Product Identifier: HELIX® Xtra® Seed Treatment
Formulation No.: A11642A
Registration Number: 26638 (Pest Control Products Act)

Chemical Classes: A mixture of three fungicides and one insecticide; a triazole fungicide, a substituted benzodioxalcarbonitrile fungicide, a phenylamide fungicide and a neonicotinoid insecticide.
Synonym: None

Active Ingredient (%):
Difenoconazole (1.25 %) CAS No.: 119446-68-3
Chemical Name: 1H-1,2,4-Triazole, 1-[[2-[2-chloro-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl]-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl]methyl]-
Chemical Class: Triazole fungicide.

Active Ingredient (%):
Fludioxonil (0.13 %) CAS No.: 131341-86-1
Chemical Name: 4-(2,2-difluoro-1,3-benzodioxol-4-yl)-1H-pyrrole-3-carbonitrile.
Chemical Class: Substituted benzodioxalcarbonitrile fungicide.

Active Ingredient (%):
Metalaxyl-M (0.39 %) CAS No.: 70630-17-0
{Metalaxyl-M is the active isomer of metalaxyl}
Chemical Name: (R)-2-[(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-methoxyacetamino]-propionic acid methyl ester.
Chemical Class: Phenylamide fungicide.

Active Ingredient (%):
Thiamethoxam (20.70%) CAS No.: 153719-23-4
Chemical Name: 4H-1,3,5-Oxadiazin-4-imine,3-[(2-chloro-5-thiazolyl) methyl]tetrahydro-5-methyl-N-nitro-
Chemical Class: Neonicotinoid insecticide.

Product Use: A seed treatment for canola and mustard. For further details please refer to product label.

SECTION – 2 : COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>OSHA PEL (total)</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>NTP/IARC/OSHA Carcinogen</th>
<th>WHMIS†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ TWA</td>
<td>Not Established</td>
<td>IARC Group 3</td>
<td>Not Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerin</td>
<td>15 mg/m³ TWA</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ TWA</td>
<td>Not Established</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not Established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difenoconazole</td>
<td>Not Established</td>
<td>Not Established</td>
<td>8 mg/m³ TWA***</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Not Established</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ingredients not precisely identified are proprietary or non-hazardous. Values are not product specifications.

**SECTION – 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**Symptoms of Acute Exposure**
May be mildly irritating via ocular, dermal and inhalation routes.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**
Can decompose at high temperatures forming toxic gases.

**Physical Properties**
- Appearance: Light blue liquid.
- Odour: Paint-like odour.

**Unusual Fire, Explosion and Reactivity Hazards**
During a fire, irritating and possibly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.

**Potential Health Effects**
- Relevant routes of exposure: Skin, eyes, mouth, lungs.

**SECTION – 4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

**IF POISONING IS SUSPECTED, immediately contact the poison information centre,** doctor or nearest hospital. Have the product container, label or Material Safety Data Sheet with you when calling Syngenta, a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. Tell the person contacted the complete product name, and the type and amount of exposure. Describe any symptoms and follow the advice given. Call the Syngenta Emergency Line [1-800-327-8633 (1-800-FASTMED)], for further information.

**EYE CONTACT:**
Flush eyes with clean water, holding eyelids apart for a minimum of 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call Syngenta, a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Obtain medical attention immediately if irritation persists.

**SKIN CONTACT:**
Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash skin, hair and fingernails thoroughly with soap and water. Flush skin with running water for a minimum of 20 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation occurs.

**INHALATION:**
Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. If breathing is laboured, give oxygen. Obtain immediate medical attention.

**INGESTION:**
If swallowed, immediately contact Syngenta, a poison control centre, doctor or nearest hospital for treatment advice. Provided the patient is conscious, wash out mouth with water. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by a physician or a poison control center. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward with head down to avoid breathing in of vomitus, rinse mouth and administer water.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:**
There is no specific antidote if this product is ingested. Treat symptomatically. Persons suffering a temporary allergic reaction may respond to treatment with antihistamines or steroid creams and/or systemic steroids.

