



FOR USE ON OUTDOOR AND GREENHOUSE FOOD CROPS, ORNAMENTALS, FLOWERS, TREES, AND SHRUBS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:		w/w%
Cinnamaldehyde (CAS No. 104-55-2)	22.50%	
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	77.50%	
TOTAL:	100.00%	

Contains 1.92 pounds of cinnamaldehyde per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

FIRST AID	
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 a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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 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.
HOTLINE NUMBER Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For medical emergencies, call the poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. For general information on this product contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at http://npic.orst.edu .	

See inside label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal instructions.

EPA Reg. No.: 87946-1

EPA Establishment No.: 89402-OK-3

Manufactured by

Sym-Agro, Inc.

111 South Court Street Suite 206

Visalia CA, 93291



Batch No.: Printed on Container

Net Contents: 1 Gallon
 2.5 Gallons
 275 Gallons

Job 265499

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirts and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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:

- Remove clothing/PPE 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

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not mix or allow to come into contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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 requirement specific to your State and Tribe, consult the State/Tribal 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), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box 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.

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
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

CINNEX is a broad-spectrum biopesticide emulsifiable concentrate fungicide and insecticide.

Product Modes of Action: **CINNEX** is a soft formula with a high content of a specific active aldehyde. **CINNEX** has a knock down and eradicative effect against many pests and fungal diseases.

CINNEX is used for the prevention, control and suppression of soil-borne and foliar diseases on labeled outdoor field grown agricultural uses, including vegetables, herbs, small fruits, berries and fruit and nut trees, greenhouse uses and use on ornamentals. **CINNEX** contains the active ingredient, cinnamaldehyde. **CINNEX** is most effective when applied prior to the onset of disease. Use **CINNEX** in combination and/or rotation with chemical fungicides to enhance disease control. Also for use in greenhouse plug production and hydroponics operations.

CINNEX has multiple modes of action in preventing, controlling and suppressing plant diseases. It is effective against fungal diseases by disrupting the cell membranes as well as inhibiting the growth, attachment, and penetration of pathogenic spores into the plant tissue. Disease control is achieved by both direct contact and fuming activity.

CINNEX controls target pests on contact, affecting adults, juvenile and has strong ovicidal activity. The product acts on the pest via repellency, softening of the exoskeleton resulting in dehydration, and suffocation. The active substance also has a possible interference with glucose uptake or utilization.

The use of **CINNEX** is compatible with the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and programs that attempt to minimize disease resistance to fungicides. **CINNEX** can be applied alone or in combination and/or rotation with chemical fungicides as a tool for IPM (Integrated Pest Management) in agricultural crops, greenhouse use, and ornamentals. Unlike single-site mode of action fungicides which are at risk from disease resistance, **CINNEX** has a multi-site mode of action, and may be used to delay or prevent the development of resistance to single site fungicides. Consult with your Federal or State Cooperative Extension Service representatives for guidance on the proper use of **CINNEX** in IPM and resistance management programs.

CINNEX can be used in biocontrol programs as it is soft toward beneficial predatory predators and bees. When introducing beneficial predators, allow 5-7 days for them to acclimate to field condition before making **CINNEX** application.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply to wilted or otherwise stressed plants, or to newly transplanted material prior to root establishment.
- Do not apply when the temperature is >90°F.
- Do not mix **CINNEX** with Captan, Bordeaux mixtures, oxidizing agents, including bleach, or highly alkaline or acid products as they will destabilize the product and can cause unacceptable phytotoxicity and/or reduced effectiveness on target pests.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

For optimal performance spray product as soon as possible when pests are expected or when pests first appear. For foliar applications, apply **CINNEX** in sufficient spray volume and with adequate spray pressure to ensure complete and thorough coverage of all plant surfaces including both the top and bottom of leaves. Avoid excessive runoff. Best results can be obtained following 2-3 applications made at 5-10 day intervals. When pest pressure is heavy or plant canopy is dense, use higher rates and increase spray frequency. Spraying in the morning or evening hours will provide the best results.

For the control of insect pests, start applications prior to typical population thresholds.

