflora hook</i>
Sago palm	<i>Cycas revoluta thunb</i>
Snapdragon, great	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Speedwell, spiked	<i>Veronica spicata</i>
Spindle tree, Japanese	<i>Euonymus japonica thunb</i>
Spruce	<i>Picea</i> spp.
Spurge, Japanese	<i>Pachysandra terminalis sieb</i>
Star jasmine	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Thistle, globe	<i>Echinops ritro</i>
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>
Tulip	<i>Tulipa</i> spp.
Verbena	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>
Water elder	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Waxmyrtle, Southern	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
Yarrow, fern-leaf	<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry place. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the 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:

Bag: Nonrefillable outer bag. DO NOT reuse or refill the outer bag. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Plastic Container: Nonrefillable container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 50 pounds) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. 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.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE. Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following 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. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of ATTICUS, LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ATTICUS, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label. **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither ATTICUS, LLC the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

Jexa™ is a trademark of Atticus, LLC.

Emerald® is a registered trademark of BASF.

20250930a