**MEDICAL CONDITIONS KNOWN TO BE AGGRAVATED:**
None known.
**SECTION – 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

Flash point and method: > 93.3 °C.
Upper and lower flammable (explosive) limits in air: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature: Not available.
Flammability: Not applicable.
Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, irritating and possibly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion, including carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.
Conditions under which flammability could occur: Product is not flammable. Keep fire exposed containers cool by spraying with water.
Extinguishing media: Use water fog or mist, (avoid use of water jet), foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or halon extinguishant. Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus. Evacuate nonessential personnel from the area to prevent human exposure to fire, smoke, fumes or products of combustion. Prevent use of contaminated buildings, area, and equipment until decontaminated. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Contain run-off water with, for example, temporary earth barriers.
Sensitivity to explosion by mechanical impact: No.
Sensitivity to explosion by static discharge: No.

**SECTION – 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Personal Precautions: Make sure all personnel involved in the spill cleanup follow good industrial hygiene practices. A small spill can be handled routinely. Wear suitable protective clothing and eye protection to prevent skin and eye contact. Use adequate ventilation and wear an air-supplied respirator to prevent inhalation.
Procedures for dealing with release or spill: Control the spill at its source. Contain the spill to prevent from spreading or contaminating soil or from entering sewage and drainage systems or any body of water. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions outlined in Sections 7 and 8. Spread a suitable absorbent such as clay on the spill. Scoop or sweep up material and place into a disposal container. Wash area with detergent and water. Pick up wash liquid with additional absorbent and place into compatible disposal container. On soils, skim off the upper contaminated layer and collect for disposal. Once all material is cleaned up and placed in a disposal container, seal container and arrange for disposition. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be alerted to the appropriate regulatory body.

**SECTION – 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE**

Handling practices: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN and animals. Prevent eating, drinking, tobacco use, and cosmetic application in areas where there is a potential for exposure to the material. After work, rinse gloves and remove protective equipment. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling, and before eating, tobacco use, drinking, or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use and separate from household laundry. Keep containers closed when not in use. Keep product, wash or rinse water, and contaminated materials out of water, away from crops, and away from access by people, animals and birds.
Appropriate storage practices/requirements: Store in original container only in a well-ventilated, cool, dry, secure area. Protect from heat, sparks and flame. Do not expose containers to temperatures below -10 °C or above 40 °C (i.e. prevent product from freezing). Keep separate from other products to prevent cross contamination. Rotate stock. Clean up spilled material immediately.
National Fire Code classification: Not applicable.

**SECTION – 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

Applicable control measures, including engineering controls: This product is intended for use outdoors where engineering controls are not necessary. If necessary, ensure work areas have ventilation, containment, and procedures sufficient to maintain airborne levels below the TLV. Warehouses, production area, parking lots and waste holding facilities must have adequate containment to prevent environmental contamination. Provide separate shower and eating facilities.

THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION ARE INTENDED FOR THE MANUFACTURE, FORMULATION, PACKAGING AND USE OF THIS PRODUCT.
Personal protective equipment for each exposure route:

General: For use in commercial seed treatment facilities with closed transfer systems only. No open transfer of HELIX XTra Seed Treatment. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or aerosols. Avoid contact with eye, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, or handling tobacco.

INGESTION: Do not eat, drink, handle tobacco, or apply cosmetics in areas where there is a potential for exposure to this material. Always wash thoroughly after handling.

EYES: Where eye contact is likely, use chemical splash goggles. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

SKIN: Where contact is likely, wear chemical-resistant (such as nitrile or butyl) gloves, coveralls, socks and chemical-resistant footwear. For overhead exposure, wear chemical-resistant headgear.

INHALATION: A respirator is not normally required when handling this substance. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to keep airborne levels below exposure limits. A NIOSH-certified combination air-purifying respirator with an N, P or R 95 or HE class filter and an organic vapor cartridge may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a pressure demand atmosphere-supplying respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or under any other circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection.