Mixing and Application Instructions: Shake well before using. **CINNEX** has been found to be compatible with most commonly used insecticides, fungicides and miticides. Add required amount of **CINNEX** to a clean spray tank with at least one-half of the water to be sprayed. Agitate the mixture thoroughly and then fill the tank with remaining water and continue agitation. Always use this product promptly after mixing with water and do not let tank mix sit for any extended period.

To avoid problems, conduct a compatibility test before using this product in a tank mix with other pesticides. Check physical compatibility first, then mix the correct proportion of products in a small jar. Then, test tank mix combinations for phytotoxicity on a sample of plants prior to use. Due to the wide variation in climatic conditions, cultural practices, and other factors, the user assumes full responsibility for any crop damage or other liability resulting from the use of **CINNEX** in a tank mix combination.

CINNEX is designed for application without additional wetting agents and spreaders. Use adjuvants with **CINNEX** to improve control of insect pests in situations where achieving uniform plant coverage is difficult, including closed crop canopy, dense foliage and penetration into waxy leaf surfaces or when rainfall may remove spray deposits.

pH: It is advisable to use **CINNEX** in a pH water solution adjusted to neutral or slightly acid (around 6 - 6.5).

Do not combine **CINNEX** with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers for application through chemigation equipment unless prior experience has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under conditions of use. **CINNEX** has not been fully evaluated for compatibility with all adjuvants or surfactants. It is advisable to conduct a spray compatibility test if a mixture with adjuvants or surfactants is planned.

Application Type	Spray Preparation
Row Crops:	Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.
Trees & Vines:	Apply in a minimum of 15 gallons per acre.
All Other Crops:	Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons per acre. Use 1 to 2 gallons per 1000 square feet.
Turf, Outdoor, Nursery, and Greenhouse Plants:	Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons per acre.
Aircraft, Ultra Low Volume and Electrostatic Equipment (All Crops):	Apply at 32-45 fl oz per 100 gallons of water. Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre and a maximum of 20 gallons per acre.

Ground Application: Apply **CINNEX** as a foliar spray by ground. Mix 32-64 fl oz of **CINNEX** in 100 gallons of water and apply at a sufficient spray volume to ensure complete coverage. For low volume applications, where less than 100 gallons of water is used, apply at a rate of 32-64 fl oz per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Aerial Application: Apply **CINNEX** as a foliar spray by air. **CINNEX** can be applied by fixed or rotary winged aircraft in a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray volume gallons per acre. Mix 32-45 fl oz of **CINNEX** in 100 gallons of water and apply at a sufficient spray volume to ensure complete coverage. For low volume applications, where less than 100 gallons of water is used, apply at a rate of 32-64 fl oz per 100 gallons of spray solution. Take standard precautions to minimize spray drift.

Soil Treatment: Apply **CINNEX** by soil drench, banded soil drench, shanked-in, soil injected, or in-furrow spray to protect against certain soil-borne diseases and insects. **CINNEX** can be applied by the following methods:

Soil Drench: Apply **CINNEX** at a concentration of 32-128 fl oz per 100 gallons of water, and at a sufficient rate to thoroughly soak the growing media and root zone. Make an initial application during or shortly after transplant to control soil-borne diseases. Multiple drench applications can be made on a 10-14 day schedule.

Banded Soil Drench: Mix 32-128 fl oz of **CINNEX** in 100 gallons of water. Apply as a banded soil drench, or chemigate via microsprinkler, drip or other irrigation system in sufficient water to move product into the root zone. Begin applications during early shoot growth and continue applications on a 4- to 6-week interval until fall.

Shanked-In and Injected: Shank or inject **CINNEX** at a concentration of 64-256 fl oz per 100 gallons of water into the soil alone, or with most types of liquid nutrients.

In-Furrow: Apply **CINNEX** at planting as an in-furrow spray. Mix 32-64 fl oz of **CINNEX** in 100 gallons of water and apply at 5-15 gallons per acre, directing the spray into the seed furrow just before the seeds are covered.

Chemigation: Apply this product only through drip (trickle), sprinkler (center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, hand move), flood (basin), furrow, or border irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Spray Preparation: First prepare a suspension of **CINNEX** in a mix tank. Fill tank $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of **CINNEX**, and then the remaining volume of water. Then set the sprinkler to deliver a minimum of 0.1 to 0.3 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of **CINNEX** into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. Inject the suspension of **CINNEX** with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. Direct any questions on calibration to your State Extension Service Specialists, to equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems:

- 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.
- 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 should 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 twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.
- 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.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Sprinkler Chemigation:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate tank-mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply when soils are moderately moist. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the foliage and/or soil but that do not cause significant runoff or excessive drip from pots. Application should be continuous in sufficient water to apply the application rate evenly to the entire treated area.

Floor (Basin), Furrow and Border Chemigation:

- Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from back flow if water flow stops.
- Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
 - The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.
 - 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.
- Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate tank-mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil but that do not cause significant runoff. Application should be continuous in sufficient water to apply the application rate evenly to the entire treated area.

Drip (Trickle) Chemigation:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.
- 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 inter-locking 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.

- Dilute the product in water following the label mixing directions. It may be premixed in a supply tank with water, fertilizer, or other appropriate tank-mixed agricultural chemicals. Agitation is necessary. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil but that do not cause significant runoff or excessive drip from pots. Application should be continuous in sufficient water to apply the application rate evenly to the entire treated area.

TARGETED PESTS: INSECTS

COLEOPTERA, such as: **beetles, grubs and weevils** including Asian long-horned beetle, bark beetles, black vine weevil, Colorado potato beetle, elm bark beetle, European chafer, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, June beetle, leaf beetles, Mexican bean beetle, Northern masked chafer, rose chafer, Southern masked chafer and twig girders.

DIPTERA, such as: **flies*** including Caribbean fruit fly, cherry maggots, crane fly, fungus **gnat**, Hessian fly, oriental fruit fly, Mediterranean fruit fly, marsh crane flies, melon fly, shore fly, spotted wing drosophila, and walnut husk fly; **leafminers** including citrus leafminers and serpentine leafminers.

*Not intended for use on public health pests.

HEMIPTERA AND HOMOPTERA, such as: **true bugs** including boxelder bugs, chinch bugs, lygus bugs and stink bug; **lacebugs; leafhoppers** including grape leafhopper, spittlebug, potato leafhopper and variegated leafhopper; **mealy bugs** including apple mealy bugs, citrus mealy bugs, grape mealy bugs; **whiteflies** including greenhouse whitefly, silverleaf whitefly, sweet potato whitefly and woolly whitefly; **aphids** including apple aphid, green peach aphid, melon aphid, pea aphid, potato aphid and rose aphid; **psyllids** including pear psyllids; **scales** including black scale, brown soft scale, California red scale, coffee scale, olive scale, San Jose scale, and cottony cushion scale.

HYMENOPTERA, such as: **sawflies*** including European sawflies, pear sawflies, red-headed pine sawflies, yellow-headed pin sawflies.

*Not intended for use on public health pests.

LEPIDOPTERA, such as: **moths** including European pine shoot moth, pine tip moth and Tussock moth; **leafrollers** including blueberry leafroller, filbert leafroller, fruitree leafroller, citrus leafminers, grape leafroller, oblique banded leafroller, omnivorous leafroller; **cutworms** including black cutworm and citrus cutworm; **caterpillars and loopers** including bagworms, budworms, cabbage looper, canker worms, case bearers, caseworms, corn earworm, diamondback moth, fruit worms, grapeleaf skeletonizer, gypsy moth, hornworms, imported cabbageworm, navel orangeworm, soybean looper, spruce budworm, tent caterpillar, tip moths, tent caterpillars, tobacco budworm, tobacco hornworm, tomato pinworm and tussock moth; **armyworms** including beet armyworm, fall armyworm, lawn armyworm, southern armyworm and yellow striped armyworm; **webworms and leaf perforators**.

ORTHOPTERA, such as: **crickets; grasshoppers; locusts**.

THYSANOPTERA, such as: **thrips** including citrus thrips, flower thrips, gladiolus thrips, onion thrips, *thrips palmi*, melon thrips, and Western flower thrips.