SECTION – 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Light blue liquid.
Formulation Type: Liquid suspension.
Odour: Paint-like odour.
P H: 5-7 (1% aqueous solution).
Vapour pressure and reference temperature: Not available.
Vapour density: Not available.
Boiling point: Not available.
Melting point: Not available.
Freezing point: -10 °C
Specific gravity or density: 1.30 g/cm³ @ 20 °C.
Evaporation Rate: Not available.
Water/oil partition coefficient: Not available.
Odour threshold: Not available.
Viscosity: 600 – 900 cps
Solubility in Water: Miscible.

SECTION – 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: Stable under normal use and storage conditions.
Conditions to avoid: Excessive heat or cold. Avoid temperatures above 30 °C and prevent from freezing.
Incompatibility with other materials: None known.
Hazardous decomposition products: Can decompose at high temperatures forming toxic gases.
Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.

SECTION – 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity/Irritation Studies (Finished Product):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Endpoint/Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ingestion</td>
<td>Practically Non-Toxic</td>
<td>Oral (LD50 Rat): &gt; 5,000 mg/kg body weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dermal</td>
<td>Slightly Toxic</td>
<td>Dermal (LD50 Rabbit): &gt; 2,000 mg/kg body weight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inhalation: Slightly Toxic
Inhalation (LC50 Rat): > 2.56 mg/L air - 4 hours

Eye Contact: Minimally Irritating (Rabbit)

Skin Contact: Slightly Irritating (Rabbit)

Skin Sensitization: Not a Sensitizer (Guinea Pig)

Reproductive/Developmental Effects
Difenoconazole Technical: None observed.
Fludioxonil Technical: Delayed development at doses causing maternal toxicity.
Metalaxyl-M Technical: None observed.
Reproductive: No biologically important reproductive effects. Minor testis effects at high doses with no effect on reproduction.

Chronic/Subchronic Toxicity Studies
Difenoconazole Technical: Kidney and liver effects at high doses (>5,000 ppm; rats); Eye effects in dogs at high dose levels.
Fludioxonil Technical: Liver and kidneys toxicity high dose levels. Changes in urine colour (predominantly blue) occurred following repeated dosing in all species tested.
Metalaxyl-M Technical: Liver effects at high dose levels. May cause substantial but temporary eye irritation. Skin and respiratory tract irritation may occur following prolonged exposure. The target organ for metalaxyl-M is the liver.

Carcinogenicity
Difenoconazole Technical: 2/70 male rats in the highest dose group (20,000 ppm) were found to have squamous cell carcinoma in the non-glandular stomach. Effect did not occur in female rats or in mice and not considered relevant to humans. Increase in brain tumors (mice) at doses exceeding the Maximum Tolerated Dose (MTD) (>2,500 ppm).
Fludioxonil Technical: Fludioxonil was not oncogenic in mice. Results of a long-term feeding study with fludioxonil in rats showed a marginally increased incidence of liver tumours in female rats at the maximum tolerated dose (3,000 ppm). This was within historical control range (1 to 10%).
Metalaxyl-M Technical: None observed.
Thiamethoxam Technical: Liver tumors at high doses noted in mice that are not relevant to humans. No treatment-related tumors in rats.

Other Toxicity Information:
None.

Toxicity of Other Components
The acute toxicity test results reported in Section 11, above, for the finished product take into account any acute hazards related to the “other components” in the formulation.

Glycerin:
Repeated or prolonged exposure to concentrated solutions may result in dermatitis.
Surfactants:
Inhalation may result in irritation to respiratory tract. Contact with skin and eyes can cause irritation and may be corrosive.

Titanium Dioxide:
Titanium dioxide is listed as an IARC (Group 3) carcinogen not classifiable as human carcinogen (No Data Available) with limited animal evidence. Prolonged exposure causes respiratory irritation and may lead to pulmonary fibrosis.

Other materials that show synergistic toxic effects together with the product: None known.