TARGETED DISEASES

Such as Alternaria leaf spot (*Alternaria* spp.), Anthracnose (*Elsinoe ampelina*), Black Mold (*Aspergillus niger*), Blue mold (*Penicillium* spp.), Botryosphacteria, Brown Rot (*Monilinia* spp.), Bulls Eye Rot (*Neofabraea* spp.), Cladosporium, Dollar Spot, Downy Mildew, Early Bight (*Alternaria* spp.), Fusarium (*Fusarium oxysporum*), Fusarium spp., Gray Mold (*Botrytis* spp.), Green mold (*Penicillium digitatum*), Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans*), Mucor Fruit Rot (*Mucor* spp.), Phomopsis Soft Rot (*Phomopsis* spp.), Phytophthora Root Rot (*Phytophthora* spp.), Powdery mildew, *Pythium* spp., *Rhizoctonia* spp., Rhizopus Fruit Rot (*Rhizopus* spp.), Rust (*Puccinia* spp.), Scab (*Venturia* spp.), Shot Hole (*Xanthomonas arboricola*), Sour Rot (*Geotrichum*), Sour Rot Complex, Stem End Rot (*Gnomonia comari*), *Verticillium* spp., White Mold (*Sclerotinia*).

OTHER: Algae, Algae Scum, Moss, Liverwort, Hornwort, and Pearlwort.

SPECIFIC CROP USE INFORMATION

Foliar Application Use Rates

CINNEX	Use Rate Per 100 Gallons of Water			
	Standard Rate	High Pressure		Soil Treatment
	2 pints 32 fl oz	3 pints 48 fl oz	4 pints 64 fl oz	4-16 pints 64-256 fl oz
Re-Treatment Interval (RTI)	5 - 10 days	5 - 7 days		14-60 days

In those crops where water volume applications are up to 150 gallons per acre or more, it is advisable to use a dilution rate between 40-55 fl oz per 100 gallons.

Application Rates for Selected Crops

Use CINNEX to prevent, control and suppress a broad range of plant diseases, and pests.

CROPS – FIELD

BERRIES (Crop Group 13-07)

Amur river grape; aronia berry; bayberry; bearberry; bilberry; blackberry (including Andean blackberry, arctic blackberry, bingleberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, brombeere, California blackberry, Chesterberry, Cherokee blackberry, Cheyenne blackberry, common blackberry, coryberry, darrowberry, dewberry, Dirksen thornless berry, evergreen blackberry, Himalayaberry, hullberry, lavacaberry, loganberry, lowberry, Lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, mora, mures deronce, nectarberry, Northern dewberry, olallieberry, Oregon evergreen berry, phenomenalberry, rangeberry, ravenberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, Southern dewberry, tayberry, youngberry, zarzamora, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these), blueberry; highbush; blueberry; lowbush; buffalo currant; buffaloberry; che; Chilean guava; chokecherry; cloudberry; cranberry; currant, black; currant, red; elderberry; European barberry; gooseberry; grape; highbush cranberry; honeysuckle, edible; huckleberry; jostaberry; juneberry (Saskatoon berry); kiwifruit, fuzzy; kiwifruit, hardy; lingonberry; maypop; mountain pepper berries; mulberry; muntries; native currant; partridgeberry; phalsa; pincherry; raspberry, black and red; riberry; salal; schisandra berry; sea buckthorn; serviceberry; strawberry; wild raspberry; cultivars; varieties; and/or hybrids of these.

LEAFY VEGETABLES (Crop Group 4-16)

amaranth, Chinese, amaranth, leafy; arugula; aster, Indian; blackjack; broccoli, Chinese (gai lon); broccoli raab; cabbage, abyssinian; cabbage, Chinese, bok choy; cabbage, sea kale; cat's whiskers; cham-chwi; cham-na-mul; chervil, fresh leaves; chipilini; chrysanthemum, garland; cilantro, fresh leaves; collards; corn salad; cosmos; cress, garden; cress, upland; dandelion, leaves; dang-gwi, leaves; dillweed; dock (sorrel); dol-nam-mul; ebolo; endive; escarole; farniflower; feather cockscomb; Good King Henry; Hanover salad; huauzontle; jute, leaves; kale; lettuce, bitter; lettuce, head; lettuce, leaf; maca, leaves; mizuna; mustard greens; orach; parsley, fresh leaves; plantain, buckthorn; primrose, English; purslane, garden; purslane, winter; radicchio (red chicory); radish, leaves; rape greens; rocket, wild; shepherd's purse; spinach; spinach, Malabar; spinach, New Zealand; spinach, tarter; Swiss chard; turnip greens; violet, Chinese, leaves; watercress; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

BRASSICA (COLE) LEAFY VEGETABLES (Crop Group 5-16)

broccoli; brussels sprouts; cabbage; cabbage, Chinese (bok choy, Napa); cauliflower; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

BULB VEGETABLES (Crop Group 3-07)

chive, fresh leaves; chive, Chinese, fresh leaves; daylily, bulb; Elegans hosta; fritillaria, bulb; fritillaria, leaves; garlic, bulb; garlic, great headed, bulb; garlic, Serpent, bulb; kurrat; lady's leek; leek; leek, wild; lily, bulb; onion, Beltsville bunching; onion, bulb; onion, Chinese, bulb; onion, fresh; onion, green; onion, macrostem; onion, pear; onion, potato, bulb; onion, tree, tops; onion, Welsh, tops; shallot, bulb; shallot, fresh leaves; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

CEREAL GRAINS AND COMMODITIES (Crop Group 15-22)

amaranth, grain; amaranth, purple; baby corn; barley; buckwheat; buckwheat, tartary; canarygrass, annual; cañihua; chia; corn, field; corn, sweet; cram cram; fonio, black; fonio, white; grain sorghum (milo); huauzontle grain; Inca wheat; Job's tears; millet, barnyard; millet, finger; millet, foxtail; millet, little; millet, pearl; millet, proso; oat; oat, Abyssinian; oat, common; oat, naked; oat, sand; popcorn; Prince's feather; psyllium; psyllium, blond; quinoa; rice; rice, African; rye; teff; teosinte; triticale; wheat; wheat, club; wheat, common; wheat, durum; wheat, einkorn; wheat, emmer; wheat, macha; wheat, oriental; wheat, Persian; wheat, Polish; wheat, poulard; wheat, shot; wheat, spelt; wheat, timopheevi; wheat, vavilovi; wheat, wild einkorn; wheat, wild emmer; wheatgrass, intermediate; wild rice; wild rice, eastern; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

CITRUS FRUIT (Crop Group 10-10)

Australian desert lime; Australian finger lime; Australian round lime; Brown River finger lime; calamondin; citron; citrus hybrids (*Citrus* spp., *Eremocitrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp., *Microcitrus* spp., and *Poncirus* spp.); grapefruit; Japanese summer grapefruit; kumquat; lemon; lime; Mediterranean mandarin; Mount White lime; New Guinea wild lime; orange, sour; orange, sweet; pummelo; Russell River lime; Satsuma mandarin; sweet lime; Tachibana orange; Tahiti lime; tangelo; tangerine (mandarin); tangor; trifoliolate orange; unqi fruit; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

(continued)

CROPS – FIELD (continued)

CUCURBIT VEGETABLES (Crop Group 9)

chayote (fruit); Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon); citron melon; cucumber; gherkin; gourd, edible (includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra); *Momordica* spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber); muskmelon (includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, and snake melon); pumpkin; squash, summer (includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini); squash, winter (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, spaghetti squash); watermelon;

FRUITING VEGETABLES (Crop Group 8-10)

African eggplant; bush tomato; cocona; currant tomato; eggplant; garden huckleberry; goji berry; groundcherry; martynia; naranjilla; okra; pea eggplant; pepino; pepper, bell and nonbell (chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper); roselle; scarlet eggplant; sunberry; tomatillo; tomato; tree tomato; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

GRASS, FODDER AND HAY (Crop Group 17)

Forage, fodder, stover, and hay of any grass, *Gramineae/Poaceae* family (either green or cured) except sugarcane and those included in the cereal grains group, that will be fed to or grazed by livestock, all pasture and range grasses and grasses grown for hay or silage.