Target Organs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active Ingredients</th>
<th>Target Organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Difenoconazole Technical:</td>
<td>Brain, liver, kidney, gastrointestinal tract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fludioxonil Technical:</td>
<td>Liver, kidney.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metalaxyl-M Technical:</td>
<td>Liver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiamethoxam Technical:</td>
<td>Liver, kidney.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inert Ingredients

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glycerin:</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surfactants:</td>
<td>Respiratory tract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titanium Dioxide:</td>
<td>Lung</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION – 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Summary of Effects
HELIX XTra is a seed treatment containing three fungicides and one insecticide for the various insect diseases and flea beetles in canola and mustard. The insecticidal active ingredient, thiamethoxam, is slightly to practically non-toxic to fish, birds and aquatic invertebrates (water flea) but is highly toxic to the honeybee and one species of aquatic invertebrate (chironomid). The fungicides, metalaxyl-M and difenoconazole, are practically non-toxic to slightly toxic to fish, birds, aquatic invertebrates (water flea) and insects (bees). Fludioxonil is practically non-toxic to insects (bees) and birds, but is moderately to very highly toxic to fish (rainbow trout, bluegill sunfish) and aquatic invertebrates (water flea). However, exposure and risk to non-target species to HELIX is minimal and acceptable based on the low application rates and application methodologies.

Eco-Acute Toxicity

Difenoconazole Technical:
- Bees LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$: > 100 ug/bee
- Invertebrates (Daphnia magna) LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$: 0.77 ppm
- Fish (Rainbow Trout) 96-hour LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$: 1.1 ppm
- Fish (Bluegill) 96-hour LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$: 1.2 ppm
- Birds (8-day dietary - Bobwhite Quail) LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$: 4,760 ppm
- Birds (8-day dietary - Mallard Duck) LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$: > 5,200 ppm

Fludioxonil Technical:
- Bees LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$: > 100 ug/bee
- Invertebrates (Daphnia magna) 48-hour LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$: 0.90 mg/L
- Fish (Rainbow Trout) 96-hour LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$: 0.23 mg/L
- Fish (Bluegill) 96-hour LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$: 0.74 mg/L
- Bobwhite Quail LD$_{50}$: > 2,000 mg/kg
- Mallard Duck LD$_{50}$: > 2,000 mg/kg
- Birds (8-day dietary - Bobwhite Quail) LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$: > 5,200 ppm
- Birds (8-day dietary - Mallard Duck) LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$: > 5,200 ppm
Metalaxyl-M Technical:
- Bees LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$ > 25 µg/bee
- Invertebrates (Daphnia magna) 48-hour LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$ > 113 mg/L
- Fish (Rainbow Trout) 96-hour LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$ > 121 mg/L
- Bobwhite Quail LD$_{50}$ 981 mg/kg
- Birds (8-day dietary - Bobwhite Quail) LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$ > 5,620 ppm

Metalaxyl-M Technical:
- Bees LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$ 0.024 µg/bee
- Invertebrates (Daphnia magna) 48-hour LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$ > 100 ppm
- Invertebrates (Chironomid) 48-hour LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$ 0.035 ppm
- Fish (Rainbow Trout) 96-hour LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$ > 100 ppm
- Fish (Bluegill) 96-hour LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$ > 114 ppm
- Birds (8-day dietary - Bobwhite Quail) LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$ > 5,200 ppm
- Birds (8-day dietary - Mallard Duck) LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$ > 5,200 ppm
- Bobwhite Oral LD$_{50}$ 1,552 mg/kg
- Mallard Oral LD$_{50}$ 576 mg/kg

Thiamethoxam Technical:
- Bees LC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$ 0.0056 mg/L
- Invertebrates (Daphnia magna) Life Cycle MATC > 0.0056 & < 0.013 mg/L
- Fish: Trout 21 Day NOEC 0.023 mg/L
- Fish (Fathead minnow) Early Life Stage MATC > 0.0087 and < 0.019 mg/L
- Mallard Reproduction NOEC 25 ppm
- Bobwhite Reproduction NOEC 125 ppm

Eco-Chronic Toxicity

Difenoconazole Technical:
- Invertebrates: Daphnia (Water Flea)
  21-Day reproduction EC50 0.0056 mg/L
- Invertebrate (Daphnia magna) Life Cycle MATC > 0.0056 & < 0.013 mg/L
- Fish: Trout 21 Day NOEC 0.023 mg/L
- Fish (Fathead minnow) Early Life Stage MATC > 0.0087 and < 0.019 mg/L
- Mallard Reproduction NOEC 25 ppm
- Bobwhite Reproduction NOEC 125 ppm