HERBS AND SPICES (Crop Group 19)

allspice; angelica; anise (anise seed); anise, star; annatto (seed); balm (lemon balm); basi; borage; burnet; camomile; caper buds; caraway; caraway, black; cardamom; cassia bark; cassia bud; catnip; celery seed; chervil (dried); chive; chive, Chinese; cinnamon; clary; clove buds; coriander (cilantro or Chinese parsley, leaf); coriander (cilantro, seed); costmary; culantro (leaf); culantro (seed); cumin; curry (leaf); dill (dillweed); dill (seed); fennel (common); fennel, Florence (seed); fenugreek; grains of paradise; horehound; hyssop; juniper berry; lavender; lemongrass; lovage (leaf); lovage (seed); mace; marigold; marjoram (includes sweet or annual marjoram, wild marjoram or oregano, and pot marjoram); mustard (seed); nasturtium; nutmeg; parsley (dried); pennyroyal; pepper, black; pepper, white; poppy (seed); rosemary; rue; saffron; sage; savory, summer and winter; sweet bay (bay leaf); tansy; tarragon; thyme; vanilla; wintergreen; woodruff; wormwood.

LEGUME VEGETABLES (Crop Group 6)

bean (*Lupinus* spp., includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); bean (*Phaseolus* spp., includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean); bean (*Vigna* spp.; includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean); broad bean (fava bean); chickpea (garbanzo bean); guar; jackbean; lablab bean (hyacinth bean); lentil; pea (*Pisum* spp., includes dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea); pigeon pea; soybean; soybean (immature seed); sword bean.

MUSHROOMS EDIBLE FUNGI

Blewitt (*Lepista nuda*); Bunashimeji (*Hypsizyguus marmoratus*); Chinese mushroom (*Volvarellaria volvaceae*); Enoki (*Flammulina velutipes*); Hime-Matsutake (*Agaricus blazei*); Hirameola (*Auricularia auricular*); Maitake (*Grifola frondosa*); Morel (*Morchella* spp.); Nameko (*Pholiota nameko*); Net Bearing (*Dictyophora*); Oyster mushroom (*Pleurotus* spp.); Pom Pom (*Hericium erinaceus*); Reishi mushroom (*Ganoderma lucidum*); Rodman's agaricus (*Agaricus bitorquais*); Shiitake mushroom (*Lentinula edodes*); Shimeji (*Tricholoma conglobatum*); Stropharia (*Stropharia* spp.); Truffle (*Tuber* spp.); White button mushroom (*Agaricus bisporus*); White Jelly Fungi (*Tremella luciformis*).

NONGRASS ANIMAL FEED (Crop Group 18)

alfalfa; bean, velvet; clover; kudzu; lespezeza; lupin; sainfoin; trefoil; vetch; vetch, crown; vetch, milk.

OTHER

coffee; cacao; cavalo broccolo; Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy); chrysanthemum, edible-leaved; cotton; globe artichoke; hemp; hops; mustard spinach; peanut; soybean, spinach, vine; sugarcane; sunflower; tea; tobacco; water chestnut.

(continued)

CROPS – FIELD (continued)

POME FRUIT (Crop Group 11-10)

apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear, Asian; pear; quince, Chinese; quince; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLE (Crop Group 1)

arracacha; arrowroot; artichoke, Chinese; artichoke, Jerusalem; beet, garden; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; canna, edible (Queensland arrowroot); carrot; cassava, bitter and sweet; celeriac (celery root); chayote (root); chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; chufa; dasheen (taro); ginger; ginseng; horseradish; leren; parsley, turnip-rooted; parsnip; potato; radish; radish, oriental (daikon); rutabaga; salsify (oyster plant); salsify, black; salsify, Spanish; skirret; sweet potato; tanier (cocoyam); turmeric; turnip; yam bean (jicama, manioc pea); yam, true.

STALK, STEM AND LEAF PETIOLE VEGETABLES (Crop Group 22)

agave; aloe vera; asparagus; bamboo, shoots; cardoon; celery, Chinese; celtuce; fennel, Florence, fresh leaves and stalk; fern, edible, fiddlehead; fuki; kale, sea; kohlrabi; palm hearts (various species); prickly pear, pads; prickly pear, Texas, pads; rhubarb; udo; zuki; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

STONE FRUIT (Crop Group 12-12)

apricot; apricot, Japanese; capulin; cherry, black; cherry, Nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; jujube, Chinese; nectarine; peach; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot; sloe; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

TREE NUTS (Crop Group 14-12)

African nut-tree; almond; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; coquito nut; dika nut; ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; macadamia nut (bush nut); mongongo nut; monkey puzzle nut; monkey-pot; okari nut; pachira nut; peach palm nut; pecan; pequi; pili nut; pine nut; pistachio; sapucaia nut; tropical almond; walnut, black; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

TROPICAL FRUITS (Crop Group 23) (Crop Group 24)

abiu; açaí; acerola; achachairú; African plum; agritos; aisen; akee apple; almondette; ambarella; apak palm; appleberry; arazá; arbutus berry; atemoya; avocado; avocado, Guatemalan; avocado, Mexican; avocado, West Indian; babaco; bacaba palm; bacaba-de-leque; bacury; bael fruit; banana; banana, dwarf; bayberry, red; bignay; bilimbi; binjai; biriba; borjón; breadfruit; breadnut; Burmese grape; cabeluda; cajou, fruit; cambucá; canistel; carandas-plum; carob; cashew apple; cat's-eyes; ceylon iron wood; ceylon olive; champedak; cherimoya; Cherry-of-the-Rio-Grande; Chinese olive, black; Chinese olive, white; chirauli-nut; ciruela verde; cocoplum; cupuaçu; custard apple; date; Davidson's plum; desert-date; doum palm coconut; dragon fruit; durian; elephant-apple; etambe; false sandalwood; feijoa; fig; fragrant manjack; gooseberry, abyssinian; gooseberry, Ceylon; gooseberry, Indian; gooseberry, otaheite; governor's plum; granadilla; granadilla, giant; grumichama; guabiroba; guava; guava berry; guava, Brazilian; guava, cattle; guava, Costa Rican; guava, Para; guava, purple strawberry; guava, strawberr; guava, yellow strawberry; guayabillo; llama; illawarra plum; imbé; imbu; Indian-plum; ingá; jабoticaba; jackfruit; Jamaica-cherry; jambolan; jatobá; jelly palm; jujube, Indian; kaffir-plum; kakadu plum; kapundung; karanda; karuka; kei apple; kwai muk; langsat; lanjut; lemon aspen; longan; lucuma; lychee; mabolo; madras-thorn; mammy-apple; manduro; mangaba; mango; mango, horse; mango, Saipan; mangosteem; marang; marian plum; marmaladebox; matisia; mesquite; mombin, malayan; mombin, purple; mombin, yellow; mongongo, fruit; monkey-bread-tree; monkeyfruit; monos plum; monstera; mountain cherry; nance; natal plum; nicobar-breadfruit; noni; olive; paho; pandanus; papaya; papaya, mountain; passionflower, winged-stem; passionfruit; passionfruit, banana; passionfruit, purple; passionfruit, yellow; pataú; pawpaw, common; pawpaw, small-flower; peach palm, fruit; pelipisan; pequi; pequia; persimmon, American; persimmon, black; persimmon, Japanese; pineapple; pitahaya; pitaya; amarilla; pitaya, roja; pitaya, yellow; pitomba; plantain; Plum-of-Martinique; pomegranate; pomerac; poshte; prickly pear, fruit; prickly pear, Texas, fruit; pulasan; quandong; rambai; rambutan; rose apple; rukam; rumberry; saguaro; sapodilla; sapote, black; sapote, green; sapote, mamey; sapote, white; sataw; satineaf; screw-pine; sea grape; sentul; sete-capotes; Sierra Leone-tamarind; silver aspen; soncoya; soursoop; Spanish lime; star apple; starfruit; sugar apple; sun sapote; surinam cherry; tamarind; Tamarind-of-the-Indies; uvalha; velvet tamarind; wampi; water apple; water berry; water pear; wax jambu; white star apple; wild loquat; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