Fludioxonil Technical:
- Fish (Fathead minnow) Early Life Stage MATC < 0.040 mg/L & > 0.019 mg/L
- Fish (Rainbow trout) 21-day NOEC 0.32 mg/L
- Invertebrate (Daphnia magna) Life Cycle MATC 0.025 mg/L
- Mallard Reproduction NOEC 700 ppm
- Bobwhite Reproduction NOEC 125 ppm

Metalaxyl-M Technical:
- Invertebrate (Daphnia Magna) Life Cycle NOEC 1.2-2.7 mg/L

Thiamethoxam Technical:
- Fish (Fathead minnow) Early Life NOEC > 20 mg/L
- Invertebrate (Daphnia magna) Life Cycle NOEC > 100 mg/L
- Invertebrate (Chironomid) Life Cycle NOEC 0.010 mg/L
- Mallard Reproduction NOEC 300 ppm
- Bobwhite Reproduction NOEC 900 ppm

Environmental Fate

The active ingredient, thiamethoxam, has a moderate bioaccumulation potential, low mobility, and moderate persistence in soil and water. The dissipation half-life in soil is 294-353 days. The main route of degradation is by microbial degradation and formation of bound residues. Fludioxonil, has a low bioaccumulation potential, low mobility in soil, and has low persistence in soil or water. The dissipation half-life in soil and water is ≤10 days. The main route of degradation is by microbial degradation and formation of bound residues. Metalaxyl-M also has low bioaccumulation potential. However, metalaxyl-M has low to high mobility in soil (depending on soil type), and has moderate persistence in water and soil (half-life of 73.5). Difenoconazole is degraded in soil after use as a seed treatment with a half-life of 35-63 days; primarily due to microbial degradation. Hydrolysis and photolysis are not significant pathways for environmental degradation. Difenoconazole is slowly degraded in water. The aquatic degradation half life is 307-324 days, but the compound is readily adsorbed onto sediment, leading to rapid disappearance in natural water. Difenoconazole has a low to moderate mobility in soil and a moderate bioaccumulation potential.

Bulk liquid HELIX Xtra sinks in water (24 hr observation) and gradually disperses as an emulsion.
**SECTION – 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste disposal information:** Do not reuse empty containers. Empty container retains product residue. Triple rinse, or equivalent, empty container, return rinse water to dilution mixture, and dispose of dilution mixture as a hazardous waste if it cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions. Dispose of empty containers in accordance with local regulations. Consult provincial environment ministry for advice on waste disposal. Industrial/commercial waste may be handled at licensed facilities only. Waste shipments must be securely packaged and properly labelled. Only licensed carriers may be used, and proper documents must accompany the shipment.

**SECTION – 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

Shipping information such as shipping classification:

TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS CLASSIFICATION - ROAD/RAIL
Not Regulated.

**SECTION – 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**WHMIS classification for product:** Exempt

A statement that the MSDS has been prepared to meet WHMIS requirements, except for use of the 16 headings. This MSDS has been prepared in accordance with WHMIS requirements, but the data are presented under 16 headings.

Other regulations; restrictions and prohibitions

Pest Control Products (PCP) Act Registration No.: 26638

**SECTION – 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

The information contained herein is offered only as a guide to the handling of this specific material and has been prepared in good faith by technically knowledgeable personnel. It is not intended to be all-inclusive and the manner and conditions of use and handling may involve other and additional considerations. No warranty of any kind is given or implied and Syngenta will not be liable for any damages, losses, injuries or consequential damages which may result from the use of or reliance on any information contained herein. This Material Safety Data Sheet is valid for three years. This product is under the jurisdiction of the Pest Control Products Act and is exempt from the requirements for a WHMIS compliant MSDS. Hazardous properties of all ingredients have been considered in the preparation of this MSDS. Read the entire MSDS for the complete hazard evaluation of this product.

Prepared by: Syngenta Crop Protection Canada, Inc.
1-87-SYNGENTA (1-877-964-3682)

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