GREENHOUSE

GREENHOUSE PRODUCTION

Berries (Crop Group 13-07)
Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 4-16)
Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 5-16)
Bulb Vegetables (Crop Group 3-07)
Cereal Grains and Commodities (Crop Group 15-22)
Citrus Fruit (Crop Group 10-10)
Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9)
Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8-10)
Grass, Fodder and Hay (Crop Group 17)
Herbs and Spices (Crop Group 19)
Legume Vegetables (Crop Group 6)
Mushrooms Edible Fungi
Nongrass Animal Feed (Crop Group 18)
Pome Fruit (Crop Group 11-10)
Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 1)
Stalk, Stem and Leaf Petiole Vegetables (Crop Group 22)
Stone Fruit (Crop Group 12-12)
Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14-12)
Tropical Fruits (Crop Group 23) (Crop Group 24)
Other: coffee; cacao; cavalo broccolo; Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy); chrysanthemum, edible-leaved; cotton; globe artichoke; hemp; hops; mustard spinach; peanut; soybean, spinach, vine; sugarcane; sunflower; tea; tobacco; water chestnut.

TRANSPLANT VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 4-16)
Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 5-16)
Bulb Vegetables (Crop Group 3-07)
Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9)
Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8-10)
Legume Vegetables (Crop Group 6)
Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 1)
Stalk, Stem and Leaf Petiole Vegetables (Crop Group 22)
Other: cavalo broccolo; Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy); chrysanthemum, edible-leaved; globe artichoke; hops; mustard spinach; peanut; soybean, spinach, vine; water chestnut.

ORNAMENTALS

CHRISTMAS TREES AND CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS

ALL TYPES OF ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, BEDDING PLANTS AND OTHER ORNAMENTALS Annuals and Perennials; Bedding Plants; Container Grown Plants; Deciduous Trees and Shrubs; Evergreen Trees and Shrubs; Foliage Plants; Golf Courses; Ground Covers; Palms; Potted Flowers; Tropical Foliage; Woody Ornamentals

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool dry place inaccessible to children. Store in original container only. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Plastic Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 Gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into formulation equipment. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into formulation equipment or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

Nonrefillable Plastic Containers (e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers IBC) (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into formulation equipment and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure: Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top bottom and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain pour or pump rinsate into formulation equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

WARRANTY

Sym-Agro, Inc. warrants that this product conformed to its description and was reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with Seller's directions. Buyers and users of this product assume the risk of any use contrary to such directions. SELLER MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OR GUARANTEE, INCLUDING ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY AND NO AGENT OF SELLER IS AUTHORIZED TO DO SO. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Seller's liability for any breach of warranty shall not exceed the purchase price of the material as to which a claim is made.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyers and users of this product are responsible for all loss or damage from use or handling of this product which results from conditions beyond the control of Seller, or without the fault or negligence of the Seller, or from failure to follow the label.

12232025



**FOR USE ON OUTDOOR AND GREENHOUSE FOOD CROPS,
ORNAMENTALS, FLOWERS, TREES, AND SHRUBS**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	w/w%
Cinnamaldehyde (CAS No. 104-55-2)	22.50%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	77.50%
TOTAL:	100.00%

Contains 1.92 pounds of cinnamaldehyde per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: 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 a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** 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 IN EYES:** 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.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For medical emergencies, call the poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. For general information on this product contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at <http://npic.orst.edu>.

See inside label for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or going to the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

EPA Reg. No.: 87946-1

EPA Establishment No.: 89402-OK-3

Batch No.: Printed on Container

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not mix or allow to come into contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool dry place inaccessible to children. Store in original container only. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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PEEL HERE TO OPEN

Sym Agro

Manufactured by

Sym-Agro, Inc.

111 South Court Street Suite 206

Visalia CA, 93291

Net Contents: 1 Gallon
 2.5 Gallons
 275 Gallons

PF 265499